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HISTORY
OF
BURLINGTON AND MERCER
COUNTIES.

NEW JERSEY,
WITH
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF MANY OF THEIR
PIONEERS AND PROMINENT MEN.

Vol. 2
BY
MAJOR E. M. WOODWARD

AND
JOHN F. HAGEMAN.

ILLUSTRATED.

PHILADELPHIA:
EVERTS & PECK.

1883.

iron spiked on top. This was found to be useless for a heavy locomotive, and steam-power was abandoned and horse-power employed till 1850, when the whole enterprise was abandoned, and in 1873 or 1874 the road became the Kinkora and Lisbon Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and fully equipped for passengers and heavy freight. About the time of the reopening of the railroad the millionaire tobaccoist of New York, Mr. P. Lorillard, purchased a large tract of land immediately adjoining the village on the north, where he has fitted up in the most approved manner the largest stock-farm in the State, where are bred the best and fastest stock of horses in the world. Since the advent of Mr. Lorillard's stock-farm the village has grown to nearly double its former size, owing to the large number of men employed on his plantation.

The Roman Catholic Church at this place was built in 1880, located on the north side of the turnpike, adjoining the Lorillard property.

There are at present in the village two churches, school-house, tavern, two stores, S. R. Wetherill and Robert Beal; two blacksmiths, John A. England and Elwood Cox; one wheelwright, Joseph Hensler; post-office, John Phares, postmaster.

JACKSONVILLE is a small village of ninety-four inhabitants, located in the western part of the township, and four miles from the county-seat.

The pioneer settlers, owning the land in and around Jacksonville, were Daniel S. Zelly (who owned most of the land on the west side of the village), Solomon Thomas, on the east, and Stacy Haines, father of Elwood Haines, owned three hundred acres on the northeast side of the town. The Thomas property is now owned by Nathan Lippincott.

The pioneer merchant at this place was Abel Gaskill, who opened a store here in 1815, in the house now owned by his son Thomas Gaskill. He subsequently moved on to the Hancock farm, one and a half miles east of Jacksonville. Mr. Gaskill was not only the pioneer merchant, but was the pioneer weaver of this part of the township.

Samuel Fort was the next merchant at this place, locating here about 1820. He succeeded Gaskill in his store, on the corner where the old tavern-house now stands, where he remained one year, then moved across the road, where his widow, Mrs. Nancy Fort, now lives. Here he continued in business till about 1840. Other parties, including Mrs. Fort, have kept a store in operation in this building till the early spring of 1882. Aaron Robbins, Frank Hancock, Daniel Kimble, and Allen Hullings are among those who have kept store here. Mr. Fort, the original proprietor, died April 19, 1866.

The pioneer tavern at this place was built on the present site of the Presbyterian Church, and kept by Daniel Gaskill, and subsequently sold to Nathan Bowne, who removed it and built a wheelwright-shop, and finally converted into a tenant-house.

Daniel Gaskill was also the first postmaster at Jacksonville. The office was subsequently placed in Fort's store, where it remained for twenty-four years, when Watson W. Fenton, the present postmaster, was appointed, and the office removed to his store.

The next tavern-keeper was Thomas Egley, on the southeast corner of the streets. There was a small house standing there, and he built the additions, making the hotel its present dimensions. He was succeeded in the tavern business by his daughter Betsey and his grandson George Alfred Egley. The subsequent landlords have been — Pool, Benjamin Clevenger, Joel Lippincott, F. Gaskill, — Haines, David Gordon, and Ellis B. Gilbert, who kept till the spring of 1881, when the hotel business at Jacksonville was abandoned.

The pioneer blacksmith of Jacksonville was Thomas Tooley, who was succeeded by Thomas Phares. His shop stood on the site now occupied by the residence of Miss Meribah Swem, near the large buttonwood-tree.

The first wheelwright at this place was Miles King, father of the venerable Charles King. The shop stood in what is now the garden of Mrs. Annie Atkinson and Elizabeth King. The King shop stood for many years.

There was prior to 1800 an old tannery on the Thomas property, which went to decay many years ago.

The pioneer shoemaker was Charles Schuyler, whose shop stood opposite the present residence of John Gaskill, owner of a portion of the old Wright property. William Sutphin and Daniel Gaskill were also among the early shoemakers of Jacksonville. Among the oldest inhabitants of this village are Hannah Haines, aged ninety-one; Charles King, eighty-two; Elizabeth King, eighty; Nancy Fort, seventy-eight; and Meribah Swem, seventy-five.

There is at present in the village an old Methodist Church, which has been unused for the last two or three years, and is fast going to decay; a Presbyterian Church, occupied occasionally; store and post-office, by W. W. Fenton; wheelwright-shop, by J. S. Boulton; two blacksmith-shops, John Read and Abel Gaskill.

Schools.—The earliest record we can find relating to schools in Springfield township is the following from Hon. Barclay White's "Notes on Springfield Township":

"On the 30th day of July, 1743, Jonathan Hough, son of Daniel Hough, leased for a term of fifty years to Caleb Shreve, John West, Michael Atkinson, Joseph Lamb, Julius Ewan, Jacob Shinn, Abraham Merritt, James Langstaff, Yeoman and Benjamin Carter, and Isaac Cowgill, planters, one acre of land for the use of a school-house near the line between lands of Nathan Wilson, at the crossing of the great road leading from Bridgetown to the now dwelling-house of the said Jonathan Hough with the road that lead

from John West's gate to Hanover road, they paying therefor a yearly rent of one penny, if demanded; this acre lay at the northeast end of Caleb Shreve's Mount." This school-house was built of logs.

For the early history of other districts we have no data, and can only give extracts from the "Report of State Board of Education for 1880."

SCOTT DISTRICT, No. 37.—Total amount received for school purposes, \$307.84; value of school property, \$700; total number of children in district, 77; total scholars registered, 46; average attendance, 20; months' school, 9; one female teacher employed at \$30 per month.

WILLOW GROVE DISTRICT, No. 38.—Total cash received for school purposes, \$400; value of school property, \$200; total children in district, 63; total registered, 55; average attendance, 21; months taught, 11; one female teacher employed at \$32.72 per month.

OLD SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT, No. 39.—Total cash for school purposes, \$500; school-room rented; total scholars in district, 64; total registered, 61; average attendance, 31; months taught, 11; one female teacher employed at \$35 per month.

MOUNT DISTRICT, No. 40.—Total cash received for school purposes, \$300; value of school property, \$800; total number of children in district, 85; total registered, 66; average attendance, 32; months taught, 10.5; one male teacher employed at \$33.33 per month.

JULIUSTOWN DISTRICT, No. 41.—Total cash for school purposes, \$310.81; value of school property, \$1200; total scholars in district, 139; total registered, 113; average attendance, 56; months taught, 10; one male teacher employed at \$55.78 per month. For school-house see history of "Juliustown."

JOBSTOWN DISTRICT, No. 42.—Total cash for school purposes, \$449.92; value of school property, \$500. We think this must be an error in the printed report, as this school-house is now being built (in 1880), and the Juliustown school-house is the old Methodist Episcopal Church, much smaller than the new Jobstown school-house. Total children in district, 110; total registered, 93; average attendance, 59; months taught by male teacher, 10.

SPRINGFIELD DISTRICT, No. 43.—Total cash received for school purposes, \$300. School-room rented. Total number of children in district, 64; total registered, 44; average attendance, 18; months taught, 10; one male teacher employed at \$31.30 per month.

Churches.—There are in this township several places set apart for the purpose of religious worship, as follows:

Methodist Episcopal Church, Jacksonville.—When or by whom a society was organized at this hamlet we are unable to state, neither could we ascertain the name of the pioneer preacher or class-leader. However, a meeting-house was built at this place several years ago, and for some time was the religious home for many of the old veteran cross-bearers in

this vicinity. The old church edifice, windowless and doorless, stands like an old man, weak and worn, tottering upon the verge of eternity. One by one the old veterans have departed, until the old edifice is left alone, and occupied only by the bats and moles who find in its loneliness a congenial dwelling-place.

Jacksonville Presbyterian Church.—This is of more recent date than the Methodist Church, and presents comparatively quite a respectable appearance, yet it is no doubt fast following in the footsteps of its companion, just gone before. Who the originators of this church were, echo only answers, Who? The meeting-house is occupied semi-occasionally, the pulpit being supplied by some philanthropic young man from Princeton, or some dyspeptic old gentleman from the city, who desires the exhilarating influence of the free and fresh country air upon his weakened lungs.

When the church was formed or the meeting-house built is a matter of uncertainty by nearly or quite all the dwellers in Jacksonville.

"Copenny" Friends' Meeting.—The Friends' meeting-house at "Copenny" is nearly half a mile east of Jacksonville, beautifully situated in the grove upon the right bank of the sparkling little brook meandering down through the dell. This is one of the ancient historic landmarks of the latter century. Built of stone in 1775, it has stood through four bloody wars in which the United States have been engaged, and yet sullenly bids defiance to the ruthless tooth of time. During the Revolutionary war the Copenny meeting-house was used upon one or two occasions as a hospital, and tradition, with its silver tongue, says that two or three severe skirmishes between the Yankees and British took place near here, while the troops were passing to and from Philadelphia.

Near by the meeting-house is the little old school-house which tradition says has been the companion of the meeting-house for the last century, and the general appearance of the two would naturally prove the assertion.

Juliustown Methodist Episcopal Church.—But little can be learned of the Methodist Church in this place beyond what is herewith given as found in the old records, now in possession of the younger official board. The pioneer Methodists of Juliustown having gone to their rest without leaving proper records of the church's doings, we can only give the organization in 1824 and the present condition of the society.

"Whereas a number of persons, members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Juliustown, in the town of Springfield, having no place of worship wherein to assemble for that purpose except a private dwelling, did call a meeting of the members of said church and agree to issue subscription papers among the several persons in Juliustown and churches friendly to the cause of religion. These subscription papers were issued on the 24th of March, 1824."



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At a meeting of the members of said church (of which there is no date) it appears that they agreed to give public notice of their intention to become a body politic. This notice having been put up ten days, according to law, the members of said church did meet on the 28th of April, 1824, and regularly elected Jacob Egbert, Daniel Ireland, William Swem, Benjamin Stidfole, Clayton Githens, William Keeler, and Joseph J. Sleeper.

May 5, 1824, the above-named persons, elected for trustees, met and were sworn to the faithful performance of the duty of their office, as may be seen by the following minutes, taken at that meeting:

"Be it remembered, that on the 5th day of May, 1824, personally came and appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county of Burlington, James Egbert, Daniel Ireland, William Swem, Benjamin Stidfole, Clayton Githens, and William Keeler, Jr., and were severally sworn and affirmed to support the Constitution of the United States of America, the oath of allegiance prescribed by law, and the oath for the faithful performance of their office of trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the village of Juliestown.

"Taken before me the 5th day of May, 1824.

"J. J. SLEEPER, Justice."

The trustees then proceeded to business, and elected Daniel Ireland, president; J. J. Sleeper, secretary; and William Swem, treasurer.

William Swem, Benjamin Stidfole, and Clayton Githens were appointed a committee to purchase a lot and to erect a meeting-house on it.

Nov. 29, 1824, the committee met with the members, and reported the church built, but was not ready to report particulars.

At this meeting a resolution was adopted to hold the sessions of the Sunday-school in the church.

At a subsequent meeting the committee reported the cost of lot thirty-three dollars, and that the meeting-house had cost four hundred and five dollars and ninety cents.

The lot purchased by the committee is the one upon which the village school-house stands, and known as District No. 41, and the school-house is the original Methodist Episcopal Church of Juliestown.

At a subsequent meeting, held Feb. 1, 1830, the following trustees were duly elected: Clayton Githens, president; William Swem, treasurer; Benjamin Stidfole, secretary; Jonathan R. Oliver, Revel Bunn.

The present neat and commodious church edifice, located near the centre of the town, was built in 1869. The present preacher in charge is Rev. Joseph Wiley; local preacher, Rev. S. H. Wiley; trustees, S. H. Wiley, John H. Powell, Joseph A. Norcross, Samuel Hartman, William S. Gratz, J. H. Hoffman.

Present membership, seventy-four; value of church property, four thousand dollars.

The Sunday-school connected with this society was organized in 1824, and is at present under the superintendence of W. S. Gratz, with a membership of seventy pupils, and an average attendance of forty-five.

Friends' Meeting.—ARNEY'S MOUNT MEETING.—"On the 3d day of 8th month, 1743, sundry Friends belonging to the upper part of Mount Holly Meeting, made application in writing to Burlington Monthly Meeting for liberty to hold a meeting for worship on the first day of each week, during the winter season, at a school-house standing near Caleb Shreve's Mount, which the meeting took under consideration, and at the next meeting did consent that they hold a meeting according to their request, commencing from the beginning of 10th month." The meeting continued to be repeatedly attended, and in 1776 a Preparative Meeting was established. At this time it numbered in members, adults, 53; minors, 51; total, 104.

This meeting-house was constructed of logs. Ephraim Tomlinson, in his journal, says, "On the 20th day of 6th mo., 1771, I was at the marriage of my son-in-law, John Gardiner, at the log meeting-house, hard by Julytown."

2d mo. 13, 1775, Jonathan Hough, J., conveyed to "Daniel D. Smith, Samuel Shinn, Samuel Allison, John Comfort, Peter Ellis, Edward Black, and John Hilliard, the survivor or survivors of them, in trust, one acre, two rods, and twenty-five perches of land, to and for the purpose of building a meeting-house thereon, for the people called Quakers, and for a place to bury their dead." During 1776 a stone meeting-house was erected thereon.

2d mo. 17, 1800, the wooden portion of this building was mostly consumed by fire. It occurred in the daytime, and when there was much snow on the ground. The lower floor was saved from burning by throwing snow upon it.

In 1809, during the night following the funeral of Mary Hough, wife of Jonathan Hough, the building was again burned. This time the walls alone were unconsumed, and remained of sufficient strength to support the present structure, which was soon erected.

This meeting is now known as the Mount Arney Meeting, from the fact of the mount being owned by Arney Lippincott, subsequent to its being owned by Shreve, hence the name "Arney's Mount." Meetings are held here regularly on the first and fifth days.

OLD SPRINGFIELD MEETING, located in the northeast part of the township, in the Newbold neighborhood, was set up probably as early as 1723 or 1725, where meetings have been held quite regularly since that time.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN BLACK.

The progenitor of the branch of the family here, William Black, a native of Burlington, Yorkshire, England, came to America in the ship "Martha," and settled in Burlington County, N. J. His descendant, John Black,

was born Feb. 17, 1752, was a general of militia, and owned a large tract of land in the township of Springfield. His children were Thomas, Mary, John, and Caleb, of whom John is the subject of this sketch, and was born on the homestead in Springfield, Dec. 18, 1788. He spent his minority on the farm and in obtaining a practical education, and so competent was he that at the age of twenty-one he was employed to survey an important public road. He was a good mathematician, and, although unexcelled in the knowledge of surveying, he never depended upon it for a livelihood, but chose farming, which he made his main business through life. He had a practical knowledge of agricultural chemistry, and the application of both mineral and vegetable manures to different kinds of soil. The subject of under-draining lands for the better production of grain or grass early engaged his attention. He put in one of the first under-drains in the State of New Jersey, and afterwards by the same method drained large tracts of land with great success. Outside of his agricultural pursuits he was largely interested in banking, insurance, and the public weal.

In 1815, the year after the founding of the Farmers' Bank of New Jersey, at Mount Holly, Mr. Black was chosen its president, and filled that office efficiently and satisfactorily for a period of nearly sixty consecutive years. During the trying times of 1837 his executive ability was found equal to the task, and by his personal effort he carried the bank safely through. The Mount Holly Fire Insurance Company was incorporated in 1831, with Mr. Black as its president, and the day of his death found him still a trusted officer, having served during the forty-four years of its existence. When the subject of railroads was first agitated he saw their importance to commercial interests, favored their construction and backed them with his capital. He was one of the projectors and largest stockholders of the Delaware and Atlantic Railroad Company and its presiding officer, and a large stockholder in the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and an original subscriber to its stock, and always an active promoter of every enterprise tending to benefit mankind and lessen manual labor.

Mr. Black took a deep interest in local and State legislation, and he was influential in the support of measures and drafting resolutions at a meeting of the citizens of the county held at the court-house in 1832 for the purpose of expressing their sentiments respecting the ordinances of South Carolina and the proclamation of the President, at which it was resolved to support the President in every constitutional measure necessary for the execution of the laws and for the suppression of nullification, secession, and disunion, and maintaining the integrity of the Union. His patriotism was strong and his influence felt by his fellow-citizens in support of the Union cause during the late civil war. He was a devout believer in the

Christian religion, and observed it unostentatiously yet firmly throughout his life. He was tenacious of his opinions, clear-headed in conducting whatever business engaged his attention, judicious and vigilant, and a man of sterling characteristics. He died after a short illness, June 24, 1875. His wife, whom he married Dec. 21, 1816, was Sarah, a daughter of Daniel Newbold, of Newbold (now Biddle's) Island, in the Delaware. Daniel Newbold afterwards owned and resided upon the "Wigwam Farm," near Mount Holly, and was a representative citizen of the county. Mrs. Black was well educated, a good conversationalist, and a woman of high moral and Christian excellence. She was born Feb. 23, 1789, and died June 1, 1869. Their children are John Black, Jr., a graduate of Princeton College, was a farmer for many years on the "Wigwam Farm," and died in 1880, leaving children,—Daniel Newbold, died in infancy; Emily Newbold, resides with her brother Alfred; Edgar Newbold, a graduate of Princeton, read law, and was admitted to the bar, but subsequently engaged in agriculture, and resides at "Hog Island," on the Delaware, where he is one of the largest and most successful farmers in Pennsylvania; Charles Newbold, was graduated at Princeton, read law with Chancellor Green, in Trenton, and George Wood, of New York, and was admitted to practice at the latter place in 1847, and has practiced his profession there since 1849; and Alfred Lawrence Black, also a Princeton graduate, resides on the old homestead, is a large farmer, and one of the directors of the Farmers' Bank at Mount Holly. This homestead was settled in 1685, and came into possession of the family in 1698, one hundred and eighty-four years ago (1882).

THOMAS BLACK.

Thomas Black, son of John Black, was born on the homestead of his ancestors in Springfield township, Aug. 5, 1784. His youth was spent on the farm and at school. When twenty-five years of age he settled upon the farm now owned and occupied by Charles N. Black, and erected the present residence. He married, Dec. 29, 1814, Mary G., daughter of Thomas Wood, of Chesterfield township, who bore him eight children,—John W., who with his brother Thomas resides at "Indian Hill," and own a property to which their father removed, and erected the present residence in 1840; Edward and William (twins), the former residing at Vincenttown, Burlington Co., and the latter in California; Thomas; Anna Matilda, wife of Charles Nickle, resides at Bordentown, N. J.; Elias L., deceased; Mary G., deceased, was the wife of Charles Wills, of Mount Holly, N. J.; and Reading W., who died in Texas.

Mr. Black died March 1, 1864, in the eightieth year of his age. His active years were devoted to agricultural pursuits, in which he was recognized as one of the leading and controlling men of his day.



Thomas Blacky

Throughout his long life he exerted a wide influence as a most successful and progressive farmer, and enjoyed the confidence and respect of a wide circle of acquaintances and friends.

He was in politics formerly a Whig, but upon the birth of the Republican party became one of its ardent supporters, though he never sought political favor. Mrs. Black died in the fall of 1878. The ancestral history of the Black family will be found in connection with the sketch of John Black.

CHAPTER XLI.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.¹

Descriptive.—The township of Washington is located on the southwestern border of the county adjacent to the Atlantic County line. In dimensions it is fourteen miles in length by six miles in breadth. It is bounded on the north by Shamong township, on the south by Mullica River, on the east by Randolph township, on the west by the Atsion River, which separates it from Atlantic County. In 1840 the population was one thousand six hundred and thirty (including Randolph township, which has since been organized), and in 1880 it was only nine hundred.

Washington is especially prodigal in the abundance of her mineral products. Rich mines of iron ore abound in the northern part of the township. The extensive works of the Batsto Iron Company, which were located at the hamlet of Batsto Furnace, for the purpose of working the products of the mines, gave when in operation employment to many laborers in their various departments. These furnaces used mostly what is known as box iron ore, a sort of deposit made by the iron springs, and is of excellent quality.

Natural Features.—The surface of Washington township is undulating, with a few hills in the northern part. The soil is sandy and gravelly except in the southern part, where are alluvial deposits. A large portion of the township is sterile and barren, and covered with a dense growth of scrub-oak and pine. The township is abundantly watered. The Atsion or Mullica River flows along its western boundary line. The Springer's Creek, which rises in Shamong township, with its tributaries flows in a southerly course through the township and empties into the Atsion River at Crowleystown. Mill Creek waters the southern part of the township, and flows in a westerly course, and empties into the Mullica River at Green Bank.

The principal roads running through the township are the stage-road leading from Tuckerton to Lower Bank (Randolph township), thence along the

southern boundary of Washington to Batsto. The others, beginning at the forks of the Washington road, in the eastern part of the township, running in a northwesterly course to Atsion, Shamong township; another road beginning at the same point running due west to Batsto.

But little or no farming is carried on in this township, most of its inhabitants being of a seafaring class. Charcoal-burning is carried on to some extent in the northern part of the township. Ship-building is also one of their more important industries; many schooners and smaller vessels are yearly constructed at Green Bank, a small hamlet located on the southwestern border of the township.

Early Settlement.—As to the time when the township of Washington began to be inhabited by the whites, and who the first families were that removed within its borders, no accurate account can be given. It is extremely improbable that there were any civilized men here one hundred and fifty years ago, though this fact cannot be stated with positive certainty. Some few families came into the township about 1770, among which were the Sooy, Johnsons, Cox, and Reeds, perhaps also the Taylors, Evans, and Robins, though the presence of the latter families at this early date is involved in some uncertainty.

It is thought that as late as 1790 there were not more than twenty families in the township. The task which these few families had in perfecting a settlement was not an inviting one, although the road to future prosperity lay before them. When far beyond civilization in the dense forest, they would mount some lofty tree, and from its topmost branches make a general survey, with a view of selecting their future and earthly homes, which they selected on the bank of Atsion River, which flows along the western boundary of the township. Here they were isolated from civilization. Marked trees were the only means by which they could find their way out of the forest or back to their cabin homes. A year passed by; a small clearing in the forest was made, and the virgin soil produced a crop, and in a year or two more the clearing was enlarged, a rude barn was constructed of hewn logs, the old cabin was improved, and the air of prosperity seemed to manifest itself on all sides. In a few years these steady old pioneers had large farms cleared, which yielded them ample rewards for the hardships and privation that they had to undergo in clearing themselves up a home.

Such were the humble beginnings of the pioneer settlers of Washington township.

THE SOOY FAMILY.—Among the early settlers of Washington was Yose Sooy, a German, who settled on the east bank of Atsion River and cleared up a farm. Yose (Joseph) Sooy had three sons,—Nicholas, Joseph, and Luke. Nicholas, son of Yose Sooy, married Sarah Sears and lived near his father. His family consisted of eleven children, as follows: Nicholas, Jr., Noah, William, Archelaus, Paul Sears,

¹ Many of the facts related here are from Leah Blackman's "History of Little Egg Harbor" and vicinity.

Josephus, Elizabeth, Hannah, Sarah, Jemima, and Parnell.

Nicholas Sooy, Jr., married Esther Weeks. Their children were Samuel, William, Ephraim, Josephus, Nicholas, Elizabeth, Mary, Sarah, Sophia, and Esther.

Noah Sooy, Sr., married Sarah Weeks.

William Sooy, Sr., married Rebecca Weeks.

Archelaus Sooy, Sr., married Bethiah Cranmer.

Paul Sears Sooy, Sr., married Elizabeth Caviler.

Josephus Sooy married and lived on the old homestead.

Elizabeth Sooy married Arthur Thompson. Their offspring were Sooy, William, John, Alexander, Arthur, Hannah, Sarah, and Elizabeth.

Hannah Sooy married a man by the name of Pettit.

Sarah Sooy married James Bodine.

Jemima Sooy married Alexander Thompson. Their children were Mary, Sarah, Nicholas, Elizabeth, Hannah, Margaret, Anna, Amelia, and others whose names could not be ascertained.

Parnell Sooy married Samuel Bodine.

Joseph, son of Yose Sooy, was the father of Phoebe Sooy, who was the mother of Capt. Ebenezer Sooy, of Bass River. Ebenezer Sooy married Catharine, daughter of Samuel Loveland (2d). Their children,—Benjamin, Reuben, Josiah, Cowperthwaite, Ebenezer, Samuel, Daniel, Phoebe, Ann Eliza, and Jemima.

Benjamin Sooy married Margaret Haunsley, of New York.

Josiah Sooy married Catharine Johnson, of Long Island.

Cowperthwaite Sooy married Sarah Robins.

Ebenezer Sooy married Eliza Henderson.

Daniel Sooy married Esther Mathis.

Phoebe Sooy married Maja B. Mathis.

Ann Eliza Sooy married Richard Bogan.

Jemima Sooy married Josiah Johnsen.

THE PENN FAMILY.—It is said that William Penn, the founder of Philadelphia, had an adopted son, and from him descended the Penns of Cumberland, Burlington, and Ocean Counties.

James Penn, Sr., emigrated from Cumberland County, N. J., to Washington township, Burlington Co., N. J. He settled on the West Plains, where he lived until about the year 1814, when he died, aged eighty-eight years. Children,—William, James, Joel, Jonathan, Stacy, John, Elizabeth, Rhoda, Hannah.

William, son of James Penn, Sr., married Sarah Jenkins, and had children,—Jesse, Zephaniah, James, William, Susan, and Lucy Ann.

Rhoda, daughter of James Penn, Sr., married Zachariah Jenkins.

Elizabeth, daughter of James Penn, Sr., married Lewis Russell, and among their children were James, Ridgway, Champion, and Samuel.

Jesse Penn married Rebecca, daughter of Jacob Headley.

Zephaniah Penn married Hope, daughter of Jacob Headley.

The posterity of James Penn, Sr., is quite numerous, most of which have moved to the Western States.

Civil Organization.—This township was set off from Evesham, Northampton, and Little Egg Harbor in 1802. Its original limits have been changed or curtailed to a considerable extent, and over one-half its territory has been taken away. In 1852 a part of Shamong township was taken from the northwest part. Bass River took another portion on the east in 1864.—Woodland, on the northeast, in 1866, and in 1870 Randolph was set off, which took nearly half of the remainder. The following civil list of the township from its organization, 1802, to 1882 is as complete as could be made from the mutilated records:

Civil List.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

William Salter, 1803-4.	Bodine Coffin, 1844-48.
Jesse Evans, 1803-5.	Thomas H. Richards, 1848-53.
Thomas Taylor, 1805.	N. S. Thompson, 1850-52.
John Servies, 1806-10.	Joseph Sooy, 1854-55.
Joseph Walker, 1806, 1808-9.	William Sooy, 1856, 1855.
Jonathan Johnson, 1810, 1815.	Christopher Estlow, 1857-58.
Edward McBride, 1811.	M. W. Sooy, 1859-60, 1865.
Jesse Richards, 1811-14, 1820-24,	Samuel Crowley, Jr., 1861-64, 1871,
1826-45.	1873-74.
Joseph Doran, 1812-18.	Edward B. Johnson, 1872, 1875-77,
Nicholas Sooy, 1815, 1829-30.	1881-82.
Richard Campion, 1816-17, 1819-	Watson Cole, 1877-80.
28.	Isaac H. Brown, 1878.
Samuel B. French, 1832-43.	

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

Moses Robins, 1803-5.	Samuel P. Richards, 1838.
William Weatherby, 1806.	Joseph C. Parsons, 1842-44, 1845.
Joseph Evans, 1807, 1810.	Richard B. Naylor, 1846-49.
John Richards, 1808, 1812-15.	Nathaniel Moore, 1850-52.
Jesse Richards, 1809, 1811, 1840-	John Little, 1853-55.
41.	William Woolston, 1856-58.
Charles Cline, 1816-18.	Edmund S. Sooy, 1859.
M. Powell, 1818-20.	John A. Johnston, 1860.
John C. Briggs, 1821.	Theodore Woodland, 1861-66.
David Beamer, 1822-26.	Frank P. Cale, 1867-74.
Josiah Hall, 1828-36.	William Sooy, 1875-82.
William H. Sooy, 1837, 1839, 1844.	

ASSESSORS.

William Salter, 1803-4.	Augustus S. Johnson, 1850.
Lewis Wilson, 1805.	John Hall, 1851-52.
Thomas Taylor, 1806, 1809, 1811-	Timothy Henderson, 1853-55, 1864
13.	-70.
John Lane, 1807-8, 1810.	Christopher Estlow, 1856.
James Maxwell, 1814, 1836, 1839.	William Sooy, 1857-58.
Noah Sooy, 1815.	Peter Lane, 1859.
Jesse Evans, 1816-23, 1826, 1828,	Joseph Wilson, 1860-63.
1840.	Stephen D. Johnson, 1871-74.
Joseph Townsend, 1826-57, 1830.	Charles Brown, 1875.
Joseph E. Brick, 1829-35.	Caleb Ford, 1877.
John Foreman, 1838.	Augustus E. Kaster, 1878-82.
William H. Sooy, 1841-49, 1876.	

COLLECTORS.

Jonathan Johnson, 1803, 1804.	Jonathan Cramer, 1841, 1842.
John Cramer, 1805.	Joseph Sooy, 1843, 1844.
Ephraim Cline, 1806.	Samuel Crowley, Jr., 1845.
Andrew Bush, 1807-11.	Asa Cramer, 1846-53, 1855.
Nicholas W. Sooy, 1812-31, 1854.	Isaac H. Brown, 1856-59.
William H. Sooy, 1842.	Watson Cole, 1857-58.
Samuel B. French, 1843, 1844.	Augustus E. Kaster, 1873-75.
Hugh Johnson, 1845.	Edward B. Johnson, 1877-82.
Daniel W. Corning, 1856-59, 1840.	

CONSTABLES.

John Cramer, 1803-6.
 Arthur Tomson, 1805.
 Nicholas Sooy, Jr., 1807-9, 1811.
 Isaiah Johnson, 1810.
 William Emley, 1811.
 Reuben Evans, 1812.
 Thomas Taylor, 1812.
 Richard Sooy, 1813.
 David Caviler, 1813.
 Noah Sooy, 1814.
 Alexander Peacock, 1814.
 Daniel P. Cramer, 1815, 1816.
 Jacob T. Lewallen, 1815.
 John Johnson, 1817, 1820.
 John Gale, 1818, 1819.
 William Sooy, 1821.
 Jesse Bodine, 1822-24.
 Jonathan Cramer, 1825, 1826, 1828.

JUDGES OF

Joseph Walker, 1803-7.
 William Walker, 1808.
 Jonathan Johnson, 1809.
 Jesse Richards, 1810, 1811, 1821, 1831.
 Joseph Doran, 1812.
 Jesse Evans, 1813-15, 1817, 1830, 1835, 1836, 1842.
 Samuel Taggers, 1816, 1817.
 Richard Campion, 1818-20, 1823.
 Hugh Johnson, 1822, 1829, 1833, 1834.
 John Caviler, 1822-26.
 Samuel Harris, 1832.
 Josiah Hall, 1837, 1838.

TOWNSHIP

Jesse Evans, 1803-7, 1809, 1810, 1812-14, 1817-30, 1837-47.
 John Bodine, 1803, 1804, 1807.
 Joseph Walker, 1803-7.
 Jonathan Johnson, 1803, 1804, 1808, 1809.
 Thomas Richards, 1803, 1804.
 Moses Robins, 1805.
 Nicholas Sooy, 1805, 1808, 1810-14, 1820, 1822.
 Ephraim Cline, 1805, 1826-28, 1833, 1838.
 Edward McBride, 1806, 1807, 1810-12.
 Benjamin White, 1806.
 Peter Caviler, 1806, 1808.
 William Weatherby, 1806.
 Thomas Taylor, 1807-13, 1816-20.
 James Richards, 1808, 1812-14, 1817-20, 1823-25, 1830-33, 1835-39, 1842-50.
 John Evans, 1809.
 Jacob Branhart, 1810.
 Joseph Doran, 1811, 1814, 1817, 1818.
 John Cramer, 1813.
 Charles Cline, 1815.
 Jonathan Johnson, 1815.
 Andrew Brush, 1815.
 John Richards, 1815, 1816.
 John Caviler, 1816-22, 1826-31.
 Hugh Johnson, 1820, 1821, 1830.
 Archibald Belts, 1821.
 William H. Sooy, 1822, 1830, 1831, 1840-42, 1851-53, 1856.
 Richard Champion, 1822-28.
 Samuel McFalls, 1824, 1825.
 Samuel B. French, 1806-9, 1822, 1835-43.

Josiah Hall, 1828.
 Job Weeks, 1829, 1831, 1832.
 Henry Brown, 1833.
 Lauson White, 1833, 1834.
 Joseph Allen, Sr., 1835, 1836, 1841-43.
 Samuel Weeks, 1837-39.
 Asa Cramer, 1844, 1845.
 Nathaniel Shinn, 1845, 1846.
 Joseph Allen, 1846-48.
 Josiah Wells, 1847-50.
 Lorenzo D. Caviler, 1851, 1852.
 Daniel Snider, 1851, 1852.
 Nathaniel D. Vansant, 1853.
 Jonathan Cramer, 1854-58, 1860.
 William F. Cramer, 1861-68.
 William M. Ford, 1869-81.
 Samuel Brown, 1882.

ELECTION.

William H. Sooy, 1839-41, 1849, 1850.
 Bodin Coffin, 1843.
 John Hall, 1844.
 Jonathan Cramer, 1845-47, 1851, 1852, 1857, 1858.
 Augustus S. Johnson, 1848, 1854, 1855, 1859, 1861-63.
 Joseph McIlvain, 1852.
 Nicholas W. Sooy, 1856.
 J. E. Brown, 1860.
 Towns Sooy, 1870-74.
 Benjamin Cramer, 1875.
 James E. Allen, 1876, 1878, 1879, 1881.
 Peter J. Woolston, 1877, 1880, 1882.

COMMITTEE.

John L. Lloyd, 1833, 1835, 1836.
 Isaac H. Thorne, 1833, 1835, 1836.
 Augustus Johnson, 1833, 1834, 1836.
 Isaiah Hall, 1837-39.
 Thomas H. Richards, 1838, 1839, 1841-43, 1846-53.
 William H. McCarty, 1840.
 William Woolston, 1841, 1853, 1855-58.
 Bodin Coffin, 1842, 1844-47.
 Samuel Weeks, 1844.
 Charles Brown, 1845.
 James L. Allen, 1846.
 Nicholas S. Thompson, 1847-50.
 William B. French, 1848-50.
 Nathaniel Moon, 1849-50.
 William H. Keeler, 1851, 1852.
 William H. Richards, 1851, 1852.
 William Sooy, 1853-55.
 Christopher Estlow, 1854, 1855, 1858.
 Samuel Crowley, Jr., 1854, 1856-60.
 Joseph McIlvain, 1856, 1857.
 Samuel T. Brown, 1858.
 Isaac H. Brow, 1859-66, 1876.
 Nathaniel D. Vansant, 1860-65.
 N. W. Sooy, 1861-63.
 R. L. Rufford, 1861-67.
 William Maxwell, 1861-64.
 Samuel Taylor, 1878-74.
 Isaac H. Buggs, 1868-70.
 Watson Cale, 1875, 1876.
 J. H. Cramer, 1877.
 H. Birdsell, 1877-82.
 Edward Vansant, 1878-82.
 Isaac I. Brown, 1879.
 Charles G. Nicholas, 1880-82.

Schools.—Washington township, in point of educational facilities, is somewhat limited, having but two school districts within its present boundaries, that of Crowleystown District, No. 98, and Green Bank, No. 99. District No. 98 received from State appropriations, \$287.55; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$26.83; total amount received from all sources, \$328.13; present value of school property, \$400; whole number of children between the age of five and eighteen residing in the district, 90; average number of months the school is kept open, 10; average number who have attended school during the time it has been kept open, 23; number of female teachers employed, 1; average salary per month paid to female teachers, \$27. District No. 99, amount of apportionment received from State appropriations, \$286.45; average amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$15.21; total amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$525; present value of school property, \$400; whole number of children between five and eighteen years of age residing in the school district, 51; number of months the school has been kept open, 9; number of male teachers employed, 1; average salary per month paid to male teachers, \$33.33.

Villages and Hamlets.—There are many small towns scattered over Washington township. Batsto, the principal one of these, was formerly a busy, thriving place, and is located on the western border of the township, on the Atsion River. This small village was founded, in 1776, by Charles Reed. A large furnace and foundry was built here, which, when in full operation, employed one hundred and twenty-five men, and furnished support to over eight hundred persons. During the Revolutionary war, Batsto (Indian name for bathing) furnace was owned by Col. John Cox, who cast numbers of cannon, shot, and shell for the army, and was kept busy during the entire war. Later Jesse Richards purchased the property and carried on the business for several years; but within the past few years, owing to the great depression in the iron trade, neither it nor any of the neighboring furnaces have been in operation, and the once thriving village of Batsto is now comparatively deserted.

GREEN BANK.—The hamlet of Green Bank is located in the extreme southwest part of the township, on the Mullica River. It contains one store and post-office, school-house, hotel, grist-mill, blacksmith- and carpenter-shop, and one hundred dwellings. The mercantile business has been carried on at Green Bank by William Sooy, present merchant, for a number of years. The post-office is also in the store of Mr. Sooy.

The Herman City Hotel, which is located about one mile north of the post-office, was formerly used as a private dwelling, and in 1870 it was purchased by Augustus E. Kaster, and converted into a public-house, and he has carried on the business since.

The blacksmith-shop has been carried on by Mark R. Sooy for the past few years. Hazelton Birdsall carries on the carpenter business. The grist-mill is operated by E. B. Johnson. Among the business men of Green Bank are William Sooy, general store and post-office; Charles Bowne, justice of the peace; Elwood Vansant, Joel Vansant, Joel Vansant, Jr., ship-builders; Samuel Vansant & Son, boat-builders; A. White, mason; Hazelton Birdsall, carpenter; A. E. Koster, hotel; and E. B. Johnson, grist-mill. The farmers are Hazelton Birdsall, Charles Brome, Watson Cole, Caleb L. Ford, Samuel Ford, George More, Charles Pharo, Henry Pool, William H. Pool, A. E. Koster, William Sooy, Mrs. Henry Sooy, S. E. Taylor, Walter R. Weeks, and A. White.

WASHINGTON is a small hamlet, located on the eastern border of the township adjacent to Randolph township, and contains a few scattered dwellings, being situated at the cross-roads in a farming district.

Industrial.—Washington township in former times ranked among the first townships in the southern part of the county in its industrial pursuits, but for the past half-century but little has been done to develop its ore-beds. Jesse Richards owned and operated a number of furnaces in the township in former times. The principal one was the Batsto Furnace, which was located on the western border of the township. This furnace was established by Col. John Cox in 1776. These furnaces used mostly what is known as box ore, a sort of deposit made by the iron springs, and of excellent quality. When this ore is taken out the springs replace it, and another deposit is made in fifteen to twenty-five years.

In 1869, John H. Rapp erected a glass manufactory at Green Bank (or Herman City, as it is sometimes called) and commenced the manufacture of flint-glass ware, which business was carried on under the supervision of Charles W. Wapler for a few months, at which time the factory was closed, and has not been in operation since. The property is now owned by the estate of John H. Rapp. In addition to the erection of the manufactory, Mr. Rapp also erected fifty dwelling-houses for the accommodation of his employes, of which only twelve are now occupied.

Ship-building has become one of the chief industries of Washington township within the past few years. Sloops, brigs, yachts, and other sea-going vessels are yearly constructed at Green Bank by Messrs. Vansant & Co. These men have established a reputation among seafaring men unexcelled by any ship-builders along the southern coast of New Jersey. Their vessels are seen in almost every part of the sea-board of the United States.

The large number of vessels owned in Washington township require a considerable number of men for their management, so that many of the inhabitants of the township are seamen.

The lumber business was carried on to quite an extent in this township in former times, but within the past few years the heavy timber has been hewn down and utilized for ship-building purposes, until at present (1882) nothing but the shoots, or scrub-oaks, of the stately old oaks, with a limited amount of pine timber, remain to mark the once rich forest.

Charcoal-burning is carried on to quite an extent in the northern portion of the township. Large quantities of coal are yearly shipped to New York and Philadelphia from Washington.

The pioneer saw- and grist-mill, which is located at Green Bank, has been in operation for many years. Large quantities of lumber have been sawed at this mill, and shipped to other ports from Green Bank. The mill has been owned and operated by E. B. Johnson for the past few years.

Farming is carried on to some extent in the southern portion of the township.

CHAPTER XLII.

BORDENTOWN TOWNSHIP, BOROUGH, AND CITY.¹

Situation and Boundaries.—Bordentown is situated in the extreme northwestern part of the county. It is bounded on the north by Crosswicks Creek, which separates it from Mercer County, on the east by Chesterfield township, on the south by Mansfield township, on the west by Pennsylvania, from which it is separated by the Delaware River.

Physical Features.—Bordentown township was formed from parts of Chesterfield and Mansfield townships in 1852. Its approximate greatest width east and west is two miles, length north and south four and three-quarter miles. It is very irregular in form, and contains an area of about five thousand one hundred and ninety-eight acres. The soil is a sandy loam and very productive, and in all parts it is highly cultivated. The Delaware River flows along the western boundary, receiving in the northern part of the city Crosswicks Creek, and Black's Creek in the southern part. Other tributaries of lesser importance flow through the township. Numerous well-traveled roads traverse the township, the principal of which are those leading to Burlington, Columbus, Recklesstown, and Trenton. The Camden and Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad traverses the western border of the township to Bordentown; from thence it runs to South Amboy, a branch connecting Bordentown with Trenton. The principal stations within the township are Bordentown and White Hill.

Early Settlement and Distinguished Residents.—On the 2d of April, 1681, Thomas Farnsworth, by deed, acquired one hundred acres of land. April 27,

¹ By Maj. E. M. Woodward, author of "Our Campaigns," "The Citizen Soldier," "Bonaparte's Park and the Murats," etc.

1682, he became possessed of one hundred and forty acres, and subsequently three hundred and eight acres more, making five hundred and forty-eight acres in all. As the measurement of land in those days was not strict, and a liberal allowance was made for roads and waste lands, these three deeds covered about eight hundred acres. The tract thus acquired extended from Crosswicks to Black's Creeks, and from the Delaware inland, covering the whole site of the present city of Bordentown. It is an elevated plateau extending far back into the county, with bold bluffs upon its water-fronts.

The name of the ship Farnsworth came over in in 1677 is not known to the writer. She landed her passengers on the present site of Philadelphia, they coming up the river to Burlington in boats. All we know of him prior to his leaving England is the statement in Bessee's "Sufferings and Persecutions of the Quakers" that he was sent to prison on the 3d day of the 7th month, 1665, for attending a meeting of the Quakers at Tupton, near North Wingfield, Derbyshire. It is also stated that his brother, Richard Farnsworth, of Tickhill, Yorkshire, was tried and imprisoned for not taking off his hat to a justice.

Thomas' wife Susanna came over in December of the next year in the ship "Shield," the first vessel that came up the Delaware to Burlington. She brought with her their children and two servants. Her coming was well known among the settlers, and looked for with some interest, as she was a Quaker preacher in the old country of note.

The servants she brought were hardly to wait upon her and perform menial service, but more probably men who had contracted to work a certain length of time in consideration of their passage being paid and food found. From the fact of his being able to incur this expense, his purchase of five hundred and forty-eight acres of ground within a few years of his landing, and his not disposing of his house and lot in Burlington until the 19th of May, 1685, when he conveyed it by deed to Anthony Morris, it is to be presumed he was possessed of some considerable means for one in those early days and in a new country.

Their children were: Mary, who was "born the 23d of the 9th month, 1673, at Mansfield, in Old England;" Thomas, born at the same place "the 7th day, 11th month, 1676;" John, "born at Piscataua, in East Jersey, the 14th day of 11th month, 1679;" Samuel, "at Mansfield, in West Jersey, the 2d of the 4th month, 1683;" Daniel, "born at White Hill, in Mansfield, the 7th of the 2d month, 1686;" and Nathaniel, who "was born the 15th of the 1st month, 1689."¹

As tradesmen in all new countries are scarce and in demand, and as the population is scattered, and as we find his children born in different localities, the probabilities are that he "whipped the cat" at his

trade of shoemaking for several years before he located on his tract where Bordentown now stands. When he built his cabin there is not known, but he certainly did not reside there permanently prior to 1682-83. Careful investigation proves that Farnsworth's cabin—the first house built in Bordentown—was situated on the bluff near the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Prince Street, very near, and perhaps on the spot upon which the frame house now stands.

Thomas Farnsworth served as constable of Chesterfield township in 1689. His name never again appears on the township records, and some time between that year and 1693 he died, leaving his widow, Susanna, and sons, Thomas, John, Samuel, Daniel, and Nathaniel. By his will, dated 8th of the 11th month, January (O. S.), 1689, he left all his real and personal estate to his wife Susanna, to rent or sell as she might deem best. But, in case of her marrying again, his real estate was to be held in trust for his children, and she was to have in lieu thereof twenty pounds. She was sole executrix. The will was witnessed by William Quicksall, Elizabeth Foulks, and Francis Davenport, and proved in 1693.

The next authentic information we have in regard to them is that in 1704 the plantation was resurveyed by William Emley, and divided into six tracts of one hundred and five acres each. By it the widow retained the old homestead, and an equal share was allotted to each of the sons. Susannah's tract extended from the mouth of Crosswicks Creek south, a little east of the present main street, and was bounded on the west by the Delaware River. Samuel's tract was to the south of this and on the same easterly line, extending to Joshua Newbold's land, which was situated on the north side of Black's Creek. Directly east of Susannah's, a little east of Main Street, was John's tract, and east of his Daniel's was located. East of Samuel's tract and south of John's was Nathaniel's, and east of Newbold's was Thomas'. We see by this that the original five hundred and forty-eight acres under later surveys had increased to seven hundred and thirty acres, and its true measurement is now probably eight hundred acres,—more than the whole area of the city.

Thomas never occupied any office, and, as by the law then in existence all persons were required to serve in the office elected to, it is probable he was incapacitated by bodily infirmities, moved away, or died. John's name does not appear again after the division of his father's estate, and it is probable he died without issue, as his brother Samuel inherited his tract of land. Samuel filled a number of township offices, the last in 1735. Daniel also held a number of offices, the last in 1743, and by his will dated May 4, 1747, left the whole of his estate to his grandson, John Edwards. Nathaniel occupied several township offices, and died prior to November, 1749, leaving two children. Amariah, his son, who inherited the present

¹ Records Chesterfield Monthly Meeting.

Hance farm, being a bachelor, willed said farm to his sister, Rachel Farnsworth, who married a Jenkins. She, leaving no issue, devised it to David Hance, whose wife, Mary Updyke, was her cousin.

Amariah was a township officer from 1773 to 1780. By an advertisement that appeared in the *New Jersey Gazette*, June 6, 1782, he offered for sale four acres of ground pleasantly situated in Bordentown, whereon is erected a genteel and convenient brick house, two stories high, with two rooms and a large entry on the lower floor, three on the upper, with a garret, a large kitchen, etc. Also an orchard of excellent fruit of various kinds. He also offers at the same time five or six acres of marsh land on Crosswicks Creek for sale. He at one time owned and carried on the saw-mill on Black's Creek, which afterwards came into the possession of the Shreves. The house in which he lived stood farther back from the road than the present mansion, and was taken down many years ago.

John Edwards, a great-grandson of Thomas and Susannah Farnsworth, was a township officer for several years from 1759 to 1766. Jesse Edwards, another great-grandson, was a corporal in the Continental army of the Revolution. Aaron Edwards, who was connected with Joseph Borden in the stage line, and who resided at Amboy, is supposed to be of the same family.

John Warren (2d), whose father located near Sykesville, married Susannah, the granddaughter of Thomas, and daughter of Samuel Farnsworth. She was born 2d 1st mo., 1718, and died 5th 6 mo., 1789. The late Judge Oliver H. P. Emley, who resided near Jacobstown, was descended from Thomas Farnsworth through the Warrens.

The name of Samuel Farnsworth appears on the old township records as an officer for eleven years, from 1748 to 1774. Daniel Farnsworth (2d) was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, serving in the infantry of both the State troops and the militia of New Jersey.¹

Thomas Farnsworth, by deed in 1685, conveyed one hundred acres of land, being the extreme southwest corner of his tract, to William Black, who conveyed it to Joshua Newbold, March 10, 1703. The northern boundary of this tract crossed the Columbus road near the present bridge over a small run of water at the southern suburbs of the city. The line extended down said run to Black's Creek, and hence included all the land south of the run and between Black's Creek and the Columbus road. Joshua, by will dated March 29, 1703, devised this tract, with the corn-mill he had erected thereon, to his son, Joshua Newbold. Joshua Newbold, "gentleman," the son and devisee of Joshua Newbold the elder, who in deeds is called a "carpenter" and "millwright,"

conveyed said tract and corn-mill to Christopher Smith, "merchant," of Philadelphia, Jan. 6, 1726, for four hundred pounds sterling. By an act passed Jan. 16, 1716, establishing "fees and ferriages," we find:

"From Farnsworth to Burlington, for wheat, meal, &c; per bushel, three half-pence."

"Casks of flour from Farnsworth's to Burlington, per ton, four shillings and sixpence."

"Flour per ton, from Farnsworth's to Philadelphia, ten shillings."²

We learn from this that "Farnsworth's Landing" was a place of some importance, and that Burlington sent its wheat there to be ground. There lived here at this time Farnsworth's three sons,—Samuel, Daniel, and Nathaniel; also Joshua Newbold, Matthew and Marmaduke Watson, William Quicksall, Joseph Gardiner, John Arnel, and Thomas Foulks. One John Moore either kept an "ordinary" or a store there, probably the two combined. Other persons may have lived here, but we have no proof of the fact. It is probable considerable produce from the country was shipped from here to Philadelphia, and that all the goods and stores consumed for many miles around were brought here for distribution.

In 1713, Susanna, the widow, deeded fifty-five acres to her son Daniel, and soon afterwards sold the old homestead to Thomas Foulks.

By deed dated Nov. 15, 1717, Thomas Foulks sold the old Farnsworth homestead of fifty acres to Joseph Borden, of Freehold township, Monmouth County, for the sum of one hundred and forty-one pounds.

John Borden came from England to Massachusetts in the ship "Elizabeth Ann" in 1635. Among the early settlers of Falls River, Mass., whose patent was taken out in 1656, were several Bordens from Rhode Island. In Book A B C of Deeds, at Freehold, is recorded a patent, dated 1665, to Richard and Benjamin Borden, James Grover, and others, all from Gravesend, L. I., for lands at "Neversink," "Narumson," and "Pootupick." There appears to have been three brothers, Benjamin, Richard, and Francis. The first Friends' meeting in New Jersey was held at the house of Francis at Shrewsbury in 1672. This Benjamin, "the son of Benjamin," married Abigail, the daughter of James Grover, Sept. 22, 1670, and had children, viz.: Richard, born Jan. 9, 1672; Benjamin, born April 6, 1675; James, born Sept. 6, 1677; Rebecca, born June 8, 1680; Safty, born Sept. 6, 1682; Amye, born March 4, 1684; Joseph, born May 12, 1687; Jonathan, born April 14, 1690; David, born March 8, 1692; David, born Aug. 19, 1694; and Samuel, born April 8, 1696. Of these Rebecca and David died quite young. Benjamin, of Middletown, Joseph's brother, purchased, Jan. 8, 1706, of Anthony Wood-

¹ Adjt.-Gen. Stryker's "Officers and Men of New Jersey in the Revolutionary War" (official), page 590.

² "Acts of the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey, 1726. Philadelphia. Printed and Sold by William and Andrew Bradford, Printers to the King's Most Excellent Majesty for the Province of New Jersey, MDCCXXXII" (1722), pages 75, 76.

ward, a third part of the great Dockwra track, about one thousand acres, south of Arneytown.

Joseph Borden first visited Farnsworth's Landing in a coasting vessel from Shrewsbury, N. J., and determined to purchase and locate there. His wife's name was Mary Ann, and they were married previous to 1716. They had one son Joseph and six daughters, all born on the banks of the Delaware.

Of the daughters, Rebecca married Joseph Brown; Hannah, John Lawrence; Elizabeth, Joseph Douglass; Anna, the Rev. Joshua Potts, pastor of the Baptist Church at South Hampton, Bucks Co., Pa; one — Clayton; and another Thomas Potts. All these marriages took place prior to 1763. Of the son we shall speak hereafter. March 3, 1724,¹ Joseph purchased of Samuel Farnsworth one hundred and five acres of land, and subsequently, by purchase, became the owner of nearly the whole site of Bordentown.

About the year 1723 there lived near Bordentown a Dr. Joseph Brown, at whose inn Benjamin Franklin, then a penniless youth of seventeen, journeying through the State on foot, stayed over night. In his autobiography,² Franklin says of him, "There was no town in England or country in Europe of which he could not give a particular account. He had some letters, and was ingenious, but much of an unbeliever, and wickedly undertook some years after to travestie the Bible in doggerel verse. By this means he set many of the facts in a very ridiculous light." . . . His name was the same as one of Borden's sons-in-law.

Among the early settlers were Caleb Carman, who purchased, in 1730, a lot at the corner of Graveyard Alley and Main Street, now Church Street and Farnsworth's Avenue.

In 1742, Jacob Decon and Jane, his wife, sold to Joseph Richards, inn-keeper, a house where Bennett's store now stands. Joseph Butler at this time lived here. At one time he taught school, but afterwards was a conveyancer and surveyor. He first laid out and surveyed the city. Years afterwards John Oliver resurveyed it and laid out an extension of it. He was one of Borden's executors.

The following names, copied from the ledger of John Inlay, dating from 1751 to 1757, form almost a complete directory of Bordentown and surrounding country. Mr. Inlay built the house at the southeast corner of Farnsworth and Park Avenues, now the summer residence of Oliver Hopkinson, Esq. In this building he lived and kept his store:³

¹ Book D, 398, Sec. State Office, Trenton.

² Bigelow's edition, Philadelphia, 1865, pp. 109, 110.

³ In the Presbyterian graveyard at Ailentown, N. J., is a flat tombstone, the inscription on which is:

"Sacred to the memory of Honble John Inlay, Esq., who departed this life April 9th, A. D. 1763, in the 72d year of his age.

"Having served his country in some of the important offices in the legislative judiciary department of the State, he gave ample proof of his integrity and patriotism, and as he lived the friend of man and the faithful servant of his country and his God, so he died in the triumph of faith in the adorable Redeemer."

Abigail Pancoast
John Clap, East Jersey
Charles Taylor
Chas. Vandike
Safety Borden
Caleb Pancoast
John Ansley
Benj. Gibbs
Jonathan Forman
Jos. Kendal
Black Dorus
Rich'd Horsefield
Lewis Riden
William Harris, Senr.
Wm. Potter
Isaac Antrom
Ruth Starky
John Hays
Dan. Hunt
John Sykes
Thos. Salter
Geo. Gilbert
Mary More
Thomas Watson
Jas. Govers
Henry Bacon
Geo. Tucker
Nathan Baley
Timothy Taylor
Eliza Phipps
James Butler
Eliza Beeks
William Kerby
Thos. Thompson
Geo. Barton
Geo. Douglas
Thos. Biddle
Saml. Sykes
Rich'd Robbins
John Trout
Joshua Anderson
Enoch Anderson
Eliza Robins
John Lanning
Anthony Woodward
Jas. Dickason
Mary Nowell
Abigail Hall
Abigail Hall, Jr.
Edward Bonnel
Henry Guess
Jas. Lawrence
Jos. Wright, Cooper
Charity Thompson
Thos. Umphrey
William Folwell
Samuel Kimson
John Carr
Saml. Yerkes
Wm. Wood
Eliza Phipps
Negro Curelo
Wm. Imley
Jos. Imley
Ann Arrison
Robt. Hulit
Thos. Ford
Benj. Gregory
Coziah Shreve
Rachel Davis
Caleb Carmon
William French
Mary Gibbs
Elar Decow
Thos. Tenney
Step. Carter
Geo. Bliss

Robert Field, Junr.
Rob. Gibbs
Dr. Moore
John Norris
Jos. Duer
Benj. Meriot
Isaac Ivins, Senr.
Benj. Jones, Carter
Sarah Antrom
John Cox, farmer
Thos. Folks
Thos. Wright
Jacob Andrews
Anness Thompson
Edmond Woolley
John Butler, Junr.
Jos. Reckless
Michael Johnston
Wm. Tapscott
Wm. Barclaw
John Wright, Junr.
Stephen Paschall
John Bunting
John Atkinson, Junr.
John Loveall
Thos. Quicksill
Judiah Stout
Wm. Nelson
Nathan Ricardson
Jonathan Branson
John Loveless
Wm. Hassleton
Robt. Wilds
Anth. Bunting
Rob. Chambers
Michael Newbold
Ensha Lawrence
Ephraim Silver
Nathan Warner
Ezekill Woodward
Edw. Broadfield
Moses English
Negro Samson
Michael M Daniel
Thos. Bairs
Wm Douglas, son of Geo
Mr. John Becliam
Aaron Watson
Arthur May, laborer
Ridgway Job
John Harvey, Jun
Gilbert Smith, Taylor
Thos. Bartholomew
Jos. Pope, Joyner
Francis Smith, schoolmaster
Saml. Berges, Penna.
John DeCou
Saml Emley
Jos. Garwood
Jerr'h Lounsberry
Wm. Stevenson
Eph Silver
Moses Ivins
Sol. Marshall
Jos. Chambers
Thos. Tallman
Danl Butler
John Forsyth
Wm. Wilkison
John Vankirk
Sami Taylor, junr
Hugh H. rehm
Rowland Ellis
Jas. Hamel
Jobe Talmay
Wm. Corlis
John Harris, cooper

Jos. Reckless, junr	Wm. Emley	Peter Dopson	Peter Tilton
Wm. Folwell, E. Jersey	Rich'd Knowles	Edw. Hurley	John Butcher
Thos. Leonard, Esq	John Butcher, Senr	Stacy Kirkbride	Gid Pedit
Jos. Woodward, minor	Margaret Richardson	Rich'd Hall	Wm. Nutt
Reckless & Chapman	Wm. Branson	Chris Finigan	Joth Scattergood
Sarah Kirkbride	Thos. Earl	Nathl Potts	John Palmer
Edw. Pennington	Jos. English	Cate Rowley	Thos. English
John Lawrence, attorney	John Linton	Benj. Parker	Jer Stillwell
Jos. Quicksall	Caleb Shreve, Senr.	Jos. Lawrence	Phineas Bunting
Indian John Pombelus	Thos. Rockhill	John Stewart	Saml Bunting
Anth Taylor	Saml Longstaff	Rich'd Wright	Thos. Platt
Henry Everingham	Wm. Earl	Edw. Rockel	Jos. Norton
Lydia Morton, spinster	Obadiah Robins	Saml Stillwell	Matthias Bush
Wm. Thompson	Thos. Heard	Enoch David	Clement Rockhell
Joshua Quicksall	Wm. Beakes	Michael Howard	Saml Wright
Jonathan Smith	Jas. Carr.	Wm. Kinneson	John Wilkins
Ephraim Biggs	John Dorcey	John Horner	Anthony Woodward
Mary Wood, spinster	John Wair	David Beaks	James Thompson
Jos. Duer, Penna	Wm. Salsbey	John Polhemus	Margaret Smart
Mary Emley, Junr.	Sarah Fenton	Wm. Allen, Esq	Danl Young
Rob. Lippincott	Saml Bunting, son of John	John Bell	Jos. Bullock
Ezekia Anderson	Wm. Campbell	Joauna Woodward	Rich'd Kirby
Ann Allen, Allentown	Eleakim Anderson	Wm. Potter	Wm. Quicksall
John Collins, cordwinder	Isaac Horner	Benj. Field	Chas. Hogshead
John Buffington, Taylor	Matthias Vanhorn	John Parker	Isaac Forman
Margret Richardson	Wm. Inlay, junr	Isaac Gibbs	John Doughty
Thos. Fairman	Isaac Decow	Margaret Rockhill	John Hanel, sr.
Jos. Wright, farmer	Jas. Cuberley	John Patterson	Isaac Horner
Joshua Horner	Henry Thompson	Wm. Black	Wm. Farris
Gil. Hendrickson	Jos. Coward	Saml Thorn	Nathaniel Woodward
Wm. Woodward	Saml Warrick & Co.	Thos. Miller	Jos. Talman
John Brown, sadler	Francis Kirk	Edw. Pancoast	John Weldon
Peter Dopson	Zebulon Webb	Wm. Biles	Deliverance Taylor
Thos. Hall	Matthias Harvey	Ambrose Field	Talman Smith
Amos Wright	Saml Ivins	Amos Miller	Thomas Emley
John Thorn, jr	Thos. Kerlin	Wm. Bunting	Wm. Wilson
Wm. Cook	Thos. Hay	Jos. Branson	Jos. Woodward
Peter Harvey	John Hutchin	John Gardner	Saml Satterthwait
John Wright	Jas. Laing	Jos. Lawrence	John Wilds, miller
And'w Waer	Jos. Thorn, wearour	Wm. Price	Dan Sexton
Robt Harvey	Mary Thompson	Saul Stevenson	Judith Williams
John Audres	Jos. Hough	Thos. Harrison	Thos. Yardley
Isaac Bolton	Abr. Mitchel	Patience Loveall	David Satterthwait
Jos. Cox	Jacob Warrick	David Wright	Rich'd Allison
Dan Quicksall	John Page	John Crusbir	Jonathan Fox
Jos. Overton	Jas. Shreve	John Quicksall	John Tilton
Thos Potts	Geo. Cook	Jos. Skelton	Jas Holloway
Thos. Haines	Hannah Hankinson	Jos. Harden	Thos. Thorn
Thos. Wright	Stephen King, E. Jersey	Saml Bunting	Jas. Saxton
Edmond Woolley	Michael Fitzsimmons	Benj. Talman	Joshua Smith
Jonathan Scholey	Patrick Fitzsimmons	John Dugless	Saml Joal's
Geo. Ruckel	Amey Jones, spinster	John Graimes	Jos. Umphrey
Jos. Thorn, junr	Mary London, tayloress	Geo. Emlin	John Young
Emleys Negro Tom	Caleb Shreve, son of Jos.	Rich'd Eckman	Jos. Fowler
Saml Lounsberry	Rob. Cromelin	John Edwards	John Pilyon
Patrick Carns, Taylor	Henry Lawrence	Chas. M'Night	Benj. Burgess
Langhorn Biles	Benj. Kirby	Ann Fox	Nathl Warner
Jas. Johnston, Stormy Brook	John Leonard	John Adams	Thos. Mount
Mary Oakes, spinster	Wm. Anderson	Saml Wheatcraft	Wm. Clap
Geo. Nicholson	Wm. & John Earl	John Edwards	Peter Sexton
John Brainerd	John Wilds	Jos. Arney	Peter Lott
Sol. Watkins	Chas. Sexton	Parmelia Marton	Actia Taylor
Rob. Holman	John Young	Robt. Rockell	Isaac Price
Wm. Harris, carter	Dr. Stiles	Tobias Polhemus	Jos. Garwood
Watson & Company	Jos. Curtis	Godfrey Beck	Mich. Britain
Mary Briant	Henry Lemon	Danl Shreve	Wm. White
Thos. Thorn, cardwinder	Terrance Queagley.	Marton Gibbs	Israel Butler
Chris Emagan	Jos. Simson	Jos. Woodward	Marmaduke Watson
Abraham Shreve	John Emley	Robt. Johnson	Annah Taylor
Wm. Ivins	John Butler	John Antrom	Job Harvey
Jon Houghf	John Inlay	Chichester Reynolds	Edw. Williams
Wm. Haniel	Jeremiah Bates	Michael Rogers	Saml Warrick
Wm. Chaceman	Ridley Rancel	Thos. Hains	Sarah Taylor, spinster
Jos. Kirkbride	Wheeler Clark	Cornelius Swain	Israel Woodward
Amos Rockhill	Jacob Garwood	Wm. Mason	Geo Taylor
Sarah Biles	Ann Sabber	Thos. Ivins	Coziah Vanroom
Saml Fenton	Mahlen Thorn		

It seems as if this old-time store-keeper dealt in pretty much everything. Among the items charged to sundry persons are: "1 Trowel 2s. 6d., 2 Dear skins 24 shillings, 1 iron kettle 22., 1 lock 2s. 9d., 1 lathing hammer, 2s. 6d., 631 lb scrap fat £2. 12. 7., 1 leghorn hat 7s. 6d., 1 chamber pott 8d., 1 Ridle, 1 Almanack 3s., 1 jug, 1 glass bottle, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb brimstone 4d., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb Tea 2s., 1 pr Bridel Bitts 1s. 2d., 200 hob nails 1s. 6d., 1 slate, 1 doz. Tacks, 1 warming Pan £1., 3 horse collars 15s., 1 barrel Mackerel 28s., 1 Silk Handkerchief, 6s. 6d., $\frac{1}{2}$ Quire Paper 1s., 1 pt. rum 7d., 1 pr Knee Buckels 1s. 2d., 1 pr compasses 9d., 1 pr wool cards 1s. 2d., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb chocolate 4s. 9d., 2 lb shot 1s., 1 oz Linament, 18 Glass Lights, 7s. 6d., 1 pr Garters, 5 Bu. Lime, 7s. 6d., 1 syckel, 1 lb Reasons, &c., &c."

Among the other articles credited are: "Caleb Pancoast, Cr.: 59 lb hard soap, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Richard Robbins Cr.: 12 bu. Flax seed 4s. per bu., John Becham Cr. 62 lb sadd Irons, 7d., 7 cut iron Pots, 28s., 20 Hand Pots & Kettles a 4s., 6 skilletts 21 s. 4d., 1 set Tea Spoons 26s., making 1 pr Buckets 8s., Anthony Woodward, Cr. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. Flax seed 40s. 6., 164 $\frac{3}{4}$ lb cheese a 5d., 28 hogs 4144 lb 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d." These hogs averaged one hundred and forty-eight pounds, about the usual weight for those days.

Indian John Pombelus, who was a chief of the Crosswicks Indians, and was a representative at the great council held at Crosswicks in 1758, is charged with "2 yds Swanskin & Syndreas, £2, 18, 9; 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ yards half thick & Syndreas 5s. 9d., 1 Felt hat, 3 saws, 1 knife & Sundries 13s. 9d.; 4 lb. shot, 1 qt Molasses 2s. 8d., 1 Blanket, 1 knife & Sundries £2, 17, 1; 2 lb. Shot, $\frac{1}{2}$ Gal. Molasses, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Powder 3s. 9d., 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds Ozenbrigs, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ yds Garlex 9s. 9d., 1 lb Powder, 1 Knife, $\frac{1}{4}$ lb Peper & Sundries £1, 4, 7, 1 doz. pipes, 1 qt rum, 1 jug, 1 paper Tobacco, 2s. 6d." He was credited with "6 fox skins & 5 Raccoons £1, 1, 0; 1 Dear skin 4s. 6d.; 1 qr. venison 2s., 27 Dear skins a 8s. and 2 Dear skins 12s."

The names of different kinds of dry-goods seem to have almost entirely changed. The following were sold by the yard: "Ozenbrigs, 1s. 6d., Garlex, 2 and 2s. 2d., Sheloon, 3s. 6d., Sleakes, 2s. 4d.; Anteloon, 4s., Ferret, 6d.; Check, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 8d." There is also mentioned Carsey, Camlet, Tamne, Buckrow, Tafety, Allspun, Sarsnet, Mantua, Persian, Fustin, etc. An article called "Gamond" was probably ham.

The first time that we meet with the name of Bordentown is in the proceedings of a township-meeting held in 1739. As this item is of interest for more reasons than one, we give it in full: "also ye said meeting gave Bordings Town people lve to buld a pare of Stocks provide ye people of Bordings Town Bulds them at there own charge." Although this is the first mention of Bordentown, it may have received its name by common consent some years before. In regard to the building of the stock and its accompaniment, the whipping-post, it must not be taken

for granted that they were required for the punishment of its residents. It must be borne in mind that at that period a great traffic was carried on on the Delaware in flat-boats. These boats were forty to fifty feet long and six or seven feet wide, and from two feet nine inches to three feet deep, drawing from twenty to twenty-two inches of water, and carrying from five hundred to six hundred bushels of wheat. They came down mostly during the spring freshets, sometimes even from Nevisink, on the New York State line. These, with the boats employed in the traffic above Trenton and the Durham boats, drew to the landings on the river a rough class of men, similar in their tastes and habits to those found on the Western rivers in later days.

Occupation has much to do with the taste, habits, and code of morals of people all over the world. The type is simply varied by circumstances. The rifle was not so freely used upon the Delaware, life was of more value, but whisky, petty gambling, rough songs and dances were undoubtedly the favorite pastimes. When these gentlemen landed to unload, tie up for the night, or to seek a harbor from the storm, it is likely they replenished their jugs, and sometimes became somewhat obstreperous, which, being distasteful to the quiet notions of our Quaker ancestors, it was thought best "for the ease of creation" to cool them down in the stocks. The Quakers in olden times had a quaint way of doing things that would be quite refreshing nowadays.

Stages and Stage-Boats.—In 1734 the first line of stages from Burlington to New York *via* Bordentown was established. "In October, 1750, a new line was established, the owner of which resided at Perth Amboy. He informed all gentlemen and ladies 'who have occasion to transport themselves, goods, wares, or merchandise from New York to Philadelphia' that he had a 'stage-boat' well fitted for the purpose, which, wind and weather permitting (that never forgotten proviso), would leave New York every Wednesday for the ferry at Amboy on Thursday, where, on Friday, a stage-wagon would be ready to proceed immediately to Bordentown, where they would take another stage-boat to Philadelphia, nothing being said (very wisely) of the time when they might expect to arrive there. He states, however, that the passages are made in *forty-eight* hours less than by any other line. This was probably the case, for the route was so well patronized that in 1752 they carried passengers twice a week instead of once, endeavoring 'to use the people in the best manner,' keeping them, be it observed, from five to seven days on the way."¹

This line was established by Joseph Borden, and is the same alluded to in the following advertisement, taken from the *Pennsylvania Gazette* (in the Philadelphia Library) of April 4, 1751:

¹ Barber's Hist. Coll. of New Jersey, p. 43.

"This is to give notice to all persons that shall have occasions of transporting themselves, goods, wares, or merchandize from Philadelphia to New York or from the latter place to the former that by Joseph Borden there is a stage boat well fitted and kept for that purpose and if wind and weather permit will attend at the crooked-billet wharf in Philadelphia every tuesday in every week and proceed up to Bordentown on Wednesday and on thursday morning a stage waggon with a good *Arning* kept by Joseph Richardson will be ready to receive them and proceed directly to John Clucks opposite the city of Perth Amboy who keeps a house of good entertainment and on Friday morning a stage boat well fitted and kept by Daniel O. Bryant, will be ready to receive them and proceed directly to New York and give her attendance at the White Hall slip near the half moon tavern, if people be ready at the stage days and places tis believed they may pass the quickest 30 or 40 hours, the cheapest and fastest way that has yet been made use of, if any attendance be given by us the subscribers which we shall endeavour to do as near as possible, also people living on or near the road may have business done by letter or otherwise due care will be taken in the delivery of letters VERBILE messages &c. by us.

"JOSEPH BORDEN,
"JOSEPH RICHARDSON,
"DANIEL OBRYANT.

"N.B.—All passengers or goods that shall come to bordentown on sunday or monday in every or any week by any Trenton shallop White Hill shallop Bordentown shallop or boats or in any other whatsoever whose waggon hire shall amount to Sixteen shillings or upwards shall upon first notice have a waggon and transportation to said John Clucks opposite Amboy when if the stage boats not ready to receive them (but its intended they shall). It must be allowed they have the greatest chances for dispatch of any other place whatsoever for all the Brunswick the place above Brunswick called the landing and all the river boats must pass that place in whome people may have passage.

"JOSEPH RICHARDS."

The advertisements of the line continue in the same paper for several years, sometimes in the name of Joseph Borden and sometimes in that of his son Joseph, Jr. As the elder Mr. Borden was sixty-nine years of age when the following advertisement was inserted, it is probable he had retired from active business, and although the affix of the junior is not attached, we think it probable his son, who was now thirty-seven years old, was the chief manager if not the proprietor. From the wording of this advertisement we see a marked improvement in the education of the son over that of the father. This is but illustrative of our countrymen and a new country. The advertisement is taken from the *Philadelphia Mercury* in the Philadelphia Library.

"PHILADELPHIA, November 11, 1756.

"Bordentown Stage Continued.

"Joseph Bordens stage boat, Joseph Canida, master, attends at the Crooked-Billet wharf (end of the first alley above Chestnut Street) every Monday and Tuesday and his shallop Daniel Harrison master at the same place every Friday and Saturday, stage waggons attends the said boats, the stage boat at Amboy commanded by Aaron Edwards.

"As to the owners of the Burlington stage boasting of their advantages being superior to mine, I shall not take the trouble to make reply too, because the publick by this time is the best judges of our stages and their advantages, only shall just note the last clause of their advertisement, that is, they say we are one tide more upon the water, than they are, which in fact, is saying we are always two tides upon our passage. Well done brother adventurers, that is a large one. All gentlemen and ladies that please to favour me with their business, may depend upon the utmost care and dispatch, of their humble servant

"JOSEPH BORDEN."

This route was from Whitehall slip in New York and through the Narrows to a tavern at Amboy. The boats were large, well fitted, and comfortable, as the outside passage was often rough.

Bordentown by this time had become a place of considerable note and size. In 1740, Joseph Borden deeded to the Friends the lot of ground upon which their meeting-house is now situate and the lot occupied by them as a burial-ground. The same year the meeting-house was built. By deed dated Aug. 5, 1751, Joseph Borden conveyed to John Coward, Thomas Cox, and Joseph Borden, Jr., as trustees for the Baptist, in consideration of the sum of five pounds, the two parcels of ground now occupied by the church as a building site and burying-ground. "Upon the ground thus conveyed by the elder Borden was erected, in 1752, the first Baptist meeting-house in Bordentown,—a grand edifice in its days, its roof hipped in imposing grandeur, its walls stout enough for a fortress, its external appearance beautiful in plainness, its internal arrangements a model of convenience for those days, and its pulpit decently elevated to a dizzy yet becoming height."

Old Buildings and Township Records.—The oldest building now standing in the city is the old Lovel House, situate on the easterly side of Farnsworth Avenue, south of Church Street, Nos. 125 and 127. It was a two-story brick house, with hipped roof, and the date of its erection, 1749, built into the wall with black bricks. It then doubtlessly was a grand affair, probably the pride and envy of the village. In later years it was completely altered, another story being added, the entire front taken out, and it turned into stores. John Lovel originally settled near Crosswicks on the farm now occupied by Job R. Sutterly. His granddaughter, Mrs. Admiral Radford, now owns the house. The next oldest building is the stately old Hopkinson mansion at the southeast corner of Farnsworth Avenue and Park Street. The garden, which had a large frontage on the avenue, extended back to Second, and contained a large number of fruit trees. The house remained unaltered until within a few years, when it had a mansard roof substituted for the old one.

In "A History of New Sweden," by Israel Acrelius, translated from the Swedish by William M. Reynolds, D.D., 1874, and published under the joint auspices of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and Delaware, on page 144, under the head "Of the Towns and their Trade," we find the following interesting comparison of the size of the towns upon the Delaware River.

"Burlington, the county town of Burlington County, eighteen miles from Philadelphia, has one hundred and thirty houses, and has a ferry.

"Bordentown, twenty-eight miles from Philadelphia, has sixty houses. The last-named places have post-boats to and from Philadelphia, with post-coaches to Amboy, for travelers to and from New York, making the route twice a week.

"Trenton, thirty miles above Philadelphia, with one hundred and thirty houses, lies at the falls of the Delaware, and has a ferry. Near to this lie the valuable copper-mines, for the use of one-third of which Governor Morris, within eighteen months in 1755, paid five thousand pounds."

From the number of houses and the ratio of people generally allowed to each in towns or villages, we

should judge the population of Bordentown in 1755 to be somewhat in excess of three hundred.

About this time there resided in Bordentown three persons bearing the quaint names of Preserve Brown, Safety Borden, and Hannaniah Gaunt. Sometimes, but very rarely, at an early date tombstones erected to the memory of Friends are found in their graveyards. Preserve Brown seems to have been especially honored in this respect, as a solitary tombstone in the Friends' burying-ground in this city contains this inscription:

"In memory of Preserve Brown, who died the 26th day of the 4th month, 1744, aged 65 years."

It may be as well here to speak of his son, Preserve Brown, who was overseer of the poor in Chesterfield township in 1741, and surveyor of the highways in 1743. Nathan Kite, in his "Sketches of Public Friends," in *The Friend*, says of him: "Preserve Brown was the son of Preserve and Mary Brown, of Mansfield, Burlington Co., West Jersey. His parents being valuable Friends, endeavored to train him up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, and the good effects thereof were in him very apparent. As he grew up he was brought, through the baptisms of the Holy Ghost, into a preparation for usefulness in the church. He was diligent in his attendance to all his religious duties, was exemplary in plainness both of speech and apparel, and was of a kind and hospitable disposition. He was an elder of Chesterfield Monthly Meeting. He deceased Fifth month 23d, 1760."

Joseph Borden, the founder of Bordentown, died Sept. 22, 1765, in the seventy-ninth year of his age.¹ Of the life of Joseph Borden we know sufficient to form a tolerably correct opinion of his character. Family tradition says he owned the vessel in which he came to Farnsworth's Landing from the neighborhood of Shrewsbury, N. J. He certainly was possessed of considerable means, as witness his extensive purchase of land and opening of a store. His interest in the iron forge, his establishment of a line of stages and boats, his laying out of streets and cutting up of large tracts into building lots, his donation of ground to religious associations for building and burial purposes, the building of his then splendid mansion, and the large amount of real estate he left upon his death, all attest the fact that his business pursuits had been successful, and that he was possessed of a large fortune for those days. There is one thing remarkable about his sale of lands on the river front. In all of them he deeded only to the brow of the hill, reserving all the water-front for himself. There is no doubt Mr. Borden expected Bordentown to become a place of much more note and importance than it has. Being at the head of practical navigation, if railroads had never been introduced it would have been the chief point of importance on the river

in the great line of communication between the cities of New York and Philadelphia. Here would have been handled for transshipment most of the heavy goods, stores, and produce passing between the two cities. Trenton from being a roadside station of one house in 1726 had grown to a thriving village of one hundred houses in 1748, and all through the passenger travel.² But soon after the establishment of the Bordentown line it attracted the major part of the freight on account of the shortness of the land transportation. Here would have terminated a great and broad turnpike. Borden, no more than Franklin, could have foreseen the introduction of steam, and he was sound in his judgment with the knowledge he then had, in expecting a grand future for the city. But railroads came. Trenton was the lowest point to span the river, and has become a great railroad centre. Mr. Borden possessed a plain, common education, apparently amply sufficient for the purposes of his life. That he appreciated the advantage of a higher education is apparent in the bestowal of a very liberal one on his son. The citizens of Bordentown must ever hold his memory in veneration as the founder and benefactor of the city.

We will now turn our attention for a while to the township. The township book, an old-fashioned ledger, foolscap size, contains all the proceedings of the township-meetings, etc., from the earliest period until 1847. It is probable these dated back to 1686. At least there is a list of constables in it including that year, and another list of constables, overseers of highways, and overseers of the poor, commencing with the year 1708. But the first proceedings of the township-meetings recorded is in 1711-12. A number of the first leaves have been torn out by sacrilegious vandals to preserve as relics.

Below are the names of those who served in the capacity of constables to the year 1699, which we doubt not will be of interest to most of the readers:

1686, Thomas Wood.

1687, Thomas Foulks, served in different township offices five years.

1688, Robert Wilson.

1689, Thomas Farnsworth.

1690, Edward Rockhill, served in different township offices three years, the last in 1720.

1691, William Black.

1692, Daniel Bacon.

1693, William Wood, served in different township offices four years, the last as surveyor of highways in 1719.

1694, John Bunting, served in different township offices eighteen years, the last as freeholder in 1745.

1695, Matthew Watson, served in different township offices nine years, the last in 1736.

1696, John Waring (Warren), served in the differ-

¹ Borden family Bible now in the possession of Oliver Hopkinson, Esq.

² "Old-Time Staging in New York," by John Austin Stevens—*N. Y. Times*, July 9, 1876.

ent township offices six years, the last as surveyors of highways in 1747.

1697, Henry Beck, served in different township offices three years, the last in 1713.

1698, Andrew Smith.

1699, John Arnnel.

Iron Forge on Black's Creek.—We have abundant proof that an iron works or forge once existed near this spot, but its exact location is not known. From Mr. Syke's testimony upon the subject, we gather the following interesting and reliable facts in regard to it: Isaac Horner, who owned the land on the west side of Black's Creek, by deed dated Dec. 3, 1713, conveyed twelve and a half acres thereof to Daniel Farnsworth. Isaac Horner, Daniel Farnsworth, and Joseph Borden, by a verbal agreement in 1722, contemplated building a forge there, and, after procuring most of the material and laying the foundation, disagreed among themselves about the expenditures and manner of conducting the business. This resulted in the final abandonment of the concern, the legal title to the land still being in Farnsworth, though Horner and Borden each claimed an interest in the equitable title on account of their proportion of the expenditures for material, etc. Finally, to close the business satisfactorily to each of the owners, Daniel Farnsworth conveyed one undivided third part of the twelve and a half acres on the west side of the creek, with an undivided third part of five acres just north of the mouth of the small run of water, the northern boundary of the corn-mill tract which formerly belonged to his father, on the easterly side of the creek, to Isaac Horner and a like undivided third part of each lot to Joseph Borden, by deeds dated March 8, 1724, still retaining the remaining undivided third part in each lot for himself.

Horner, Farnsworth, and Borden, by deed dated Feb. 1, 1725, conveyed the whole of both lots on the east and west side of Black's Creek to Thomas Potts, who married one of Joseph Borden's daughters. On the same day, Thomas Potts conveyed one undivided moiety to both lots to Col. Daniel Coxe, and one undivided fourth part of both lots to John Allen, retaining the remaining undivided fourth part for himself. The forge was built by them in the summer of 1725. Col. Coxe was a gentleman of large capital, who had been for several years engaged in the iron business elsewhere. John Allen was a man of much enterprise and considerable means, and Joseph Borden furnished the capital for Thomas Potts. The title to the forge subsequently passed down to Mr. Lewis, of Philadelphia, the owner of the corn- and saw-mills.

Roads, Ferries, and Bridges.—About the same time that Thomas Farnsworth settled at the site of Bordentown several English families, and among them William Emley, settled on the Delaware River near South Trenton. For several years there was no communication between the inhabitants of the two

places and of Burlington except by boats on the river. The first road between Farnsworth and Burlington, like all roads in new countries, very probably lay over level ground, easily ascended hills, and fordable streams. About 1725 or '30 the road between these points very nearly followed the present road, and crossed the creek on the original mill-dam above mentioned, and struck Main Street at an angle towards the town. The road to Trenton very nearly followed the present Park Street for a distance, and then struck across the country to Watson's ford, nearly a half mile above the present White Horse bridge; thence it followed favorable ground until it joined the Trenton and Crosswicks road. When Watson's ford was not passable, on account of flood or ice, or the load was too heavy to cross it, the traveler was forced to make the détour to Crosswicks, where the bridge crossed the stream. This bridge existed prior to 1717, but in that year we find the first mention of it in the township records. The ancestor of Matthew and Marmaduke Watson owned a large tract of land of several hundred acres adjoining the southerly side of Crosswicks Creek, near the present bridge. He and several of his neighbors built a scow to be used as a ferry-boat, for their own convenience. This was made use of by the traveling public, and was known as Watson's ferry. The creek at the present crossing of the White Horse road being a navigable stream, with the tide ebbing and flowing at that place, an act of the Legislature was required to authorize the building of the first bridge. This act was obtained a number of years prior to the Revolutionary war, and authorized and directed Thomas Lawrie and others to superintend its construction. It was a draw- and toll-bridge, and to this day is commonly called "the draw-bridge." The road by Groveville and the bridge across the creek at that place was not built until several years after the Revolutionary war. Another road from Reckless mill, nearly following where the pike now runs, followed Main Street to the present Park Street, and then down that street through the ravine, that afforded a natural road to the river. A road was subsequently laid out along the river-shore to the mouth of Crosswicks Creek. Main Street at that time did not extend beyond Park Street, the cut at the foot of it leading down to the river not being made until many years after.

There was a road leading from Burlington road into and following Stewart's old lane on the west side of Black's Creek, and it crossed the creek on a bridge a little below the foot of Walnut Street. Following said street to Main, it passed out the Reckiesstown road beyond "Bellevue," the residence of Miss Maria H. Nutt, thence crossing the fields near the old plaster-mill, and over the present Ward Avenue, it ran near the farm-house of Mrs. Mary H. Pearson to Watson's ferry. It does not follow because this road existed that it must have been laid out and opened

by the township. As it is likely that some traveling between Burlington and Trenton over the mill-dam road above Horner's bridge on account of their load or want of inclination did not desire to go through the town, but preferred a shorter cut to the ferry, it is very reasonable to suppose a portion of this road, that from Bellevue across the country, existed as a short and more direct connecting link between the mill-dam road and the ferry. As to the bridge, although there is no data to prove its existence, and although the author's experience has led him to place but very limited reliance in tradition when it extends back very many years, he is disposed to believe there was one at that point. From the absence of all notice of it in the township records, it seems most likely that it was a foot- and horse-bridge, constructed by subscription, for the accommodation of those who resided on the west side of the creek near the river.

In 1736 application was made to the surveyors of Burlington County to have a road laid out from the iron-works to the town, and from Watson's ferry to the town. Both applications were granted. The locations of the roads are so indefinite, "continuing along a beaten path, ye nearest way towards Watson's ferry unto Marmaduke Watson's field, unto ye side of a hill," that it is impossible to tell exactly where they run. It is quite probable though that the beaten path very nearly followed where Park Street now runs.

Joseph Borden, though he owned large tracts of land, which doubtlessly were under cultivation, we should judge from what we know of his life to have been more inclined to active business pursuits than to farming. That he owned sailing boats upon the river, established a line of stages and boats to ply between Philadelphia and New Brunswick, and that he kept a store we know. The precise period in which he first engaged in these pursuits, which at one time he carried on all at once, it is difficult to arrive at. Active business, however, being the bent of his mind, with all the facilities and a fine opportunity for opening and carrying on an extensive trade with the surrounding country, it is very probable he established a store for the purchase of produce and sale of merchandise not many years after he located here.

Referring to the township records we find the following interesting items:

"March 10th, 1752. As there is money in bank for the Tons of The Poor Tiss Agreed To Take Soo Much of that money as will pay for the Plank Gott To Repair Several Briges and Moore if it is wanted."

"March 13, 1753. Wheareas Catron (Catharine) Powers (Alis) bilson is Sent by the Township of New Hanover, into our town as a poor parson Belonging to our Town Ship and we Conceive She Does not th arefore have appointed Anthy. Woodward & Juda Williams or earther of them to take Counsil and proceed on a Trial according ass the Counsil and them Selves Shall Think proper."

The War of the Revolution.—Bordentown, in common with the other towns on the Delaware, suffered considerably during our struggle for independence, and her citizens remained patriotic from first to last.

It will be remembered the militia of the colony of New Jersey was organized in 1775. Among the officers in it of Bordentown and its environs we find the names of Joseph Borden (2d), colonel First Regiment Burlington Militia; William Shreve, first major, lieutenant-colonel, and colonel First Regiment; William Lewis, lieutenant-colonel First Regiment; John Van Enburgh, second major Second Regiment; and John Black, paymaster.

Upon the reorganization of the Continental army upon the basis of eighty-eight battalions, Congress called upon New Jersey, Sept. 16, 1776, for four battalions, termed the *Second Establishment*. In this the command of the Second Battalion was given to Col. Israel Shreve, and in it we find Ensign John Shreve, promoted to a second lieutenancy, Second Lieut. Nathaniel Jenkins, promoted to first lieutenant, and Ensign James Howell, all of Bordentown.

In December, 1776, a Hessian brigade, two thousand strong, entered and occupied Bordentown, Count Donop making it his headquarters. Where they encamped is not known, but on account of the American gondolas and galleys annoying them with round-shot whenever a favorable opportunity presented itself, it is probable they lay some distance from the river. During the Revolution the Hessians were not esteemed the most desirable neighbors to have around, especially by the Tories, who held British protections. If a safeguard was presented them, they, of course, could not read it, and continued their plundering. If an appeal was made to their officers, of course they could not or would not understand it, so no redress was obtained. The orders of Gen. Howe to Count Donop directed that "all salted and meal provisions which may be judged to exceed the quantity necessary for the subsistence of an ordinary family shall be considered a magazine of the enemy, and seized for the King, and given to the troops as a saving for the public." Under such an order the tea, sugar, preserves, pickles, etc., of every Jerseyman became lawful prize, the captors being the judge of the necessary quantity for the family subsistence. In fact they took whatever they wanted, and the defenseless inhabitants had quietly to submit to it, to avoid insult and abuse. Whenever they suspected plate or treasures were in a house, they ransacked it from garret to cellar. The grandfather of Miss Helen Oliver at this time resided where Trout's City Hotel now is. He was an ardent Whig, and of course legitimate prey for them. Soon after they got their camp to rights they had time to attend to business, so they proceeded to pay their respects to Mr. Oliver. He, however, having prudently left town, after burying his hall-clock, with the silver and other valuables in it, was not at home to do the honors of the house. The Hessians, however, who were always noted for their affability of manners, waived this seeming breach of etiquette and made themselves as much at home as if Mr. Oliver had honored them with his

presence. After drinking his health in many bumpers of his most excellent apple, they proceeded to inspect his house and furniture. They searched in vain for the treasures, during which operation they ripped open the beds, smashed the bureaux, pried open the closets, and tore off the wainscoting. Irritated at their failure they vented their rage upon the furniture, paintings, pictures, and windows.

The officers themselves did not appear to have had much compunction of conscience in regard to appropriating other people's property. The house of the Hon. Francis Hopkinson was visited by them, his fine library plundered, and many small articles of value carried off. Col. Oliver Hopkinson, the grandson of Francis Hopkinson, and the present owner of the Hopkinson mansion, has in his possession a quaint old book, handsomely bound in red morocco, and embellished with gilt, entitled "Discourses on Public Occasions in America, by William Smith, D.D., Provost of the College and Academy of Philadelphia, second edition, London, MDCCLXII."

On a fly-leaf in the front is written in German, "I Ewald, plundered on the 16th Dec., 1776, at Bordentown." In English, "The Gift of the author to Francis Hopkinson, Nov., 1764." Mem.—"This Book was taken from my Library by a Hessian Captain, when the Hessian Troops were in possession of Bordentown, in the year 1776, and was afterwards given to a person in Philadelphia, who returned it to me. F. H."

In German, above the Hopkinson coat of arms, was written by Capt. Ewald, in a short, cramped hand:

"The author of this book I had the happiness to become acquainted with on the 24th of September, near Philadelphia, where he possessed a fine country-seat. He is Rector of the University of the City."

Below the arms: "This man was one of the greatest rebels, but considering his carefully selected library, mechanical and mathematical instruments, I concluded he must also have been a very learned man."

Below this is the motto of the Hopkinson family: "*Semper paratus*"—Always ready. "Francis Hopkinson."

Capt. Ewald in the above shows signs of being a gentleman, and he probably was, but what a rare combination of qualities must have constituted his mind. Probably he was a Hessian gentleman. He, however, passed safely through many battles in the Napoleonic war, and is said to have risen to the rank of lieutenant-general, and *probably* died possessed of a fine library.

A number of prominent Whigs of the town were forced to leave upon the approach of the enemy, fearing personal violence or imprisonment. Among these was Caleb Carman, who had espoused the patriot cause with much ardor. Placing his family cooking utensils, bedding, and some few articles of furniture

in a Durham boat, he moved them to a cove on Duck Island. He built over the boat a roof of boughs thatched with reeds, and remained there until after the battle of Trenton. The neighboring farms for miles around were liberally foraged upon, the Hessians drawing subsistence for man and horse from them. After the capture of Gen. Rahl and his Hessians at Trenton, the Hessians, under Count Donop, evacuated Bordentown, and soon after it was occupied by fifteen hundred Americans under Gen. Mifflin.

No military operations took place near Bordentown in 1777, though we may suppose with the enemy on the Delaware in such close proximity the citizens were subject to frequent alarms of their approach. On the 5th of December, 1777, the *New Jersey Gazette*, the first newspaper printed in the State, was issued in Trenton. In its subsequent issues we found a number of interesting Bordentown advertisements, which give a very good idea of the town at that time:

"December 26th, 1777.

"*To Be Sold* By Joseph Carson, at Bordentown a few hogsheads of tobacco, sugar in barrels, loaf sugar ditto, green tea in bottles, West India rum in hogsheads, ivory combs, needles, and a few dozen of psalters, six half pieces superfine cloth, and eighteen pieces of striped shamoys."

In January, 1778, notice is given in the *Gazette* that Nathan Cranch, paymaster to the quartermaster-general, would open an office at Mr. Samuel Prince's in Bordentown to settle the accounts on the deputy quartermaster-general in New Jersey.

In April, 1778, a reward of eight dollars is offered for the return of a negro slave, aged fourteen, who was taken away by the Hessians from Henry Budd, May 13, 1778.

"*Joseph Plowman, Pinmaker,*

Begs leave to inform the Public, that he carries on the Pin-making business in Bordentown; where he has for sale, pins, equal in quality to any ever imported; likewise brass and iron knitting needles, ditto hooks & eyes, &c., &c.

"N. B.—He likewise makes paper maker's moulds, draws musical and sewing Wires."

Tradition says the inventor of pins resided at Bordentown, and carried on the manufacture of them there. This undoubtedly originated from Plowman's occupation, but his own advertisement, so far from claiming to be the inventor, states that they are equal to those imported. Pins, however, were introduced into general use very many years before, but of a primitive style.

The country now was in the desperate struggle of the Revolution, and the better to understand the state of affairs then existing we quote the following legislative extracts:

"An act for regulating and limiting the price of sundry articles of produce, manufacture, and trade, and to prevent forestalling, regranting, and engrossing." Passed at Princeton, Dec. 11, 1777.

1777, Dec. 20. "One-half the grain to be threshed out by the 1st of January, and the balance by the 1st of March, and all not threshed out then to be seized as straw."

During the Revolution, while there was some slight Tory element and a sprinkling of neutrals in Bordentown, the great mass of the people were strongly Whig. Among these was a most active and zealous band of patriots who never tired of serving their country, and who inspired the whole neighborhood to action. Among the most prominent, and who are entitled to the grateful remembrance of posterity, were Francis Hopkinson, Col. Joseph Borden, Col. Joseph Kirkbride, Capt. Joseph Borden, Jr., Col. Oakey Hoagland, Col. Vandike, Caleb Carman, Joseph Plowman, and gunsmith Jackaway.

Col. Borden, in a conversation with Col. Shreve, in the winter of 1776-77, learned that an attempt was made in New York Harbor to blow up the flag-ship "Eagle," of Admiral Howe's fleet, by means of a "marine turtle" invented by David Bushnell, a mechanic of Connecticut.¹ He obtained some indefinite idea of the machinery by which it was to be exploded.

When the British obtained possession of Philadelphia, the fear that they would visit Bordentown and the anxiety of good patriots caused the colonel and his friends to discuss various projects to annoy and drive them from the river. This brought up the conversation of Col. Shreve, but for want of knowledge upon the subject it was impossible to construct a "turtle." At last Borden, Kirkbride, Hoagland, and Carman conceived the idea of the kegs, but as none of them were conversant with machinery they consulted Joseph Plowman, the pin-maker. Plowman, who appears to have been a good mechanic and an inventive genius, readily undertook the job, and by means of spring-locks,² great pins or spurs, etc., completed the formidable engines that were to spread such terror and consternation among the English sailors. The kegs³ were manufactured in Col. Borden's cooper-shop, situated on the south side of Park street, back of Francis Hopkinson's mansion. The spring-locks were made by Jackaway, who kept a gun-shop at the corner of Crosswicks and Main Streets, where Burr's store now is. The blacksmithing was done by two brothers named Bunting, whose shop stood at the southwest corner of Main and Park Streets, opposite Col. Borden's residence. They were charged with powder, and furnished with machinery in such a manner that on rubbing against any object they would immediately explode. Fastened together in pairs, if the connecting-rope caught the bow of a vessel, they would be drawn to its sides and exploded. The kegs themselves could not be seen, being under water, but the buoys that floated them were visible. They very probably were put into the river near the foot of

Park Street; and when the fleet, numbering some twenty odd, was ready, Carman successfully undertook to pilot them down the river to the neighborhood of the city. They were intended for the destruction of the British shipping, which all lay out in the stream, moored in a long line the whole length of the city. It so happened that on the very night when these kegs were towed down the vessels were hauled into the docks, to avoid the effects of the ice soon expected to form. They thus escaped mischief. Carman, who was accompanied by another person, cut clear of their charge just above the city a little before daylight on the 7th of January. The floats attracted the attention of the crew of a barge, and they attempting to take a keg up, it exploded and killed four of them and wounded the rest.⁴ Soon all the wharves and shipping were lined with soldiers. The alarm of the explosion set the whole city in commotion. The citizens shut themselves in their houses. The "long roll" beat, and alarm-guns were fired. The soldiers were stationed along the wharves, and infantry and shipping opened fire, not a chip or stick that floated on the river escaping their attention. When the truth was found out about the matter it was a source of much merriment among the Whigs and vexation to the British. The result not realizing the expectations of Borden and company, they looked upon it as a failure, and were never particularly proud about it. Besides, policy rendered it safest for them not to be known to the enemy as the authors of it. This Battle of the Kegs, though, furnished the theme for a facetious poem from the pen of Francis Hopkinson, of Bordentown, who, though he was cognizant of the particulars, thought best to omit all names.

The British at this time were in possession of Philadelphia, and their close proximity by water we may well suppose was a cause of anxiety to the patriots of Bordentown.

The following extract from a letter to the Hon. Francis Hopkinson, who resided in Bordentown, shows he was not unmindful of its protection from the depredations of the enemy. It was never before published, and is now in the possession of his grandson, Oliver Hopkinson, Esq.:

"HEAD QUARTERS, VALLEY FORGE.

"27th Jan., 1778.

"SIR: I received your favor of the 22nd Instant by Capt. Alexander, to whom I have issued an order to take several pieces of cannon with a proper supply of ammunition, that he, in conjunction with other Gentlemen of the Navy, may endeavour to interrupt the Enemy's shipping in their Passage up and down the river.

"I am Sir,

"Your most Obedient Servant,

"G. WASHINGTON.

"Hon. Francis Hopkinson."

No precaution, however, could save Bordentown from the horrors of war and the depredations of a barbarous enemy. In addition to the vessels which

¹ Lossing's Field-Book of the Revolution, vol. ii. pages 104, 608.

² Watson's Annals of Philadelphia, vol. ii. page 336.

³ Lossing's Field-Book of the Revolution, vol. ii. page 104, says, "In January some Whigs at Bordentown sent a number of kegs down the Delaware, which were filled with powder, and furnished with machinery in such a manner that on rubbing against any object in the stream they would immediately explode. Watson's Annals, vol. ii. page 335, says "the kegs were constructed at Bordentown."

⁴ Watson's Annals, vol. ii. page 336.

had been engaged in the defense of Fort Mifflin, others had been commenced above Philadelphia, but were not completed when the British obtained possession of the river. To save these from the enemy, Washington had directed them to be sunk in such a manner as to be raised with difficulty. This order was unfortunately disregarded. Against these vessels and Bordentown an expedition was sent. At ten o'clock at night on the 7th of May, 1778, an expedition, consisting of two row-galleys and three other armed vessels, with twenty-four flat-bottomed vessels, carrying six or eight hundred infantry, started from Philadelphia. They had fair winds for ten miles of the way, when a heavy rain set in, accompanied by a calm, and they were obliged to row the remainder of the distance. Early the next morning the people of White Hill, learning of their approach, set fire to the Continental frigates, "Washington" and "Effingham," a large twenty-four-gun ship, two armed privateers, nine other ships, and thirteen smaller vessels. Among the galleys burned were the "Dickinson," "Effingham," and "Rangers." About eleven o'clock that morning the flotilla arrived opposite Bordentown. From Burlington up they were followed along the shore by a handful of militia, collected by and under the command of Capt. Langhston Carlisle, First Burlington, who embraced every opportunity of annoying them when they came within range of their muskets, and it seems very probable that some must have been killed or wounded upon the crowded and unprotected flat-boats.

The militiamen, few in number, increased as they moved up the banks of the Delaware until they amounted to nearly one hundred. They avoided firing when near houses, and made no opposition to the landing of the enemy at Bordentown, knowing they were powerless to defend the place, and not wishing to exasperate them. The armed vessels having ranged up before the town, a row-galley moved towards the mouth of Crosswicks Creek and took a position to sweep Main Street. The street at this time was not cut down to the river, but terminated in a bold bluff. Elevating a gun they opened, the round-shot ricocheting along the street, fifty or a hundred yards at a time. These shot in their bounds rise comparatively but a few feet, go so slow they can be followed by the eye, and *look* as if they could easily be stopped. One of these shots in its bounds struck against a stone, and glancing entered a doorway, and striking Mrs. Isdell in the pit of the stomach instantly killed her. She was sitting at the time in a rocking-chair. The skin was not broken, but the breath appears to have been driven out of her by the concussion. The house in which this occurred was a small one-story frame building, standing on the west side of Main Street, south of Walnut, where Mrs. Ann Durell now lives. This cowardly act of so large a force, who were unwilling to trust themselves on shore until they had terrified the unprotected citizens of a small town

into submission, showed either a reckless disregard to the lives of non-combatants or a high appreciation of the valor of the Whigs of Bordentown. Having satisfied themselves there was not much danger a reconnoitering party was sent on shore, and soon after the whole body was disembarked and massed on Main Street, pickets being thrown out covering the town.

History teaches us that civil war engenders the most bitter and deadly animosity among friends and neighbors, but it would have been supposed in this quiet little town it would not have gone to extremes. But Bordentown, true to human nature, proved no exception to the rest of the world. The British no sooner landed than they found they had at least one friend. This was Miss Polly Richie, a young lady of good family, fine accomplishments, and a little more dash than is generally considered requisite. She was a belle at the British Meschianza in Philadelphia, pronounced by Maj. André "the most splendid entertainment ever given by an army to its general." Tradition represents her as quite handsome, and an intimate friend of Gen. Arnold, who always had a predilection for Tory ladies. She resided on Main Street, near where Dr. Irene Dupont Young's office now is. It was this lady, the pretty dashing young Tory, who urged the British officers to burn Col. Borden's houses and buildings, and pointed out those of other prominent Whigs to be destroyed and plundered. The enemy, however, did not appear to have needed much urging. Col. Borden's house and store, which stood on the present site of Mrs. John L. McKnight's mansion and grounds, were first plundered and then committed to the flames. As Mrs. Borden, the mother of Mrs. Francis Hopkinson, sat in the street on a box, viewing the spreading of the flames, a British officer approached and said kindly, "Madam, I have a mother, and can feel for you!" "Sir," was her reply, "I thank you, but I assure you this is the happiest day of my life, for I feel assured you have given up the hope of conquering America, or you would not thus wantonly devastate it."¹ While these buildings were enwrapt in flames, and the dark columns of smoke ascending on high were signaling the militia to arms, the British were busily at work bent upon the total destruction of Col. Borden's property. Another dwelling-house belonging to him, that stood on the site of the present mansion of Garrit S. Cannon, Esq., was fired, and with ten stables, carriage-houses, and other outbuildings burnt to the ground, leaving the west side of Main, from Park Street to the bluff, a blackened desolation. The property of Col. Borden alone being destroyed, while that of other zealous Whigs was spared, seems to create the impression that the visit of the British to Bordentown was chiefly for his especial punishment, on account of his connection with the keg enterprise. If their intention was the punishment of the patriots in general, why should

¹ Family tradition.

they have spared the mansion of Francis Hopkinson, one of the most prominent civil leaders of the Revolution? Why should they have spared all the other Whigs of the town? Why give Burlington and Bristol but a shotted salute? The expedition was undoubtedly chiefly sent to destroy the war vessels at White Hill, but it landed at no other point upon the river but Bordentown and Col. Kirkbride's, and it destroyed no other private property but his and Borden's. The landing at Biles' Island, near the Pennsylvania shore, was in a measure a military precaution, to ascertain the calibre and number of Dickinson's guns. The statement made in many histories that it was "against military stores collected at Bordentown" we believe to be without foundation of facts. No military stores of any amount were on Borden's property. If any had been found on any other, the building would have been burnt. It has also been stated that "a powder magazine at Bordentown was blown up by the British," but we have failed to find any trace or tradition of it. We think circumstances favor the supposition that the enemy through spies or Tories had obtained some knowledge from whence the kegs came, and naturally felt a desire to punish the Whigs of the town for it. Miss Polly Richie, being of strong Tory proclivity, was probably ostracised from society, and to revenge herself pointed out the Bordens and Kirkbrides as the prime movers in the affair.

The dwelling of Mr. Emley, an influential Whig, was also marked out for destruction, but the enemy learning it had been sold they committed no other mischief than breaking its window-sashes and doors with the butts of their muskets.

The British officers dined at the dwelling of the Hon. Francis Hopkinson. Himself and family were very wisely absent, but an excellent dinner was provided by Miss Mary Comely, their housekeeper, a young lady of about eighteen years of age. While they were there, information was given to her that the soldiers were robbing the dwelling of her mother and grandmother, on the opposite side of the street, the same that is now owned and occupied by John William McKnight, Esq. She went in and privately cut a piece from the skirt of one of the soldier's coats. When the troops were formed, previous to their departure, the thief, through the kind interference of the officers, was identified by the hole in his regimentals. By this means not only the property of her relations was restored, but some belonging to her neighbors, which she had the art to claim, and afterwards restored to the proper owners.

When the British approached, two Continental galleys lying near the town were moved up Crosswicks Creek about a half-mile, and an attempt made to conceal them in Bard's Creek. One of them was towed up the creek, but the other grounded near its mouth, thus revealing their presence. The enemy sent several armed boats up and boarded and burnt them.

While the officers made some semblance of discountenancing pillage among the men, it was committed in a small way to a very great extent. Food and liquors were demanded at nearly all the houses, and a denial was generally resented by the breaking of window-sashes and other petty acts of malice. Inflamed with the rum obtained at Col. Borden's store and other places, they committed several cold-blooded murders. Four militiamen, Robert Sutton, Joseph Gregory, Edward Isdell, and another person, from Burlington, having divested themselves of their arms and accoutrements, daringly entered the town and concealed themselves in the tan-yard of Thomas Moore, near the foot of Walnut street. They were discovered and cruelly murdered by the brutal soldiers. These men were probably not aware that soldiers entering the enemy's lines, divested of all signs of their profession, subjected them to the fate of spies,—death. But they undoubtedly denied being militia, and their captors having no proof, it was a wanton and cruel act to shoot them on the spot. Edward Isdell was of Bordentown, and by a strange coincidence was killed soon after his mother was.

A British spy, who had come from Philadelphia with the troops, while quietly reposing on the riverbank, was, through mistake, mortally wounded by his friends. After they left he was moved into a house, and his sufferings alleviated as much as possible. After his death his protection was found upon his person.

Lieut.-Col. Oakey Hoagland, who kept a hotel at the northeast corner of Main and Park Streets, opposite Borden's burning buildings, was out with Col. Borden raising the militia of the neighborhood. His wife took down the sign and shut the house up. But the soldiers, who can scent liquor miles off, soon discovered it, and breaking in the doors revelled on the old Jamaica and New England rum. Upon the approach of the enemy all the influential Whigs left the town to avoid being carried off as prisoners or shot. They secreted themselves in the neighboring woods, where they could observe the enemy, and most of them returned when Baylor's troops came up. A Whig, however, named Carter, residing in the house now occupied by Mr. Henry P. Arnel, on hearing the enemy were approaching, determined to disarm their hostility by a kind reception. He therefore killed a sheep and told them he had some fresh mutton, and if they would wait he would provide them as good a dinner as was in his power. But before the meal was ready Col. Baylor and his light-horse was discovered approaching on the White Horse road. The drums beat for the troops to "fall in." Strengthening their pickets, they re-embarked, when, calling in the covering party, they hauled out into the stream. Col. Baylor approached the town very gradually, and offered no molestation to them during their re-embarkation, fearing to provoke to fresh acts of destruction. The dinner prepared by friend Carter was partaken of by the

light-horse, who doubtlessly appreciated their good luck. Secreting a few dismounted pickets along the river-bank to observe the enemy, the command was moved back out of sight, and in their relative positions the adversaries remained during the night.

Immediately upon the reception of the intelligence of the approach of the enemy, Gen. Dickinson ordered out the militia to oppose them, they turning out with their usual spirit. The next morning, the 9th, he marched from Trenton, taking with him several pieces of artillery. The British in the mean time had got under way, intending to make a descent upon Trenton. They proceeded as far as Biles' Island, the residence of Langhorne Biles, the father-in-law of Col. Borden, and brother-in-law of Col. Kirkbride. But here they met Gen. Dickinson, who opened upon them with his guns with such effect that they were forced to retire down the river, without inflicting any damage upon the buildings on the island. Dickinson sent a detachment down the river to oppose their again landing, and on the way they captured a sloop loaded with plunder, and six men who were aboard of it. On this expedition Ben Brown, son of "Fox-hunter John," of Bristol township, Pa., piloted the British forces up the river. He pointed out "Bellevue," the residence of Col. Joseph Kirkbride, on the Pennsylvania shore, opposite Bordentown. Col. Kirkbride was a most ardent Whig, and was actively employed in collecting and forwarding recruits and provisions to the army. On the return of the British down the river, they landed and burnt up everything combustible on the premises, for which act Col. Kirkbride held Ben Brown a refugee in Nova Scotia long after the others of that class had liberty to return. Late in the afternoon, as they passed Burlington, they fired a number of round-shot into the town, one striking the stable of Adam Shepherd.

When the British marched from Philadelphia to Monmouth battle-fields, the main body under Lieut.-Gen. Earl Cornwallis entered Bordentown early in the day. A guard and a number of wagons were sent to Col. Lewis' mills on Black's Creek, where they seized all the grain and flour, and loading it up, set fire to the building and utterly destroyed them. It was probably the largest and most complete mill in West Jersey. The column moved through the town, the cavalry, infantry, and artillery passing along Main and out Park Streets, and the train moving by the short-cut road, passed Miss Nutt's over the fields to the drawbridge.¹

In the *New Jersey Gazette* of Oct. 14, 1778, is an advertisement of Mr. Lewis descriptive of this mill, from which we extract the following:

"For Sale, the ruins of a complete merchant mill, (destroyed by the British in their late march through New Jersey), situated on Black's creek, a half mile from Bordentown. There yet remains a tolerable good saw mill, thirty-seven by fifty-two feet and eighteen feet high. It has two wheels and three pair of stones all running double geer'd.

House four stories high furnishing granaries to hold 10,000 bushels of grain. Very large meal loft, room for boulding, chests, packing rooms, storing flour, brand, shorts, &c. Ten feet nine inches head and fall. Tide mill. A flat boat has constantly carried 120 barrels of flour. A vessel could load at mill-tail 200 barrels of flour to Philadelphia. Plenty of grain can be procured in the neighborhood, besides down the Delaware in Durham boats, and from Philadelphia. Several neighboring landings are on the creek and river. Near the mouth of the creek a wharf from thence grain, flour, pork, lumber and other produce in large quantities are continually shipped to Philadelphia, and at which a shallop carrying 300 barrels of flour can load. An iron works was formerly erected at this place, which was supplied with pig-iron from Durham and other furnaces up the Delaware.

"WM. LEWIS,
"near Crosswicks.

"NATHANIEL LEWIS,
"Philadelphia."

Some time about the close of the Revolutionary war three of Mr. Lewis' sons conveyed the property to Amariah Farnsworth and another person jointly. Farnsworth afterwards purchased his copartner's undivided interest and became the sole owner of the property.

From the *New Jersey Gazette*, April 30, 1783:

"BORDENTOWN, April 28, 1783.

"On Saturday, the 19th instant, the glorious peace of the 3d of February, 1783, was celebrated in this town, it being that day eight years since hostilities commenced by the subjects of the King of Great Britain upon the citizens of the United States of America, who have bravely struggled through all the calamities of a bloody and destructive war, until, by the aid of a kind Providence they have obtained peace and independence, the most desirable of all blessings.

"The gentlemen of the town and its vicinity met at Col. Oakey Hoagland's, at 12 o'clock, where the Governor's proclamation was read; after which 13 cannons were fired, succeeded by three huzzas of the people, with every mark of real joy on that great occasion.

"At 3 o'clock they dined at Colonel Hoagland's; after which the following toasts were drunk, accompanied by the discharge of artillery and small arms:

- "1. The glorious peace of February 3d, 1783.
- "2. The United States of America.
- "3. His Most Christian majesty.
- "4. The United Provinces.
- "5. Gen. Washington and the army of the United States.
- "6. General Greene.
- "7. The American Commissioners at Paris.
- "8. Count de Rochambeau, and the French troops who served in America.
- "9. The Marquis de la Fayette, and all such distinguished patriots.
- "10. All the brave Whigs of the United States of America.
- "11. Agriculture, trade and navigation.
- "12. The memory of all those who have lost their lives in defence of our liberties.

"13. The Governor and State of New Jersey; may she ever stand a distinguished pattern of virtue, publick spirit and strict justice to all who have generously supported her in the hour of distress.

"At 7 o'clock in the evening the houses were beautifully illuminated, and in particular the house and academy of the Rev. Burges Allison, whose windows were ingeniously decorated with the following transparent paintings.

"1st. The sun in its meridian splendor, shedding his rays on the segment of a globe comprehending North America, with this motto: 'Shine on this happy land.'

"2d. The portrait of His Excellency Gen. Washington, encompassed with 13 stars, representing the United States of America, with the motto: 'Independent, united, and free,' above, and 'Success to our allies,' below.

"3d. Peace, represented by implements of husbandry, and a dove with an olive branch, motto: 'They shall beat their swords into ploughshares, and spears into pruning-hooks.'

"4th. Plenty, represented by two cornucopias of fruit and flowers, the corona supporting a festoon, two wheat-sheaves, and a basket of fruit.

"5th. The crown of France in the middle of three *fleur de lis*, with this motto: 'Long live Louis the XVth.'

"6th. A trophy adorned with the British arms, drums, inverted

¹ See general history.

standards, motto: 'The spoils of our foes,' over which was 'Fame' dying, with a label from her trumpet, 'America shall be free.'

"7th. Britannia, sitting in a disconsolate posture, pointing at her broken spear, says, by a label, 'Alas! I've lost America;' Mars, standing with his sword extended over her head, and saying, per label, 'I've humbled thy pride.'

"8th. America, in the figure of an Indian, with his bow and arrow by his side, and the British crown carelessly lying at his feet, Mercury standing by him with a laurel crown, saying, per label, 'The laurels thou hast won.'

"The whole making a very brilliant appearance, and affording the most pleasing and agreeable entertainment to the spectators. The evening closed with a ball for the further entertainment of the ladies of the town, and thus, with the greatest good and decorum, ended the celebration of peace, which God grant may long continue to bless our land, and of which we most sincerely congratulate the citizens of the United States of America."

CAPT. JOSEPH BORDEN.—On the 16th of October, 1788, Capt. Joseph Borden, Jr., died at his residence in Bordentown. He was born in 1755, and died at the early age of thirty-three years. He was the only son of the only son of him who gave his name to the city, and the male line of our city's patron became extinct at his death. He married Mary, daughter of Langhorn Biles, who resided near Morrisville, Bucks Co., Pa., and who married a sister of Col. Kirkbride. Capt. Borden was an ardent patriot, and during the Revolutionary war raised and commanded the Burlington County troop of light-horse, and held, we are under the impression, at the same time the commission of quartermaster of the militia. Upon a number of occasions he rendered important service to the cause, particularly in scouring the country after Tories, refugees, and Pine robbers. When Washington was preparing for the surprise at Germantown, and Gen. David Forman marched at the head of nine hundred Jersey militia and Continental stragglers to his assistance,¹ Capt. Borden accompanied him as quartermaster, and during the battle, while acting as an aide, received a musket-wound from which he never fully recovered. It is traditional in his family that his death was hastened by this wound, and although eleven years passed before his death, it annoyed him much. The line of his duty as quartermaster did not call him to the battle-field, but to the train in the rear, and nothing could more clearly show his spirit, courage, and sense of duty to his country than his volunteering upon the staff of Gen. Forman in the hour of battle. During the intervals between his services in the field, which ceased with the action at Germantown, and until the close of the war, he held several important civil trusts, one as United States loan officer, and another as commissioner of the Court of Inquisition to try cases of disloyalty to the State. It is very probable, with his father's extensive transactions as proprietor of a line of stages and boats between Philadelphia and New York, his store, cooper-shop, etc., he was a partner, but we have no proof of this. As he died possessed of a considerable estate, it is pre-

sumable he was engaged in some active business. From the responsible office of Commissioner of the Court of Inquisition he held, his well-worded letters, and fair handwriting, there is every indication he possessed a very liberal education. He left one child, Elizabeth Borden, who, after the death of her mother, inherited his estate. She married Azariah Hunt, of Hopewell township, Mercer Co.; had seven children, one of whom, Mrs. Mary B. Pearson, still resides on the old homestead on a bold bluff overlooking the Crosswicks.

Adj.-Gen. Stryker, in his "Washington's Reception by the People of New Jersey in 1789," says, "Mrs. Mary Borden, widow of Captain Joseph Borden," was one of "the matrons who assembled at the house of James Ewing," and "took charge of the beautiful ceremonies on that occasion." Also that "Miss Elizabeth Borden, only daughter of Captain Borden," was one of the thirteen young ladies who represented the several States upon the same occasion, and that she was about thirteen years of age at that time.

JUDGE JOSEPH BORDEN.—On the 8th of April, 1791, Judge Joseph Borden died at his residence at the southeasterly corner of Farnsworth Avenue and Park Street. He was born in 1719, and at his death was in his seventy-second year. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Marmaduke Watson. From early manhood he was engaged in active business pursuits with his father, upon whose death, which occurred in 1765, he assumed the entire control of the stage and boat line between Philadelphia and New York. These he managed, probably conjointly with his son, with great activity and energy until January, 1788, when his advanced years and the declining health of his son, Capt. Borden, caused him to retire from business life. During the war, whenever the State was clear of the enemy, and both cities were in possession of the Americans, he continued the trips of his line. He was also engaged for many years in merchandising on an extensive scale. Having come into possession of a large landed estate in and around Bordentown upon the death of his father, he continued the scheme of laying out and opening streets, and cutting up the ground into building lots. From the earliest commencement of the Revolutionary struggle he espoused the patriot cause with ardor. He was chosen a member² of the first Revolutionary convention that met at New Brunswick, July 2, 1774, to elect delegates to represent New Jersey in the first Continental Congress, and was by it chosen one of the Committee of Correspondence. This committee was one of great importance.

In February, 1775, he was chosen one of the Committee of Observation for Burlington County, and also a member of the Provincial Congress³ that met at Trenton in May, June, and August of that year. By

¹ Adj.-Gen. Stryker—verbal.

² Gordon's Hist. N. J., p. 156.

³ Ibid., p. 161.

this Congress he was appointed one of the Committee of Safety, to act as an executive body during recess.¹ In this same year we find him colonel of the First Regiment Burlington militia, which position he held until Sept. 28, 1776, when he resigned to accept that of judge of the Court of Common Pleas, to which he was appointed Sept. 11, 1776, and reappointed Sept. 28, 1781. He also, Sept. 28, 1776, was appointed quartermaster. In this latter position he rendered most efficient service in collecting stores and provisions for the army; his great business qualifications, his knowledge of the resources of the county, his activity and untiring zeal rendering him a most efficient officer.

Early in January, 1778, he was one of the prime movers in the celebrated keg enterprise. This act shows his patriotism and ardor, and dearly did he pay for it in the utter destruction of everything combustible which he owned within reach of the enemy.

Col. Borden possessed a liberal education and was a well-read man. Tradition represents him as tall of stature and possessed of the port of a courteous gentleman. The important offices he held shows he possessed the confidence of the community, and that he was the leading spirit of the neighborhood. He died possessed of a large estate, both real and personal. His only son, Capt. Borden, died some two years and a half before him. His two and only daughters both had the rare honor of marrying signers of the Declaration of Independence. Ann married Francis Hopkinson, famed as a poet, artist, and statesman; and Maria, Thomas McKean. His widow, Elizabeth, survived him sixteen years, dying in 1807, in her eighty-second year.

FRANCIS HOPKINSON.—Thomas Hopkinson, the founder of the Hopkinson family in America, and father of the eminent Francis, was born in London in April, 1709. He came to this country while young, and married Mary Johnson, the niece of the Bishop of Worcester, England, in 1736. He possessed a fine genius and finished education, having been a student at Oxford. He was distinguished for his classical attainments, general learning, the brilliancy of his conversation, and his fondness for philosophical studies. He was judge of the Court of Admiralty, was a member of the literary society called the "Junto," and afterwards the first president of the American Philosophical Society.

Thomas Hopkinson died at early age, leaving a widow and several children, of whom Francis, then not more than fourteen years old, was the eldest. His baptism is thus given in the register of Christ's Church: "Francis S. (son) of Thomas & Mary Hopkinson, aged 7 weeks, 12 Nov. 1737, O. S." He graduated at the College of Philadelphia, having been the first student who entered that institution, and afterwards studied law under Benjamin Chew, Esq., then

attorney-general of the city. But little is known to the author of his pursuits in early manhood. From among the unpublished letters of the American Philosophical Society, however, is taken the following interesting extract, that refers to that period:

"I have finished the translation of the Psalms of David, to the great satisfaction of the Dutch congregation at New York and they have paid me £145 their currency, which I intend to keep as a Body Reserve in Case I should go to England.

"Your Sincere
& much obliged Friend
FRAS. HOPKINSON.

"PHILA., Dec. 13th, 1763."

The title of the translation referred to in this letter is: "The Psalms of David, with the ten commandments, Creed, Lord's Prayer, &c., in metre. Also the Catechism, Confession of Faith, Liturgy, &c. Translated from the Dutch for the use of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church of the city of New York. 1. 6 mo., New York, 1767."

In 1766 he embarked for England for the purpose of visiting the land of his fathers. Such was the estimation in which he was held in his native city that he received a public expression of respect and affection from the board of trustees of the college of Philadelphia, which the provost of that institution was desired to communicate him, and wish him in behalf of his Alma Mater a safe voyage. He resided there for about two years, and appears to have spent much of his time in Hartlebury Castle, the palace of his relative, the Lord Bishop of Worcester. In the edition of his works in three volumes, 1792, and now become a rare book, we find several poems dated at that place in 1766 and 1767.

Francis Hopkinson returned to America probably in the latter part of 1767. About this time he became acquainted with Miss Borden, for whom he formed an ardent attachment.

Miss Borden, the daughter of Judge Joseph Borden, like her sister Maria, who married Governor Thomas McKean, was said to be one of the most beautiful ladies of New Jersey. In the fall they were married.² In the *Pennsylvania Chronicle and Universal Advertiser*, No. 86, for Monday, Sept. 5, 1768, we find the following announcement of the marriage:

"Bordentown, Sept. 3.

"On Thursday last FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Esq. of PHILADELPHIA, was joined in the Velvet Bands of HYMEN, to MISS NANCY BORDEN, of this place, a lady amiable both for her internal as well as external Accomplishments, and in the Words of a celebrated Poet:

"Without all shining, and withia all white,
Pure to the sense, and pleasing to the sight."

His acknowledged talents soon attracted the attention of the royal government, from which he received the appointment of collector of the customs of the

¹ Mulford's Hist. of N. J., p. 406.

² Christ Church Records: "1768, Sept. 1, Francis Hopkinson, Esq., and Ann Borden."

port of Philadelphia and executive counselor. These offices, however, he did not long hold, being obliged to sacrifice them in the cause of his country. He entered with strong feelings into the public measures which preceded the Revolutionary contest. About this period he took up his residence in Bordentown, residing in the present Hopkinson mansion. At that time, when the citizens of the embryo nation were searching for their purest and best men to whom they could intrust the fate of their country and their own welfare, his abilities and patriotism pointed him out as a proper person to represent them in Congress.

On the 21st of June the Provincial Congress, then in session at Burlington, chose Richard Stockton, Francis Hopkinson, John Witherspoon, D.D., LL.D., John Hart, and Abraham Clark as their delegation. It would seem that Francis Hopkinson was the leading spirit of this delegation, at least it is certain that on the 28th of June he presented to the Continental Congress instructions from the Provincial Congress of New Jersey empowering him and his colleagues to join in declaring the United Colonies independent of Great Britain, and on the journal of Congress the name of none of the delegates excepting him appears between the 21st of June and the 4th of July. He voted for the Declaration of Independence, and, with the others, affixed his signature to that immortal instrument.

Congress appointed a marine committee to manage the affairs of the navy. Want of professional skill made their duties very vexatious, and often inefficient. Finally it resolved to select three persons well skilled in maritime affairs to execute the business of the navy, under the name of "The Continental Navy Board." Francis Hopkinson was appointed one of the three, at a salary of fifteen hundred dollars a year.¹

In September of the same year he was appointed one of the committee by the first Legislature of independent New Jersey, then sitting at Princeton, to prepare a great seal of the State, and was chosen by that committee to superintend its execution. The same month he was appointed by Governor Livingston third justice of the State of New Jersey, which position he held until 1779.² In that year the President of the State of Pennsylvania nominated Mr. Hopkinson a judge of the Court of Admiralty of that State, to which office he was unanimously appointed by the Council, and the duties of which for ten years, until the organization of the Federal government, he continued to discharge with honor to himself and benefit to his country.

It is rather singular that both of Judge Borden's sons-in-law, Francis Hopkinson and Governor McKean, should have enjoyed the rare honor of being claimed as citizens of two independent States at the same time.

Soon after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, President Washington appointed Mr. Hopkinson to the office of United States district judge for Pennsylvania. This was an important and dignified station, for which he was admirably fitted, and in which capacity he assisted in giving stability and dignity to the national government.

Although Francis Hopkinson occupied a high position among the statesmen and patriots of his time, it is as a writer he claims our special notice. He very materially contributed during the Revolution in rousing the feelings of the people. The chief means by which he accomplished this was the employment of his power of satire, which he possessed in an uncommon degree.

The manuscript of the edition of Hopkinson's works in 1792 was probably finished by him a short time before his death. The originals, in five well-bound volumes, each bearing his book-plate, are in the American Philosophical Society. The writing is on both sides of the page, and was doubtless copied from the earlier manuscript articles of his, published by him in the newspapers and magazines of the day, as there are other duplicate manuscripts in existence of some at least of those writings. There are few erasures or interlineations in these volumes, they presenting a neat and graceful appearance.

But little has ever been written of Mr. Hopkinson as an artist, yet he was of no mean ability. The increasing interest manifested in early American art and its history will eventually place this phase of his character in its proper light. In colored crayons he excelled, and the finest example of his talent, a work of real artistic merit, is referred to in an article in "Lossing's American Historical Record," a magazine published March, 1874, where a very fair woodcut is given of the original picture, which is life-size.

John Adams, in a letter written in Philadelphia to his wife, Aug. 20, 1776, says, "Mr. Hopkinson has taken in crayon, with his own hand, a picture of Miss Keys, a famous New Jersey beauty. He talks of bringing it to town, and in that case I shall see it, I hope."

Dusimitiere, a citizen of Geneva, resided in Philadelphia during the Revolutionary period, an artist and collector of pamphlets, coins, minerals, etc., writes in his "Manuscript Collection," under date of "xber, 1774—a miniature of the late Mr. Jenifer, of Maryland, from a crayon picture done by Mr. Hopkinson."

Another picture in colored crayon is in the possession of Miss Smith, of Washington, D. C., a great-granddaughter of Francis Hopkinson.

Mr. Hopkinson was also a fine musician, and composed popular airs for his own songs. In the National Portrait Gallery, 1836, appeared a sketch of him from the pen of his son, Judge Joseph Hopkinson. In the last part of the article the author says, "He was a musician of a high grade in his perform-

¹ Nov. 6, 1776. Lossing's Field-Book, vol. ii. p. 637.

² Gordon, Hist. N. J., p. 236.

ance on the harpsichord, and composed some songs which were well received."

From the "Lives of the Signers," by the Rev. Charles A. Goodrich, 1829, page 224-25, we extract the following: "In stature Mr. Hopkinson was below the common size. His countenance was extremely animated, though his features were small. In speech he was fluent, and in his motions he was unusually quick. Few men were kinder in their disposition, or more benevolent in their lives. He was distinguished for his powers of taste, and for his love and devotion to science. He possessed a library which contained the most distinguished literary productions of the times; and in his library-room was to be found a collection of scientific apparatus, with which he amused himself in his leisure hours, and added greatly to his stock of knowledge."

Mr. Hopkinson died on the 9th of May, 1791, in the fifty-third year of his age, of an apoplectic fit of two hours' duration. He left a widow and five children.

JUDGE JOSEPH HOPKINSON.—Joseph Hopkinson, son of the eminent Francis, was born in Philadelphia, Nov. 12, 1770, and died there on the 15th of January, 1842. He was best known as the author of our national song, "Hail Columbia," adopted in measure to an air entitled "The President's March."

Judge Hopkinson was for many years the confidential friend of Joseph Bonaparte, and during his absence in Europe always managed his affairs. He was designated by the count, in connection with Mailliard, an executor of his estate in America, they having full power to act jointly or separately in all matters pertaining to the will. Mr. Hopkinson, however, died before the count. As a memento of friendship the count in his will left Mr. Hopkinson a round *bas-relief* of marble representing Gen. Bonaparte as First Consul, which was forwarded to him before his death.

The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Princeton, "the College of New Jersey," in 1811.

Joseph Hopkinson married in Philadelphia, Feb. 27, 1794, Emily Mifflin. Their children were Thomas Mifflin, Francis, James, who died young; Elizabeth, who married William Biddle, of Philadelphia; John P. Joseph, who died young; Alexander H., Emily, George, James, Oliver, Edward C., and Joseph. All are now dead but Mrs. Biddle and Oliver. Francis married Miss Ann Biddle, of Philadelphia, and died at Bordentown, June 2, 1870. He was at the time of his decease in the seventy-fifth year of his age.

Francis resided in the old Hopkinson house on Park Street, near the park, now occupied by his son, Thomas Hopkinson. Another son, Alexander Hamilton, a young lawyer of much promise, died in 1861. The youngest son, Charles Biddle Hopkinson, was born Jan. 21, 1834. When the war for the Union broke out, although of delicate physical organization, he deemed it a duty he owed to his country to fight

in its cause. In September, 1861, he recruited a company of soldiers at Bordentown, which afterwards was Company C of the Ninth Regiment Infantry, New Jersey Volunteers, Col. Allen, going into Camp Olden, near Trenton, in October. On the 6th of December he arrived with his company and regiment at Washington, and was stationed on the Bladensburg turnpike until January, 1862. On the 12th of that month they sailed from Fortress Monroe with the famous Burnside expedition, and after having lost their lamented colonel, they on the 7th of February sailed up Pamlico Sound, and landed on Roanoke Island, N. C. Skirmishing that day with the enemy, on the morrow they were engaged in heavy battle, victory crowning their baptism of fire. In this battle Capt. Hopkinson acted with distinguished coolness and bravery. Lying in the swamps of Roanoke in this cold and wet season of the year, the captain was taken down with typhoid fever, and sent North. Upon his recovery he immediately returned to his command, then at Beaufort, and soon after was appointed on the staff of Gen. Gibbons. The fever, however, of which he had recovered, left him enfeebled in health, which hardship and exposure in the field did not improve, and being sent North again he was discharged on a surgeon's certificate of physical disability. He never afterwards fully recovered his health, and died at Bordentown, June 26, 1870. Capt. Hopkinson, who was a gentleman by nature, was possessed of many fine qualities of mind and heart, and was endeared to many warm friends.

Anna and Emily, the daughters of Francis, were married, the former to the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Foggo, rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, and the latter to A. C. Scovel, counselor, Camden, N. J.

Lieut. Alexander Hamilton Hopkinson, United States navy, died in July, 1827, on board the frigate "Java," while that vessel was cruising in the Mediterranean, and was buried on the island of Milo, where his brother-officers erected a handsome monument to mark his grave.

Midshipman Edward Hopkinson, United States navy, was accidentally killed when but seventeen years of age.

Oliver, the only surviving son of Judge Joseph Hopkinson, served as lieutenant-colonel of the First Regiment Infantry, Delaware Volunteers, and was wounded at the battle of Antietam. He resides in Philadelphia, but still retains the old Hopkinson mansion at Bordentown, where with his family he usually spends the summer months.

THOMAS PAINE.—Among the celebrated men who resided for a time in Bordentown was Thomas Paine. The following extract from a letter of his to a lady at New York would seem to indicate he looked upon Bordentown almost as he did his home in New York: "I had rather see my horse, Button, eating the grass of Bordentown or Morrisania than see all the pomp and show of Europe."

It has been stated in several lives of Mr. Paine that the State of New Jersey presented to him an estate at Bordentown. This is a mistake. Mr. Paine owned a house and lot at the northwesterly corner of Farnsworth Avenue and Church Street, and some meadow-land near by.

The tradition of Bordentown in relation to Mr. Paine is pretty full, and differs in tone with all we have conversed with but little. Quite a number of persons are now living who remember hearing their parents speak of seeing and conversing with him. He is generally represented as dirty in his person, slovenly in his dress, and free to converse with any proper person who approached him. Deborah Applegate at that time kept the tavern now owned by John J. Rogers, and known as the Washington House. This place was Mr. Paine's principal resort, and here he had many contests with the gentlemen whom he met. It must be remembered in the olden days taverns were not dignified with the name of hotels, and were not frequented by promiscuous customers, but were the resort of gentlemen of means principally. Furnished with ample arm-chairs and tables, they possessed some of the comforts of club-rooms, and the conversations or arguments were conducted with great decorum. Mr. Paine was too much occupied in literary pursuits and writing to spend a great deal of his time here, but he generally paid several visits during the day. His drink was invariably brandy. In walking he was generally absorbed in deep thought, seldom noticed any one he passed, unless spoken to, and in going from his house to the tavern was frequently observed to cross the street several times. It is stated that several members of church were turned from their faith by him, and on this account and the general feeling of the community against him for his opinions upon religious subjects he was by the mass of the people held in odium, which feeling to some extent was extended to Col. Kirkbride, who, though, was known by all to be a Christian. Miss Maria H. Nutt, who is a granddaughter of Col. Kirkbride's sister, related to the author a family tradition that one evening the colonel, accompanied by Mr. Paine, called upon his brother-in-law, Mr. Samuel Rogers, who then resided at Bellevue, the present residence of Miss Nutt. Upon introducing Mr. Paine, Mr. Rogers refused to take his hand. This was in Mr. Rogers' own house.

In an article in the *Atlantic Monthly* for November, 1859, entitled "Tom Paine's First Appearance in America," the author says, "Until the spring of 1787, Paine spent his time in Philadelphia or in Bordentown, writing occasionally on subjects which interested him, and indulging his taste for scientific speculations in the company of Franklin and Rittenhouse."

In the same magazine for July, 1859, we find the following anecdote in regard to his last visit to this place: "In October, 1802, Paine made his second visit

to America. . . . When the nine days' wonder had expired in Washington and the inhabitants had grown tired of staring at Paine and pelting him with abuse, he betook himself to New York. On his way thither he met with an adventure which shows the kind of martyrdom suffered by this political and religious heretic. He had stopped at Bordentown, in New Jersey, to look at a small place he owned there, and to visit an old friend and correspondent, Col. Kirkbride. When he departed the colonel drove him over to Trenton, to take the stage-coach. But in Trenton the Federal and religious party had the upper hand, and when Paine applied at the booking-office for a seat to New York the agent refused to sell him one. Moreover a crowd collected about his lodgings, who growled dismally when he drove away with his friend, while a band of musicians provided for the occasion played the 'Rogue's March.'"¹

In regard to Mr. Paine it is but just and right that the eminent services he rendered to the cause of independence should be fully appreciated. He certainly had his claims to the national gratitude recognized by such men as Washington, Franklin, Jefferson, and others, about whose good judgment there can be no dispute. Let us try and be just and impartial even to those we condemn.

It should be remembered that Mr. Paine wrote and published the "Age of Reason" in Paris during the French Revolution in 1794 and 1795, and it exactly suited that atmosphere. It cannot be denied the "Age of Reason" was the death-knell of Mr. Paine's popularity in America.

Mr. Paine died in New York, June 8, 1809, in his seventy-third year. He was buried at his farm at New Rochelle, the gift of the State of New York, and ten years afterwards his bones were resurrected by William Cobbett and taken to England. By his will Madame Bonneville, her husband and family were left his principal legatees.

COL. JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE.—On the 26th day of October, 1803, died Col. Joseph Kirkbride, a pure patriot and Christian gentleman of the Revolution. His great-grandparents, of Scottish origin, were Matthew and Magdalen Kirkbride, of the parish and town of Kirkbride, twelve miles west of Carlisle, Cumberland Co., England. They became united with the Society of Friends early after its rise in 1652. Soon after that the province of Pennsylvania became a household word among the sect, and his grandfather, Joseph Kirkbride, the founder of the family in America, then a youth of nineteen, ran away from his master, and started for the New World with a little wallet of clothing and a flail. He arrived safely at Chester Creek, in the "British Factor," Roger Drew, commander, on the 11th of December, 1681.² He was soon taken into the employ of the

¹ The author is indebted for the extracts from the *Atlantic Monthly* to William John Potts, Camden, N. J.

² Proud's Hist. of Penn., vol. i. page 193.

proprietor at Penn's Manor, opposite Bordentown, but his stay was not of long duration, he crossing the Delaware into West Jersey. While in Pennsylvania he, however, formed an attachment for Phœbe, the daughter of Randall Blackshaw, a large landed proprietor of Bucks County, and on the 14th of the 1st month, 1688, they were united in marriage at the Friends' Meeting at the Falls. Phœbe lived but a few years, leaving several young children. On the 17th of December, 1702, he married Sarah, the daughter of Mahlon and Rebecca Stacy, of the Falls. He was one of the commissioners in 1710 to run the boundary line between New Jersey and New York, and in 1719 was a member of the West Jersey Assembly. He died in the early part of the 1st month, 1737, aged seventy-five years.

Joseph Kirkbride, the second, a son by the Blackshaw marriage, was born 9th mo., 1691, and married Sarah Fletcher, at Abington, Montgomery Co., Pa., in 1724, and died in 1748.

Col. Joseph Kirkbride, the third, was born the 13th of the 6th month, 1731, at "Bellevue," Penn's Manor, Bucks County, opposite Bordentown. His father dying when he was but seventeen years of age, the management of the farm and slaves devolved almost exclusively upon him. The period of the Revolution found him a well-to-do and prosperous farmer, possessed of the confidence and esteem of his neighbors. He early espoused the cause of independence with great zeal. Early in the war he was appointed lieutenant of Bucks County, and was engaged in collecting recruits, substitutes, arms, ammunition, stores, blankets, etc., for the army. He was soon promoted to the rank of colonel.

In May, 1778, when the British flotilla under Capt. Henry, with an infantry force under Maj. Maitland,¹ ascended the Delaware to punish the Whigs of Bordentown, they did not forget Col. Kirkbride. After destroying everything belonging to the Bordens and attempting Trenton, they landed at Bellevue and burnt everything combustible. He made Bordentown his residence soon after the destruction of his property. Not many years after he moved to Bordentown he married Miss Mary Rogers, of Allentown, Monmouth County, who was a sister of Samuel Rogers, who married Mary Kirkbride, a sister of the colonel. Somewhere about 1780, Col. Kirkbride purchased of Joseph Borden a portion of the Hill Top. Upon this he erected the dwelling-house which now forms part of the college building.

Tradition represents him as a tall, well-formed man, with a large, old-style head and prominent features. With his cocked hat and half-military dress of those days, his frilled shirt and ruffled sleeves, his dignified bearing and courteous manners, he presented a striking and stately appearance. Well read, liberal and enlarged in his views, high-minded and gallant, the soul

of honor, and a sincere Christian, he was one of the noblest men that Bordentown ever possessed. He was buried on the bluff overlooking Black's Creek, in the old Borden ground. His funeral was attended by many distinguished gentlemen of the State, and a large marble slab marks his grave. The following appropriate inscription is engraved upon the stone:

"This shall commemorate
the virtues of
COL. JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE,
for

he was a patriot who zealously served
his Country in the
Armies and Councils
during the Revolution of
1776.

He was a citizen who faithfully performed
the duties of social life,
and he was
an honest man, who in his thoughts,
words, and actions
Illustrated the noblest work of God.
Died Oct. 26th, 1803, aged 72 years."

During the Revolution the thoroughfares of Bordentown consisted of Main Street, now Farnsworth Avenue; Market, now Park Street; Graveyard, or Meeting-house Alley, now Church Street; Crosswicks road, now Street; Second Street, and Walnut Street. At the foot of the latter two roads forked off to the right and left, leading to Black's Creek, one to the small bridge that crossed that stream near its mouth. The Burlington road came in over the mill-dam bridge, above the present Burlington Street, and entered Main Street near the intersection of the two streets. There was also the direct road from this point past Miss Nutt's to Watson's Ferry, where the Camden and Amboy Railroad bridge now crosses Crosswicks Creek. This road, we think, was never regularly laid out and opened. From Crosswicks Creek southward almost to Crosswicks Street, and coming nearly up to the east line of Second Street, was a heavy wood. Near the foot of Walnut Street, and on the south side of it, was Moor's tan-yard, where the four militiamen were murdered by the British soldiers. On the east side of Second Street and north of the line of Graveyard Alley was Carman's tan-yard, and some distance east of this and north of the line of the railroad was another tan-yard, but we are not certain of its existence at this early period. On Second Street, directly opposite Graveyard Alley, was a cider-press and still-house. Col. Oakey Hoagland kept a tavern at the northeasterly corner of Main and Market Streets, and —, one at the northeasterly corner of Main Street and Crosswicks road. The whipping-post and stocks stood on an open lot belonging to William Norcross, on the south side of Market, west of Main Street. In 1803 the sentiment of the people was so much opposed to this relic of barbarism that two young men one night cut it up, and it was never erected again. The present Friends' meeting-house was standing at that time, and on the site of the Baptist Church stood their first meeting-house, a substan-

¹ Clark's Naval History of the United States, vol. I. p. 85.

tial brick structure. Next to —, tavern, and about where Mr. Rogers' parlor now is, stood Applegate's blacksmith-shop. The Bunting brothers' smith-shop stood at the southwesterly corner of Main and Market Streets. Another one stood on the south side of Graveyard Alley, on Carman's lot, about half-way between Main and Second Streets. The present Bordentown Hotel, kept by Levi Davis, is supposed to have been erected by Dr. Allison, who opened his celebrated school in it in 1778. His pupils came from almost every State in the Union, and from Spain, France, the West Indies, and South America. Robert Jackaway's gunsmith-shop stood on Crosswicks road, a little east of Main Street. Under the hill, on Crosswicks Creek, was Hugh Jackaway's house. We will now commence at the hill-top and proceed southward on the easterly side of Main Street. The first house was occupied by Parmeli Jolly, then followed Reed's, Thorn's, Herbert's, Reeves', and then Col. Hoagland's tavern, at the corner of Market Street. On the opposite corner was Hopkinson's, then came Prior's, C. Douglass', Snowden's, Taylor's, and A. Reeves', where the railroad arch now is; then Stiles and Updike's, at Graveyard Alley corner. Opposite, Carman's; next, Preserve Brown, then a house owned and occupied by a Frenchman, and then Applegate's smith-shop and tavern. On the opposite corner of Crosswicks road was Norcross, then S. Adam's, Taylor's, and Bunting's.

We will now go back to the hill-top and commence on the westerly side of the street. The author is under the impression there were no houses between the hill-top and Market Street except Col. Kirkbride's, which is now part of the college. After Francis Hopkinson removed to Philadelphia, Col. Borden resided in his house. It is not known to a certainty in what house Capt. Borden lived. The present residence of Mrs. John McKnight was built by Maj. Van Emburgh. Some time prior to 1780 the Kirkbride house was built, and we are inclined to think that Lippincott's, Robbins', and S. Emley's houses in that row were built some years after the close of the Revolutionary war. On the opposite side of Market Street stood the Bunting brothers' blacksmith-shop, then came Bunting's, Emley's, Carter's, Burgess Allison's school, John Oliver's, C. A. Jenkins', McPherson's, Merrit's, and Elizabeth Martin's, at the corner of Graveyard Alley. Opposite, now 106, was Edward Brooks, Jr., the "Sign of the Hat and Racoon," then Douglass', Taylor's, and Pott's, at Walnut Street. Opposite, the Friends' meeting-house; next, on the site of the present No. 164, the house where Mrs. Isdell was killed by the British, then Sayer's and J. Bennett's, at the corner of Federal Alley. Opposite, Norcross'; and then William Trout's, and last Amariah Farnsworth's. Prince Street at this time was hardly opened and not named. Along it was a row of ox-heart cherry-trees. Many of this specimen grew on Penn's Manor opposite, said to have been brought to this country by Wil-

liam Penn. They were very large trees, and several elderly persons now living in the city remember them in their childhood days. The Baptist Church stood on Prince Street; the Vandike family lived in the old Farnsworth house at the northwesterly corner of Market and Prince Streets, and Allen Wood's and T. Wilkins' house stood near the bluff, in the rear of Kirkbride's, near where Robert S. Van Rensselaer's, Esq., mansion now is. Near the corner of Walnut and Prince Streets stood Moore's house; near Federal Alley, Wright's; about half-way between it and the present Burlington Street, J. Trout's, and next, T. Hance's. Near the corner of Second and Market Streets, in Hopkinson's yard, stood a tenement-house, in the yard of which, on a branch of an apple-tree, an old woman hung herself one dark evening. On the same lot was the cooper-shop in which the celebrated kegs were made. On Crosswicks road, where William D. Rogers now lives, Starkey's house then stood; beyond, on the same side, were Thorn's and Arnel's. On the tan-yard lot, on Second Street, stood C. Carman's house, and near it M. Smith's.¹

Ancient Shade-Trees of Bordentown — The Lombardy Poplar — Cause of their Decay. — In early times a few old forest-trees shaded the streets, but the chief trees were buttonwoods and willows. Towards the close of the last century the tall sky-piercers, Lombardy poplars, were introduced. They were first brought to this country in 1786, by William Hamilton, Esq., who resided on the tract now occupied by the Woodland Cemetery, near Philadelphia. They were brought by Col. Kirkbride from his farm in Penn's Manor, and planted in lines, closely set, around his premises on the bluff. As they were easily propagated and grew rapidly, they soon became numerous, and a row of them lined the westerly side of Farnsworth Avenue as far south as Federal Alley. The only break in this line was at the Quaker meeting-house, where the old-fashioned buttonwoods remained. A line of them also covered the opposite side of the avenue, with a few buttonwoods and willows interspersed. There were few farm-houses for many miles around that had not some of them near by, or a row lining the lane. They were then considered, and undoubtedly were, a protection against lightning. The species has now died out, yet there are a few withered specimens of them to be found occasionally. Many persons must remember when they were quite numerous. Watson, in his "Annals of Philadelphia," vol. i. page 223, says, "In time they were visited by a large worm, the bite of which was considered poisonous. It received the name of 'Poplar Worm.'" The Hon. George Sykes, in conversation with the author, ascribed the dying out of this species to the fact that they were not perfect trees, they requiring, like corn,

¹ The author is indebted for the above to Mr. A. D. Carman, who gathered the facts principally from tradition among the elderly residents of the city. Much of it has been verified by old deeds, and, in the main, it is believed to be correct.

the pollen of another to fecundate, and but one of the species having been imported.

The Post-Office and List of Postmasters since its Establishment.—Prior to the year 1800 there were but six post-offices in the State of New Jersey. Trenton at that time was the nearest office, and the people of this town and for many miles around were dependent upon it for mail facilities. But it must be remembered that business transactions were few, social letters seldom written, and daily newspapers unknown outside of a few large cities. The transmission of magazines and books, samples of merchandise, etc., was unprovided for, and the custom of sending letters by private hand so prevailing that their carriage over mail routes, except unsealed, was prohibited by law.

The following official list was kindly furnished by the postmaster-general:

"The office was probably established in the month of October, 1800. William Norcross was the first postmaster, and made returns January 1, 1801.

"Thomas Lawrence, appointed postmaster January 29, 1803.

"Hannah Lawrence, July 31, 1828.

"Joshua Carman, November 4, 1834.

"Elias Thompson, March 9, 1838.

"Peter Shreve, July 2, 1841.

"Thomas T. Bleyer, January 24, 1843.

"Edward Robbins, April 9, 1845.

"P. S. Suydam, from 1849 to 1853.

"Thomas Bennett, May 7, 1853.

"James Furman, April 18, 1861.

"Henry Wetteroth, May 1, 1877."

Under the old law each postmaster held the office up to the appointment of his successor. But on the 19th of May, 1865, the office became Presidential, and the appointment since then is for the term of four years.

The Lawrences held the office for the period of thirty-one years, and had become accustomed to look upon it as a family fixture. Consequently, when Mr. Carman received his appointment it created great indignation in the mind of the postmistress. Immediately upon receiving his commission he opened negotiations with the lady to purchase the office fixtures, which consisted principally of the post-office sign. In this attempt he most signally failed, and there not being time to procure the services of a painter, he improvised one for himself on part of a barrel-head, and nailed it up over his door, at No. 106 Farnsworth Avenue. It was a plain, unassuming sign, and simply read "Post Offis." Dr. DeBarry stepped in that morning to get his mail, and observing the peculiar spelling of the sign, called Mr. Carman's attention to it. "What's the matter with it?" gruffly replied Joshua. "Why, Mr. Carman, it is not spelt according to Johnson!" "Who the h—ll is Johnson?" "Why, sir, he is received as authority upon such points." "Well," replied Joshua, "it's a

d——d pretty thing if a man in this free country can't spell his own words his own way." Nonplussed and powerless to meet such overwhelming argument, the doctor, though he enjoyed occasional reference to the matter, never ventured to criticise the sign again, at least in Joshua's presence. Carman was of that peculiar type of Americans—little education, strong mind, and quick brain—who are never at a loss how to meet and combat all obstacles, whether of an intellectual or physical nature.

We will now give some interesting items from the township records:

"March 11, 1806. A motion was made and seconded to take a vote respecting a New Road that was laid on ye 7th inst. from Bordentown to Crosswicks wether a Caveat be entered against the said Road or not the vote being taken and Majority appeared in favor of the Caveat being entered.

"March 14, 1809. The town-meeting decided to increase the dog tax one cent in addition to the former tax on any person keeping one dog, one dollar for two dogs, and any person holding three or more to pay the sum of ten dollars for each dog.

"March 13, 1810. On motion made to the Township for the prevalence of Making abutment on the end of Main street, in Bordentown, on the Crosswick Creek, to be occupied as a public Landing by the Inhabitants of said Township and others, by subscription, the same agreed to unanimously, and ordered to be recorded in the Township Book.

"March 9, 1813. A motion was made and seconded whether Benjamin Stillwell should build a store-house on the public wharf at Bordentown at his own expense agreed to, and that he is to take it off when the inhabitants of the Township desire it.

"March 8, 1814. A motion was made to appoint a person to recive a wharfrage for vessels coming to the public wharf in Bordentown. It was agreed to leave it in the breast of the Town Committee. A motion was made whether William McKnight should have the privilege of building a store house on the public wharf at his own expense, agreed to, and the Township Committee pointed out the lower corner of the wharf."

At the same meeting the township committee was authorized to purchase a lot for a public burying-ground.

"1816. The committee was directed to 'crossway or pave the hill at Bordentown.' Fifty doliars a year was also voted to the constable.

"In 1818 it was decided to sell the street sweepings and gravel the thoroughfares.

"In 1819 Elisha Lippincott was granted permission to build a store-house on the public wharf.

"In 1821, Ezekiel Robbins, wharfinaster, was directed to receive from Elisha Lippincott and William McKnight, ten dollars each for the use of the wharf, and fifty cents from all boats coming to the same.

"March 11, 1823. William McKnight and William

Rogers had a privilege granted to build walls on the sides of the Bordentown hill, at their expense, which shall be under the directions of the township committee, who shall direct the overseer to pave to the wall.

"In 1824 it was decided that no person shall hold two offices at the same time."

Hotels.—The first ordinary or "public table" at Farnsworth was kept by John Moore.

In 1742, "Joseph Richards, inn-keeper," bought a house that stood where Uriah Bennett's (lately deceased) store now is, but we have no proof of his ever keeping at that corner.

William Quicksell, in 1752, kept an inn in Bordentown.

Col. Oakey Hoagland kept an inn at the northeasterly corner of Farnsworth Avenue and Park Street, on the site of the American House, from 1775 to 1785. The colonel was an active officer of the militia, and participated in several skirmishes during the Revolutionary war. Nathaniel Shuff kept this hotel from 1810 to 1813. Peter L. Suydam has in his possession a ball-ticket issued by Mr. Shuff. It is, of course, thin pasteboard, two and a half by two inches. It reads as follows:

*"The honor of Mr. Shober
Company is requested at a BALL, at
the inn of N. SHUFF, in Bordenton,
on the evening of the Fourth of July next.
RICHARD ALLISON, } Managers.
WILLIAM BURNS, JR. }
June 27th, 1812."*

As war had just been declared against Great Britain (June 19, 1812), we doubt not but what upon that warm summer night the lads and lassies "tripped the light fantastic toe" with patriotic zeal.

The next person who kept here was probably J. Bailey. James Davidson, who kept a tavern at Crosswicks from 1805 to 1844, a period of thirty-nine years, kept here in 1818. The Widow Longstreth kept here in 1833-34, and her daughter, Mrs. Hamilton, was murdered here by Clough.

John Kester came next, being here in 1837.

The house was rebuilt in 1850 by Charles Mickle, the front wall of the old building alone being used. George W. Dobbins was the first tenant in the new building, and was here in 1851 and 1852.

John J. Maxwell kept here in 1853, Levi Davis in 1857, Jacob Poole in the fall of 1859 and spring of 1860, William Thompson in 1860; Thomas Matthews came next; James C. Parker came here in 1869.

The Washington House, at the northeasterly corner of Farnsworth Avenue and Crosswicks Street, is one of the oldest stands in the city, but the names of the early proprietors of it are not known to the author. David Fennimore kept here in 1808, but how long before this period is not known.

Deborah Applegate kept here in 1812 and 1814; Joshua Carman kept here also, Elias Thompson from

1820 to 1840, William Tiel, Edmund Bartlett in 1853, Thomas Gibson, Joseph Bodine, James C. Parker, John J. Rogers, ex-Sheriff Samuel T. Leeds, John J. Rogers.

The history of the building now occupied as the Railroad House is elsewhere stated. Gen. Arnel, we believe, was the first proprietor of it. The next proprietor was John Kester, who for many years presided here, and in the summer season his house was full of fashionable boarders from Philadelphia. David Paul Brown and other eminent lawyers boarded here; but that was before the days of easy access to the seaside.

Levi Davis is the present proprietor. He formerly kept a hotel in Mount Holly.

Gen. Arnel for many years kept the celebrated Steamboat Hotel on the hill-top, where the college now is. There are those now living who well remember the days of steamboats and stage, and the bustling and exciting times of arrival and departure.

The City Hotel, established in 1865, has always been conducted by its present proprietor, Hamilton H. Trout.

The Bordentown Baptist Church.¹—The history of the Baptist Church of Bordentown is not the whole history of the Baptists of Bordentown. A glorious denominational page was added to the records of Christianity years before the constitution of the present church. So valuable are the incidents, so interesting to the denomination, so brilliant the prominent actors, that it is pardonable to preserve the record of those days of patient working and waiting.

There were persons holding Baptist principles in Bordentown prior to the year 1751. In that year (August 5th) Joseph Borden, the patron of the city, in whose honor it was named, presented to John Coward, Thomas Cox, and Joseph Borden, Jr., for the sum of five pounds, the two parcels of land now occupied by the church as building site and burying-ground. It is not definitely known that either of these were Baptists,² but the ancient parchment deed declared that they acted as agents for "severall Religious persons Residing in Bordentown aforesaid and ye parts adjacent, who are members of Christian Congregations Baptised by Immersion upon Profession of faith, and holding those Wholesome Principles Contained in a Confession of Faith, Set forth by ye Ministers and Elders of above One Hundred Congregations in England & Wales, Met in London Anno Dom. 1689."

From this interesting deed—still in excellent preservation—we learn that Baptist preaching was no strange doctrine at that time. The deed speaks of "well-wishers, who frequently came to hear ye Baptist Ministers, when they preach at Bordentown

¹ By Rev. Lansing Burrows.

² Several persons named Cox were constituent members of the church at Jacobstown, organized October, 1785.

aforesd." Reference is also made to a congregation of Baptists at Crosswicks¹ and Southampton.²

Upon the ground thus conveyed by the elder Borden was erected in 1752 the first Baptist meeting-house in Bordentown, a grand edifice in its day, its roof hipped in imposing grandeur, its walls stout enough for a fortress, its external appearance beautiful in plainness, its internal arrangements a model of convenience for those days, and its pulpit decently elevated to a dizzy yet becoming height.

There is here a great gap in the denominational history of the city, which in all probability can never be filled. The meeting-house is erected in 1752, and until 1778, amid the dark days of the Revolution, we find no definite facts to relate.

Burgess Allison was a native of Bordentown. He was born Aug. 17, 1753, just two years subsequently to the giving of Borden's deed, and about the completion of the first edifice. His father, Richard Allison, was a pious man, and made such indelible impressions upon the mind of his son, that as early as five years of age he manifested interest in religious matters. He was baptized into the fellowship of the Upper Freehold Church, October, 1769, then only sixteen years of age. He began at once to labor for the salvation of souls at Bordentown. This work was soon interrupted by his entrance into the celebrated school of Dr. Jones, at Lower Dublin, Pa. Three years spent thus were followed by a course in the Rhode Island College under Dr. Manning, when he returned to Bordentown, was ordained in 1777, and immediately began a glorious work.

Allison had succeeded in persuading some sixty-two persons to espouse the cause of Christ up to October, 1789. These he baptized, and received into the church at Jacobstown, which had been organized four years previously, and which he served as pastor. The comparatively large number of members living, together with their pastor, at this point, the Bordentown members were constituted an arm to the parent church, though really Jacobstown could be called nothing more than a mission station. The Lord's Supper was administered alternately at these points, and so in effect, though not in name, the first Baptist Church of Bordentown was organized in 1789, under the labors of Dr. Allison.

In 1796, Dr. Allison retired from his academy and another brilliant star arose in Bordentown, William Staughton, a young Englishman, a licensed minister, in age some twenty-seven years, arrived from the South with his young bride to seek a home more congenial to his feelings and conducive to his health. To him Dr. Allison transferred all interests in the academy. In consequence of his growing powers, and the great demand for preaching, in June, 1797, on the site now occupied by the present church edifice,

William Staughton was ordained to the full work of the gospel ministry. He exercised his gifts to great acceptance in the regions round about, though Dr. Allison retained his pastorate at Jacobstown, and her buxom daughter, Bordentown. It seems, however, that shortly after, young Staughton served the arm of Bordentown exclusively.

In 1801, Mr. Staughton retired in Burlington, and Dr. Allison resumed his old charge and educational work. The failure of his health soon compelled him again to relinquish these labors, though the minutes of the Philadelphia Association report him as pastor at Jacobstown as late as 1807, and in "Murphy's Life of Challis," 1813 is given as the date of his resignation.

The second gap in this history occurs during the period between 1813 and 1821. The Baptist interest had evidently died away. The old hip-roofed meeting-house remained, aged, and considered old-fashioned; the life was shut out at it, its glory was departing, yet it remained strong and firm as the doctrines of those who had worshiped within it. A reference to this period is contained in a historical sermon of the church, preached by Rev. A. P. Buel, Oct. 9, 1864, regarding a Mr. Hunter and Rev. Jonathan Price, afterward a missionary and co-laborer with Judson, who supplied the church occasionally.

Dr. Howard Malcom, then a young student, frequently thus preached during 1818. An entry in his diary, bearing date October 31st of that year, draws this picture: "Bordentown is proverbial for this neglect of religion. Found matters deplorable. The Baptist is the only other house of worship (except the Friends'), very small, in bad repair, and seldom used. Only five or six Baptists in the place, and the only two male members took no active part. I suggested the idea of a Sunday-school in the town, but found no encouragement." November 15th, collections were taken, at the advice of Dr. Malcom, for repairing the house. In 1819 he made arrangements for the regular supply of the pulpit. How long this was kept up it is difficult to say; but some encouraging signs presented themselves. A Sunday-school was organized Oct. 17, 1819, which two weeks subsequently numbered eighty scholars. For all this labor—which undoubtedly prepared the way for the more permanent organization—Dr. Malcom never received a cent in compensation. The dawn fully appeared in 1821.

Samuel W. Lynd was a young student who had been strongly impressed by the preaching of the celebrated Spencer Cone, and who was at the time preparing for the ministry under Dr. Staughton. He succeeded Dr. Malcom in his missionary labor, and gathered together twenty persons, who on the 14th of April, 1821, were constituted an independent Baptist Church. These persons were William Snowden, William Burton, Joseph B. Walcott, Edward Carman, William Reeves, Samuel W. Lynd, Ann Reeves, Margaret Oliver, Elizabeth Blakely, Julia Ann Higgins,

¹ Probably now the church at "Upper Freehold."

² Pennsylvania.



Martha S. Taylor, Miss Ann Reeves, Ruth Shaw, Rachael Carman, Elizabeth Taylor, Martha Chadeayne, Harriet Wright, Sarah Wood, and Ann Kimble. Eight more were baptized the following day, making twenty-eight in all. Of this number four survive,—Rev. S. W. Lynd, Edward Carman, Mrs. Ruth Shaw, a regular attendant still, frequently three times on the Sabbath, and Mrs. Susan Walcott, the second one baptized into the fellowship of the church, and now a member of the First Church, Trenton.

Mr. Lynd was unanimously called to the pastorate of the young church, and upon the same ground whereon his future father-in-law, Dr. Staughton, was ordained was he solemnly set apart as minister and pastor. So brilliantly promising was this young man that he became a favorite with his instructor, who gave him, in 1823, his accomplished daughter Leonora for a wife. Small as the church was, aided by the congregation, they raised for him four hundred dollars per year. Mr. Lynd resigned in February, 1824, after a pastorate of three years.

During the summer of 1824, Rev. Thomas Larcombe occupied the pastoral relation. We are to judge of this date only from an entry made November 5th, that "a subscription was ordered to raise his salary as *pasture* of this church." If tradition be true, Brother Larcombe was *pasture* indeed, but little money was raised, and several singular entries occur regarding the finances, until finally the philosopher's stone was found in the appointment of two sisters as a "Committee of Ways and Means" to relieve the church from embarrassment.

Mr. Larcombe was another of Dr. Staughton's students. He was born May 12, 1791, in Philadelphia, and at the age of sixteen united with the First Baptist Church, being baptized by his honored instructor. He was ordained at Hopewell in 1821, from which church he removed to Burlington, and from thence to Bordentown. His ministry was very acceptable, not only to the church, but to the greater part of the townspeople; many of the best and most influential families were constant attendants upon his ministry; by his uniformly modest and truly Christian bearing he won the love and confidence of the people. In 1827 he resigned the pastorate to assume the care of the Colebrook (Conn.) Church. He died in Philadelphia, Oct. 1, 1861.

The next pastor was the much-revered Morgan J. Rhees. The first mention of his name on the record is in August, 1829, when he was appointed to write the letter to the Association. With the exception of one or two minor references concerning the writing of letters, his name is not mentioned during his pastorate. From other sources we glean these facts:

March 6, 1830, a call was extended to Mr. Rhees from the Trenton and Lumberton Church to become their pastor in conjunction with the Bordentown Church. He was then residing in Philadelphia. There can be no doubt concerning this date, for the

original document is preserved, bearing the signatures in their own writing of Mott, Mull, Lanning, Combs, and Brister, of the Trenton Church. This call was accepted, and on each first and third Sabbaths Mr. Rhees preached in Bordentown. In what capacity he served the church in 1829 is not clear. He never attached himself as a member, but was in fellowship at Trenton.

A great interest in temperance occurred during Mr. Rhees' ministry. In 1832 (July 1st) abstinence from ardent spirits was made a test of membership, and the resolution regarding the same was read to all incoming members. This position was afterwards reaffirmed, when, referring to the former resolution, it was further "*Resolved*, That we put it in force against all such who do not live up to this resolution."

In the early part of 1833 the church strenuously pressed Mr. Rhees to give up the charge at Trenton, reside among them, and give undivided attention to their interests. The time had come for this. There had been a gradual growth. The principle of sustentation had been educated into the people, and they became, as Mr. Rhees expresses it, "exceedingly earnest in their persuasions." A state of feeling unprecedented in the place prompted unexpected effort to secure constant ministrations of the word. The Trenton Church refused to release their pastor, and fearing to leave either at such a critical period, he continued the remainder of the year in the same relation, yet giving more of his time than formerly to the Bordentown Church. At the expiration of 1833, Mr. Rhees closed his labors, and served the Trenton Church faithfully and successfully until 1840. In October, 1833, before Mr. Rhees' actual retirement, the church had called the Rev. John C. Harrison, then of Bridgeton, N. J. From January to April, 1834, the pulpit was supplied by William D. Hires.

In 1834, John C. Harrison became pastor of the church, and remained until 1844.

A new impetus was given to the church by their new pastor. It was agreed upon his acceptance to demolish the old house; the shining black-glazed bricks had become a hiss and a by-word. July 5, 1834, the fiat went forth, and it was laid in the dust. The old Borden Church soon had its revenge. Supplanted after eighty-two years of excellent service, the usurper in less than half that time was condemned and destroyed. Houseless, the church held its worship in a vast locust grove until December, when the basement was fit for use. In July, 1836, the new building was dedicated, Dr. Brantly, of Philadelphia, preaching the sermon, and Brethren Challis and Cushman participating.

Aug. 30, 1841, Joseph K. Hillegas and Samuel White were set apart as deacons. Ellis B. Hall was ordained by order of the church on Dec. 29, 1842, Rev. Mr. Dickerson, of Burlington, preaching, and Rev. Messrs. Blain, Smith, and Harrison participating. A license was also granted to Charles W. Appleton.



Mr. Harrison's long and useful pastorate was suddenly terminated by a tender of his resignation, Jan. 29, 1844, which, though rejected by a vote of eighty-three to seventy-three, was firmly insisted upon, so that on the 1st of April the church realized, for the first time in many years, what it was to be without a shepherd.

Dec. 25, 1843, Peter De Witt was elected clerk, filling the office acceptably until 1854.

Until May 27, 1844, the church was engaged in canvassing the merits of preachers, served by supplies; but on that date Rev. Matthew Semple, of Harrisburg, Pa., was unanimously called to the vacant pulpit. A correspondence of some weeks ensued, and personal visits were made to induce him to accept. The sum of six hundred dollars was offered for his support; but late in June Mr. Semple returned a final negative answer.

Rev. B. N. Leach was elected pastor Aug. 21, 1844, and entered upon his duties November 3d of the same year, at a salary of five hundred dollars. Public recognition services, the first of the kind in connection with the church, were held Jan. 2, 1845. Rev. Mr. Mulford, of Hightstown, preaching the sermon from Acts xvi. 17.

Mr. Leach's pastorate was of short duration. Nov. 24, 1845, after one year of service, he resigned the care of the church, which took effect Jan. 5, 1846.

Rev. T. O. Lincoln supplied the vacant pulpit until May 6th, when Rev. William D. Hires, who had once been identified with the church in its infancy, was unanimously chosen pastor at a salary of five hundred dollars. Mr. Hires accepted, and assumed the charge Sept. 1, 1846. Mr. Hires resigned the pastorate, to take effect May, 1848.

Rev. Thomas R. Taylor, of Camden, was called to succeed Mr. Hires in August, 1848, but he declined, when, on the 8th of November, Rev. Samuel Sproul, of Herbertsville, N. J., was called at a salary of four hundred and fifty dollars, which was accepted. Mr. Sproul entered on his duties January, 1849, and was publicly recognized February 13th, Rev. Joshua Fletcher, of Trenton, preaching from Heb. xiii. 7.

January, 1851, the "Psalmist" was adopted in lieu of the old "Watts and Rippon," which had furnished spiritual songs from the beginning of the church.

July, 1852, Mr. Sproul tendered his resignation, which he was induced to withdraw, but again urged it in September, when it was reluctantly accepted.

Rev. Bradford H. Lincoln, of New Rochelle, N. Y., succeeded him, having been called Nov. 1, 1852, immediately entering upon his labors. His was a short pastorate of one and a half years. Mr. Lincoln resigned March 19, 1854, taking effect on the 1st of May.

Rev. W. S. Goodno, of West Kensington Church, Philadelphia, was called March 14, 1855, at a salary of seven hundred dollars.

March 31, 1857, Mr. Goodno resigned the pastorate.

Aug. 31, 1857, Rev. A. P. Buel, of Tarrytown, N. Y., was called, and entered on the pastorate October 1st.

Shortly after Mr. Buel's coming the missionary operations of the church were greatly enlarged, six regular contributions being made annually. The first contribution by the church for missionary purposes was made in 1849.

In November, 1858, the first steps were taken to demolish the edifice, with a view to the construction of a more elegant one. William Steele was authorized to purchase additional ground. A special meeting was held April 5, 1860, at which it was fully agreed that the time for rebuilding had come, and it was resolved that if four thousand dollars could be obtained upon reliable subscriptions a new house should be erected. April 30th there were reported for this purpose three thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars, and the remainder being immediately provided for, Elisha Nevius, William Steele, Samuel Dougherty, Uriah Bennett, and A. P. Buel were appointed a building committee. Work was immediately commenced in May, the Presbyterians generously sheltering the homeless church. The cornerstone was laid July 4th, with addresses by Rev. Dr. Brantly, of Philadelphia, and Rev. O. T. Walker, of Trenton.

Sunday, March 17, 1861, beheld the present beautiful edifice dedicated to Almighty God. Rev. Edward Lathrop, D.D., of New York, Rev. Samuel Aaron and Rev. R. Jeffrey, of Philadelphia, were the preachers on the occasion.

The church in its new quarters, the salary of the pastor was increased to one thousand dollars, and a donation visit. In March, 1866, from the proceeds of a fair, the present organ was purchased and set up in its place.

Mr. Buel resigned July 1, 1866, after a term of service extending over eight years. The church did not accept until many weeks subsequently, and when they did, Mr. Buel continued as a supply until Jan. 1, 1867, making his whole term nine years and a quarter.

Dec. 25, 1866, Rev. J. W. Custis, then at Hudson City, N. J., was called to the pastorate. On January 13th he entered upon the work.

One of the most noticeable features of his pastorate was the raising of some eight thousand dollars for the liquidation of the church debt, owing in a great measure to the energy and determination of the pastor. The whole debt was provided for, but unreliable subscriptions prevented its total extinguishment at that time.

Mr. Custis tendered his resignation Aug. 25, 1870, which after ineffectual endeavors to induce him to withdraw was accepted on the 31st.

The church was dependent upon supplies until the following April. Feb. 25, 1871, a call was extended to Rev. Lansing Burrows, then at Lexington, Mo. He accepted the call, and began his labors April 1st.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the church was celebrated in November of that year.

The church has had from 1821 to 1877 twelve pastors, who have served it an actual period of time covering forty years and one month. They have baptized into its fellowship ten hundred and twenty-six persons, and welcomed about three hundred others by letter or otherwise. From a band of twenty it has increased gradually to four hundred and thirty-one, of whom the address of but thirty are unknown.

The Sabbath-school interests have always been cherished by the church. In addition to the main school, meeting in the edifice at Bordentown, a mission at Fieldsboro' was instituted May, 1871, which has fully answered all expectations up to the present. A preaching station has also been instituted at Yardville, on the line of the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

The church was formerly a member of the West Jersey Association, from which it withdrew in 1868 to connect itself with the newly-formed Trenton Association.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Bordentown.¹—The exact date at which this society was organized cannot now be given. In the olden arrangements of the Methodist Episcopal Church, nearly all the towns were included in circuits. These circuits had one central point after which they were named, and which was varied according to the exigencies of the general work. Sometimes a town was on one circuit, and sometimes on another one. Sometimes it would be called by the name of one particular town, and sometimes by a different one. Records in that early date were meagerly kept and carelessly handled; indeed, after they had served their immediate purpose they were frequently destroyed as so much waste paper, for which there could never afterward be any possible use. The records, whatever they were, are not accessible now, and therefore the date cannot be given.

The early religious reputation of the place was far from flattering. Thomas Paine had made it his residence, and his popularity as a patriot had predisposed the people to a favorable reception of his antagonisms to religion. The *Christian Repository*, of Philadelphia, says of its early reputation, "The place was remarkable for its indifference to religion, and specially for the desecration of the Sabbath."

As lately as 1834 the only resident clergyman in the place was Rev. Mr. McClenaham, a superannuated Methodist preacher.

The Baptist Church was irregularly supplied from Trenton, while the Methodists were supplied as irregularly from both Trenton and Crosswicks.

The first Methodist meetings were held in private houses, as one and another would open their dwellings for the purpose. These meetings were usually

for prayer and exhortation, and conducted by the members in the absence of a regular minister. Afterward a room was procured in the building known as the "Academy," now part of Davis' hotel, where for a very considerable period of time they exercised their worship in the afternoons and evenings. In the morning they generally went to hear some minister who might have been engaged for the service. To this they became so accustomed that when the Methodists themselves began to have a morning service, it took a long time to gather the people to it.

Somewhere about 1810, to 1815, the itinerant ministers of the traveling connection, or, in other words, the regular ministers of the Conference, began to visit the town. The congregations were small and composed principally of females. The men spent their Sundays mostly in gunning, fishing, or some out-door amusements, and consequently were seldom found in attendance upon divine worship. But one and another came in to their assemblies, and they gradually increased, until in 1821 a house of worship, thirty-five by forty-five, of plain, substantial brick, on Main Street, now Farnsworth Avenue, was erected.

The house is still standing, and occupied by Mr. Bunting Hankins as a drug dispensary.

The temporal means of the congregation were entirely inadequate to the construction of the building, and a number of zealous lady members visited Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and other places for the purpose of obtaining assistance. This was given sparingly, often but a few pennies at a time, but their perseverance triumphed over the difficulties, and the house was completed and paid for, and for many years afterwards the society had a prosperous history.

Its deed of incorporation bears date Feb. 7, 1824, about three years after the church edifice was erected, and has the names of Ezekiel Robbins, Moore Edwards, Caleb Warren, Robert Idell, and Staten Jefferies as trustees.

During their occupancy of this house a parsonage was erected. The itinerant plan of ministry adopted by the denomination made it difficult to rent houses, and wherever the society could build one it was done.

This one was built on a lot on Church Street, between Main and Second, purchased Oct. 3, 1837 (forty by eighty-seven), of Alexander D. Carman and wife for two hundred and twenty dollars, and deeded to Ezekiel Robbins, Allen Thompson, Moore Edwards, Robert Idell, and Staten Jefferies as trustees. This house was occupied as a ministerial residence until the pastorate of Rev. C. H. Whitecar, when the present house on Prince Street, by the depot, was procured from Capt. Shippen for four thousand five hundred dollars, and which is still used for that purpose, and is one of the most convenient and agreeable locations, both in house and grounds, in the entire Conference. The lot on which the church edifice was erected had been obtained from Samuel Lovell, and was undoubtedly conveyed in good faith. But it was afterwards

¹By Rev. A. E. Ballard.

shown to have been entailed property, of which he owned *one-half the fee*, with a *life right* in the remainder. After his death his heirs sued for the property, which had now become valuable, proved the title to have been defective, allowed a trifle for the improvements, and took possession of the property.

After a considerable delay the present location in Church Street was fixed upon, and a lot sixty by ninety was purchased of Mary Oliver for five hundred dollars, whose deed to the corporation is dated May 11, 1844.

In the erection of their house the pressure of discouragement was added to that of poverty. As in the case of the first temple, they were utterly unable to build a suitable edifice. Rev. Mr. Tuttle, the last preceding pastor, had obtained help from abroad, and the trustees made what preparation they could at home. On the removal of Mr. Tuttle, in the spring of 1844, Rev. W. P. Corbit was appointed to the charge, and led the way in vigorously prosecuting the enterprise, which was soon carried on to completion, and dedicated by Rev. Charles Pitman. The house is of pressed brick, neat and substantial, and at that day ranked among the best in the denomination. It is forty-five by seventy, with basement, class-rooms, and galleries. Much of the labor and material were contributed, so that the actual money cost of the enterprise was but four thousand five hundred dollars. The trustees at that time were Robert Idell, John S. Hankins, David T. Levins, Whitall Stokes, Joseph Norris, and John Osmond.

Until 1832 Bordentown was an appointment on Trenton Circuit, then for three years on Crosswicks, after which, in 1835, it was set off as a station, and Rev. J. Leonard Gilder appointed pastor. The membership numbered one hundred and eighteen, but were so poor as to be unable to support him, and at the end of the year he asked for a release. It was then proposed to return the charge to the circuit, which was vigorously opposed by Rev. J. S. Porter. It is said that he was asked if *he* would be willing to go to it. Mr. (now Dr.) Porter was one of the most popular ministers in the denomination, but he unhesitatingly replied, "Yes, if it is best." He was accordingly, in 1836-37, sent there. He received less than two hundred and fifty dollars per year for the two years he was pastor, but under his judicious management a parsonage was built and the society placed in a much better condition than ever before. Dr. Porter is still living, although retired from the charge of a church, in the enjoyment of a vigorous old age, residing at present in Burlington, and recently occupied the pulpit of the church, and preached in a style which demonstrated that the years have not dimmed his early fire.

In 1838-39, Rev. A. K. Street was pastor. He also had a successful pastorate, and the church increased under his administration.

In 1840-41, Rev. J. H. Dowdy occupied the pastor-

ate. He is still remembered as an able defender of Methodist doctrine.

Following him in 1842-43 was Rev. J. M. Tuttle, of whom we have previously spoken in connection with the preparation for the present house.

Next came in 1844-45, Rev. W. P. Corbit, of whose services we have also spoken.

In 1846, Rev. Mr. Sovereign served the church.

The next pastor was Rev. C. A. Lippincott (1847-48), a man of great natural ability, and with wonderful though uncultivated power as an orator, whose ministry was attended with gratifying results.

In 1849-50, Rev. Wesley C. Robertson had charge of the society. His ministry was also attended with large revivals.

In 1851-52, Rev. J. H. McFarland was preacher in charge.

In 1853-54, Rev. J. Saunders Corbit was pastor. He was a brother to W. P. Corbit, one of the earlier preachers, and was one of the men of mark in the denomination.

In 1855-56, Rev. J. O. Rogers occupied the pulpit. He was of a genial nature, with large sympathies and social habits, and also a sweet and magnetic singer. It was said of him that if he could not preach a man into a belief of the gospel, he seldom failed to *sing* him into it. He was succeeded in 1857-58 by Rev. C. H. Whitecar, whose ministry was not only attended with success, but who interested himself successfully in securing the commodious and elegant parsonage location still enjoyed by the ministers.

In 1859-60, Rev. R. A. Chalker presided over the congregation.

In 1861-62, Rev. J. W. Hickman became pastor.

In 1863-64, Rev. E. H. Stokes was pastor.

Next to him in 1865-66 came Rev. C. E. Hill.

In 1867-69, Rev. W. Walton served the congregation.

In 1870-72, Rev. C. K. Fleming was pastor.

In 1873, Rev. G. R. Snyder was the next appointed to the charge.

In 1874-75, Rev. G. C. Maddock took charge of the church interests.

In 1876, Rev. A. E. Ballard was appointed pastor of the church, to whom the historian is indebted for the foregoing history of the church which he so faithfully served.

The Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.¹—This church was the outgrowth of a deeply-felt need of more extended church accommodations. In the early part of the year 1867, during the pastorate of the Rev. Charles E. Hill, the membership of the only Methodist Episcopal Church in Bordentown had so multiplied as very nearly to fill the church, leaving very little room for expansion. The necessity for more room impressed itself upon the minds of many of the leading members, and a meeting of the membership

¹ By Rev. John H. Brakeley, Ph.D.

was called to consider the matter. All seemed to feel the imperative need of more room, and all save one were in favor of building a new church. A resolution was accordingly offered and passed unanimously that a new society be organized and a new church edifice be erected. And as the church and parsonage were virtually free from debt, and as those who were likely to engage in this new enterprise had contributed largely towards the purchase of the parsonage, the meeting unanimously authorized the trustees to contribute to the new enterprise the sum of three thousand dollars, and to raise the same by mortgage on the parsonage. This sum was, however, by mutual consent afterwards reduced to two thousand dollars, which in due time was passed over to the new society in aid of its new enterprise. A call was made for those who were willing to engage in this new undertaking, and eighty persons responded. On the 4th of March, 1867, the society was organized and a board of trustees elected, consisting of John H. Brakeley, Whitall Stokes, James Tantum, Asher Brakeley, and Jacob E. Morton. The Rev. Edson W. Burr was appointed by the Conference as its first pastor, and the city hall was secured as a place for worship, pending the erection of the new building. Prayer- and class-meetings were held in the Friends' meeting-house, courteously furnished for the purpose. A lot on the corner of Main (now Farnsworth Avenue) and West Streets was purchased, plans and specifications were prepared by Mr. H. E. Finch, architect, of Trenton, N. J., and a spacious building of Trenton brownstone erected; the main audience-room fronting on the avenue, forty-five by seventy-nine feet, with the chapel in the rear and fronting on West Street, forty-two by sixty-four feet, and a tower at the junction of the two buildings sixteen feet square. The chapel was completed and dedicated the latter part of December, 1868. The entire cost up to this date was about thirty-five thousand dollars. Up to the time of dedication, and on that occasion there had been contributed and paid the sum of twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars, leaving an indebtedness of twelve thousand five hundred dollars. This indebtedness has been reduced from year to year, until at present it is eight thousand dollars. The pastors of the church, following each other in the order named, were Rev. Edson W. Burr, Rev. John E. Adams, Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, Rev. A. M. North, Rev. James Lavelle, and Rev. John Wilson.

In 1872 the membership of this church was one hundred and seventy-two.

Christ Church.¹—Christ Church and the adjoining rectory are situated on Prince Street, between Church and Park Streets. The church edifice, erected in 1837, was enlarged twice. A rear section, with vestry-room, was added in 1841, and in 1855 the front section, with tower and spire, completed the edifice.

¹ By Rev. Nathaniel Pettit.

The Episcopal congregation in Bordentown is comparatively of recent origin, being one of the results of the settlement of the late Bishop Doane at Burlington. He celebrated the first service here Dec. 23, 1833, and continued to give occasional service through the winter. In his address to the Convention which assembled in the month of May following he thus alludes to it: "Finding the people there well disposed to the church, and desirous of further acquaintances with her services, I continued to preach there throughout the winter on alternate Monday evenings, and had the pleasure to observe an increase in the favorable dispositions which were manifested at first." No service on the Lord's day had thus far been held. But on Sunday, the 23d of April, 1834, the Rev. Mr. Holmes, of Orange, N. J., officiated. The ministration is spoken of by the bishop as follows: "By the kindness of the Methodist congregation the use of their pulpit was offered, and Mr. Holmes' very acceptable ministrations were well attended." Before a clergyman was regularly settled, mission services were continued on alternate Sundays by the Rev. Dr. Williams, the Rev. Mr. Hooker, and the bishop.

In 1834 the Rev. Edwin Arnold, LL.D., an English clergyman, opened a boarding-school in Bordentown, and in connection with his labors as principal of the school conducted the services of the mission. A church edifice was then projected, as appears from his report: "One of the rooms of the academy (which is sufficiently large to contain one or two hundred persons) is at present used for divine service, but I trust before another conventional era the use of the school-room will have been superseded by the erection of a church." At the organization of the congregation, in 1835, twelve families and fifteen communicants are reported. In the same year, April 15th, the first Episcopal visitation was made, when five persons received the rite of confirmation. A little square building having been erected in 1837, the Rev. Asa S. Colton, at present residing at Princeton, N. J., commenced ministrations on the 1st of May, 1838, and continued to officiate for one year. At this time the enterprise seems to have emerged from its formative condition, and although encumbered with a small debt, there was a church building, supplied with an organ and other appliances of worship, and the services were regularly conducted. A list of thirty communicants was reported.

The Rev. John P. Lathrop entered upon the rectorship in November, 1839, and during his incumbency the rear section of the church was added. The rector, in the midst of encouraging labors, was appointed chaplain of the United States navy by President Tyler, but died suddenly before entering upon the duties of his new station. His remains were deposited beneath the chancel, and a suitable tablet was erected by the vestry to his memory upon the chancel wall. His successor was the late Rev. R. H. B. Mitchell,

who took charge in 1844, and continued his ministration for seven years.

The following clergymen succeeded in order:

Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, rector of the House of Prayer, Newark, N. J.

Rev. Edward A. Foggo, D.D., rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia.

Rev. J. W. Maxwell, rector of St. Luke's Church, Montclair, N. J.

Rev. Horace S. Bishop, rector of Christ Church, East Orange, N. J.

Rev. Samuel Cox, D.D., rector of Christ Church, Newtown, L. I.

The present rector, the Rev. Nathaniel Pettit, was instituted into the rectorship June 27, 1869, by Bishop Odenheimer.

The house and lot adjoining the church were purchased in 1866 by the late Henry Becket, Esq., then a member of the vestry, and presented to the parish for a rectory.

In the rear of the church lot is a cemetery, in which repose the remains of some who were connected with the parish at its first organization.

In 1867 a building fund was commenced, and steadily accumulated.

In 1879 the present magnificent brownstone structure was erected.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.¹—The Catholic Church in Bordentown had a very small beginning. We find no mention of divine service being held for the few scattered faithful previous to the year 1837. Before that time the Catholics were too few to have a permanent place of worship, and too poor to support a resident pastor. Besides this, the priests in those days were scarce. The missions or stations were many but the laborers were few, and not unfrequently did it happen that the shepherd was obliged to travel upwards of fifty miles to attend to the spiritual wants of a dying member of his fold. Under such circumstances how could the few scattered Catholics of Bordentown obtain a resident pastor, even though means were not wanting? We find them, then, betaking themselves to Trenton whenever divine service was to be held, and worshiping in the little unassuming building which may still be seen on the corner of Market and Lamberton Streets. This was the cradle of Catholicity in Trenton. The faithful who worshiped around its rude altar were numbered by tens; to-day they are counted by thousands. This was the parent church of the flourishing congregation of St. John's, whilst the magnificent structure of St. Mary's may be looked upon as the offspring of the latter, and St. Francis' and Our Lady of Lourdes may be properly styled the children of both. It may with propriety, too, be called the mother-church of St. Mary's of Bordentown, for there our Catholic neighbors worshiped with their co-religionists of Trenton, were

instructed and strengthened in their faith, and fed with the spiritual food of their souls.

In the early days of Catholicity, West Jersey was part of the diocese of Philadelphia. At the time of which we write the Rt. Rev. Dr. Connell was Bishop of the See, and the Rt. Rev. Dr. Kendrick, coadjutor and administrator. Under the jurisdiction of the latter divine service was held in Bordentown for the first time. This was in the month of October, 1837. The clergyman who came was no stranger to the people, for frequently did they listen to his words, and receive the sacrament from the hands of the good Father McGorien, in the little modest chapel at Trenton. Once a month did he visit his people at Bordentown and White Hill, officiating in private houses, as his congregation was then too poor to think of a permanent place of worship. He continued to minister to their wants till the year 1840, when his superiors called him to another field of labor.

His successor was Father Gilligan. It was during his administration that the thought was first broached of purchasing a plot of ground and erecting a small church upon it. Both priest and people saw the necessity of this, as the congregation had somewhat increased, and private houses were no longer large enough to contain the worshiping faithful. Moreover, there was every prospect of the mission growing larger from day to day. The population of the State was on the increase, and the many advantages arising from the public works would, no doubt, attract many settlers, and induce them to make Bordentown their home. A lot was therefore purchased on the hill-top, at the southeastern corner of Second and Bank Streets, and a small frame structure erected for divine service. This was in 1842. The little church was then thought sufficiently large for many years to come, but we may judge of the rapid growth of the mission when the immediate successor of Father Gilligan was obliged to enlarge the building to accommodate his increasing congregation. Father Gilligan labored here for four years, holding service but once a month, as the many other missions under his charge prevented his officiating more frequently.

After his departure in 1844 he was succeeded by the Rev. Father Mackin. Immediately after assuming charge the new pastor found it necessary to increase the sitting capacity of the church. Some might absent themselves from divine services under the plea that there was no room; others again might excuse themselves, as they did not wish to stand whilst their neighbors were accommodated with seats. Whether this was the real motive or not we cannot say, but certain it is that Father Mackin saw the absolute necessity of adding to the little church, and consequently a transept was erected to the eastern end of the building, thus shaping it as the letter T. The original building and transept are still standing, plainly discernible, although a subsequent addition was made. After administering to the wants of his

¹ By Rev. P. F. Connelly.

people for nearly five years he was obliged to relinquish his Bordentown congregation, as the rapid growth of Catholicity in Trenton, Lambertville, Flemington, and the other missions attended by him demanded his constant attention.

His immediate successor was Father Hugh Lane, present pastor of St. Theresa's Church, Philadelphia. He received his appointment in 1849. During his term as pastor the second addition was made to the church, and divine service was held every two weeks. The old church stands to-day as he left it, and is now used as the parochial school. Father Lane was the last of the Philadelphia priests commissioned to officiate at St. Mary's.

The great increase of Catholicity in New Jersey pointed to the necessity of a new Episcopal See. Newark became the seat of the new diocese, and Father Bayley, secretary to the Archbishop of New York, was consecrated its first bishop by the Papal Nuncio, then on a visit to this country. Dr. Bayley is the present archbishop of Baltimore. Father Lane ceased to officiate in St. Mary's in 1854, and Father Bowles was immediately appointed its first resident pastor. No additions were made during his term, as Father Lane made ample provisions for the congregation.

In 1857, Father Bowles took up his residence in Burlington, and Father Biggio became second resident pastor. Under his administration the parochial house was built. After laboring as pastor for nine years he died in Bordentown, in 1866. Father Mackin, who left in 1849, was reappointed pastor, and acted as such for three years, leaving in 1869.

The parish at this time was a very important one, the number of souls exceeding sixteen hundred. The wealth of the parish increased with its growth, and it was the unanimous wish of the congregation to do away with the old, unsightly building and erect a grander edifice more becoming divine worship. The ecclesiastical authorities, knowing the importance of the place and the amount of work to be done, resolved to send a man equal to the task, and their choice fell upon Father Leonard, the young, energetic pastor of New Hampton Junction. He left his old home, universally regretted by his flock, and assumed charge of St. Mary's July 18, 1869. His first thoughts, after becoming acquainted with his people, were to procure a more fitting site for the new church. A lot was accordingly purchased the following 15th of October, on Crosswicks Street, east of Second. The new church was commenced the year following, the generosity of the congregation thus enabling the pastor to begin without delay. The corner-stone was laid Oct. 30, 1870, and two years later we find the grand cathedral-like church dedicated to the service of God by Rev. Dr. O'Hara, Bishop of Scranton, Pa. It is beyond comparison, although the church of the poor, the grandest and most costly in the town. The windows were gener-

ously donated by individual members, as may be seen by the inscriptions they bear. The grand sanctuary window was the gift of the St. Mary's Benevolent Society, and the beautiful one in the front of the church is the generous offering of the Hibernia Temperance Society.

After the dedication of the new church the children were the object of Father Leonard's zeal and solicitude. To procure for them a good, sound Christian education was his constant thought. He established the Convent of Mercy in the old pastoral residence, having obtained a colony of Sisters from the mother-house, Mount St. Mary's, Manchester, N. H. Since the advent of the Sisters a marked change has taken place in the children; the schools are well attended, the number enrolled for 1876 being two hundred and seventy-five. In the convent there is a select department for young ladies who wish to study the higher branches.

In September, 1876, Father Leonard was promoted to the important parish of St. John's in the city of Newark. He took his departure from Bordentown Oct. 25, 1876, amidst the tears of his people, and was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. P. F. Connelly.

First Presbyterian Church.¹—At a meeting of the Presbytery of New Brunswick held in April, 1848, at the Presbyterian Church in Titusville, a memorial and petition was presented by the Rev. A. Scovel, through the Rev. Henry Perkins, praying for the organization of a Presbyterian Church at Bordentown. On the motion of the Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D., the petition was granted, and the following persons appointed a committee to carry the same into effect, viz.: Rev. Henry Perkins, Rev. John Hall, D.D., and Rev. Daniel Deurelle.

This committee met at Bordentown on the 14th day of May, 1848, and proceeded in due form to organize the first Presbyterian Church of Bordentown with the following persons: On profession of faith, John Wilson, Agnes Wilson, Mary Wilson, and John Jordan; on certificate from other churches, John Allan, Margaret K. Allan, Margaret Thomas, Mary Ann Mathlen, Mary Monroe, Jenet Baird, Amos Baird, Elizabeth B. Scovel, Alfred B. Seymour, and Mrs. Seymour; at the same time John Allan was installed as ruling elder, having been previously ordained in Scotland.

The Rev. A. Scovel, who was principal of a classical school in Bordentown, became the stated supply, and continued to serve the church in connection with his school until the close of the year 1861. From this time until May, 1863, the church remained without a stated ministry.

Soon after the church was organized the work of securing a house of worship was undertaken and accomplished by the indefatigable and self-sacrificing

¹ By Col. William B. Murphy.



labors and wise and skillful management of Mr. Scovel. When the house was completed and occupied by the congregation it was entirely free from debt. The more important results of the faithful work of this venerable and beloved servant of God is shown in the addition of one hundred and thirty-three to the members of the church, including those with whom it was at first constituted.

In May, 1863, the Rev. O. H. Hazard began to labor as stated supply, and continued until September, 1865. During this period there were added on profession fourteen, and on certificate twenty-four. From the date last mentioned until the following May the session procured casual supplies.

In February, 1866, the congregation undertook, after sixteen years of hard struggle for existence, to settle its first pastor. Accordingly, a meeting was held, and a unanimous call was made for the pastoral services of the Rev. Joseph Greenleaf, Jr., who was installed by the Presbytery of Burlington, May 8, 1866. This pleasant pastorate continued until March, 1871. During these five years there were added to the church twenty-five on profession, and on certificate thirty-seven. It was also during this pastorate, encouraged by a brighter prospect of success, and the apparent necessity of a more commodious house of worship and in a more eligible location, that the congregation determined to sell their church building and grounds and erect a new edifice on Farnsworth Avenue near Burlington Street.

When the new church was completed two facts were clearly ascertained: First, the congregation was in possession of a beautiful house of worship; and, second, there remained unprovided for a debt of twelve thousand dollars. This latter fact resulted in a sheriff's sale, the title-deed passing to the Bordentown Banking Company. Through the active benevolence of Mr. George S. Green and the late Joseph G. Brearley, ruling elders in two of the Trenton churches, the property was purchased and the title held by them for the benefit of the church and congregation, pending an effort to redeem the property. As a basis for this effort three bequests had been made to the congregation, which together with other contributions amounted to about three thousand dollars. The Rev. R. Taylor, D.D., who had for several months been acting as stated supply, now undertook to obtain further contributions for the purpose of repurchasing the property and paying the claims which had been cut off by the sheriff's sale. The efforts of Dr. Taylor, aided by the board of church erection, were successful, and now the congregation "sits under its own vine and fig-tree, without any to molest or make it afraid." During all the trouble of the congregation it was never deprived of the privilege of worshipping within the walls of the new edifice.

On the 5th of January, 1874, Dr. Taylor was installed as the second pastor of the church, which pastorate continued until the following October, when,

at his request, the relation was dissolved. During his service, from August, 1871, to October, 1874, there were added to the church twenty on profession, and twenty-two on certificates from other churches. From the date last mentioned the church remained without a pastor until the September following (1875), when the Rev. Leigh Richmond Smith was installed as its third pastor. This relation, at his own request, was dissolved on the 8th of November, 1876, and now the church is without a pastor. During the pastorate of Mr. Smith there were added on profession twenty-five, and on certificate thirteen. The whole number added to the church since it was organized is three hundred and thirteen. The present number is one hundred and fifteen. It should also be stated that, during all these twenty-nine years there has existed a well-organized Sunday-school, which has proved an efficient agency of the church.

The Friends' Meeting of Bordentown, before alluded to, established in 1740, being a branch of the Chesterfield Meeting, its records and history may be found in the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting records in the history of Chesterfield township.

Burial-Grounds.—For very many years the Friends for miles around buried at Crosswicks Meeting-house ground, but in 1740 Joseph Borden deeded to them the lot now known as the Quaker graveyard. As their meeting-house was built that year, it is probable the ground was soon used for the purpose designated, and that every portion of it has been occupied. Sometimes, but very rarely at an early date, tombstones erected to the memory of Friends are found in their graveyards. Preserve Brown seems to have been especially honored in this respect. He was buried in the northwest corner of the ground, and a solitary tombstone with this inscription marks the spot:

"In memory of Preserve Brown, who died the 26th day of the 4th month, 1744, aged 65 years."

This stone is of blue marble, about two feet high, with the top scrolled in the usual style of the day, and is undoubtedly the first one put up in Bordentown, and probably the oldest to be found in any Friends' ground in the State.

Adjoining this, to the north, is the Baptist burial-ground, also deeded by Joseph Borden in 1751. The third tombstone erected in Bordentown was that of Thomas Potts, who died Feb. 2, 1754, aged seventy-six years and one month. It is very similar to that of Preserve Brown's in size, shape, and material. Here, also, is the stone of William Potts, who died July 25, 1783, aged sixty-two years; of William Potts, who died Nov. 30, 1796, aged thirty-seven years. We also find the tomb of (Maj.) John Van Emburgh, who died Oct. 3, 1798, aged fifty-four years. The major, we are under the impression, built the McKnight house. Here, also, we find the tombstone of "Doctor Alexander Moore, who departed this life Aug. 30, 1785, in the sixtieth year of his age." The

doctor for many years resided and practiced at Bordentown. Hugh Jackaway, who lived under the hill, has also a stone here, he dying March 28, 1804, aged fifty-two years, five months, and six days.

To the south of the Friends' ground is the Methodist burial-ground. In it we find the graves of Joseph François Mauroy, who died at Point Breeze, Jan. 6, 1837, aged fifty-six years. Also, Virginie Margueritte Mauroy, who died in 1827, aged twenty-one years and thirteen months. Also of Alexander Sari, July, 1832, and another of Louise Sari, Jan. 22, 1830. These all were in some capacity attached to the count's household. We are under the impression Sari was a captain in the imperial guards of the emperor.

At the foot of Church Street, on the bluff of Black's Creek, and adjoining the above-named burial-places, is the old Borden, now generally known as the Hopkinson, ground. This yard is at least as old as the Friends', as the following inscription on a tombstone of the wife of the patron of the city shows:

"In memory of Ann Borden, who died March 11th, 1744-5, in the 58th year of her age."

Near by is the grave of the first Joseph, after whom the city was named:

"In memory of Joseph Borden, Esq., who departed this life the 22d of September, Anno Domini, 1765, in the 79th year of his age."

Close by lies his son, Judge Joseph Borden, and his grandson, Capt. Joseph, the last of the Bordens' male line. The stone of Elizabeth, the relict of the judge, records she was born July 10, 1725; died Nov. 2, 1807, aged eighty-two years. Here also are the graves of Ann, daughter of Francis and Ann Hopkinson, and relict of Ebenezer Stout, born in Bordentown, Oct. 19, 1777; died Sept. 22, 1868, aged ninety-one years.

"Hamilton Hopkinson, born Nov. 26, 1829. Died March 9th, 1861."

"Captain Charles B. Hopkinson, born January 21st, 1834. Died June 26th, 1870."

There is also a very handsome monument, a pedestal and broken column, with a sword pendent, to

"Joseph Hopkinson,
Born March 30th, 1816,
Died July 11th, 1865.

Surgeon in charge of Mower Hospital."

In this yard is also buried Col. Joseph Kirkbride, whose inscription is given in the sketch of his life.

There is also a marble tablet bearing this inscription:

"Harriet Luttrell,
Daughter of Henry Lawes Luttrell,
Earl of Carhampton,
Died Jan. 2d, 1819, aged 56."

Here also is buried Samuel Rogers, at one time mayor of Bordentown, who died about 1868.

On the bluff north of the Baptist ground and in the rear of Christ Church is the Episcopal burial-ground. In the centre of it is the grave of Col. Allen.

His monument, the inscription on which tells its history, is an elegant structure, fifteen feet six inches in height. The base is of Pennsylvania blue marble, and the rest of white Italian. There are appropriate carvings in *bas-relief* of flags, muskets, shield, and Masonic emblems, with cross swords, and an ivy and oak wreath. The inscriptions are as follows:

"Joseph W. Allen, Colonel Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers. Drowned at Hatteras, North Carolina, January 15th, A.D. 1862, in the fifty-first year of his age. 2d. This monument is erected by the officers of the Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers as a tribute of grateful respect to the memory of their first commander, who, while faithfully serving his country in the darkest hours of her peril, even to the sacrifice of his life, endeared himself to the hearts of his whole command. 3d. January 1st, A.D. 1864. 4th. This record of the unreturning past is dedicated with kindly hearts to thee."

Near by is a very fine monument to

"John Walters, died June 20th, 1874, aged 73 years."

Mr. Walters was an employé of the railroad company for many years, and by economy and shrewdness accumulated very considerable property, the possession of which he divulged to no one. Upon his death his children were surprised to find themselves well provided for, and in gratitude erected this token of love.

In this yard, also, are buried Capts. William Pearson and Edward R. McCall, United States navy, John L. McKnight and William McKnight, and a little stone has cut in heavy letters "Murat." By the side of the child sleeps the old colored nurse. The following record of Capt. McCall was furnished by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy: "Edward R. McCall was appointed midshipman Jan. 1, 1808, and ordered to the 'Hornet.' On the 20th of March, 1811, he was ordered to the 'Enterprise.' Oct. 16, 1811, he was commissioned lieutenant; was highly distinguished at the capture of the 'Boxer,' after his commander (Burrows) had fallen. In March, 1814, was ordered to Baltimore as one of the lieutenants of the frigate 'Java.' In 1829 he commanded the 'Peacock.'" Of Commander Pearson: "Was appointed midshipman Jan. 1, 1818, and served on board the 'Franklin,' 74, 'Independence,' 'John Adams' (sloop), 'Columbus,' 74, 'Hornet,' receiving-ship at Philadelphia, frigates 'Constellation,' 'Falmouth,' and sloop 'Marion.' He served in the following squadrons: West India, Mediterranean, Pacific, and Brazil stations. He was commanding the receiving-ship at Philadelphia at the time of his death."

Schools.—We are indebted to Professor E. Haas, county superintendent, for the following deeply interesting account of the schools of this district, taken from his centennial report:

The first school in this place of which we have any knowledge was that under the control of Miss —, afterwards Mrs. Rachel Carman, who taught, in 1767, the ordinary branches of an English education to a small number of pupils in a small house on Second Street. She taught off and on in this same building until 1805. This house was constructed of sticks and

clay,—the sticks put in the clay to hold it together. The roof was of slabs. It went by the name of the "Old Mud House."

The next and first in importance was the academy for boys, opened in the year 1778, by Burgis Allison, A.M., in the building adjacent to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot, now occupied and kept as a public-house by Levi Davis. The course of study was of a very high order, and the academy was well furnished with books, globes, glasses, and other apparatus for experiments in natural philosophy, astronomy, geography, optics, hydrostatics, etc. Mr. Allison, born in Bordentown, Aug. 17, 1753, was a most remarkable man. He was not only a thorough and accomplished scholar, but also an ingenious and skillful mechanic; much of his school apparatus was the work of his own hands. His extensive acquaintance with the living languages, especially the French, Spanish, and Portuguese, brought him many a youth from foreign lands. Mr. Allison was succeeded in turn by Dr. Hunter, Rev. — Boozer, John Bull, Mr. Grey, Elisha Lipincott, and John Elkinton.

About 1840, Madame Murat, the wife of Prince Murat, one of the members of the imperial family, also kept a school for young ladies in the Murat Row, on Park Street.

By the solicitation of Bishop Doane, the Rev. Samuel Edwin Arnold, D.C.D., an English clergyman, principal of the academy at Freehold, and officiating in St. Peter's Church of that place, removed to Bordentown to establish a boarding- and day-school for boys, and supply the friends of the church with clerical service. And having obtained the house and grounds once the residence of Col. Kirkbride and of Thomas Paine, the author of the "Age of Reason," situate on what is now called the hill-top, a bluff sixty-five feet above the level of the river, commanding a most beautiful view of the Delaware and the surrounding country, he opened his school about the 1st of May, 1834, for the reception of scholars. By his indefatigable exertions and the generous patronage of the church it proved a most successful enterprise. He continued, however, to teach but five years, when he gave up the school and withdrew from the ministry. In a short time the building was again occupied in turn by Mr. Hall, the Rev. Alden Scovel, Presbyterian, and the Rev. John H. Brakeley, Methodist. Of Hall but very little is known; while it is said of Mr. Scovel that he would rather read in Latin than in his own, the English language, and that he never seemed so much at home as when engaged in pointing out to his pupils the beauties of the classics. There is no doubt that this is the reason why his pupils were so particularly noted for their proficiency in that direction. Mr. Brakeley established his seminary for the education of young ladies in April, 1851, and had it chartered in February, 1853, as "The Bordentown Female College," the history of which is given hereafter.

About 1829, Isaac Thorn built a school-house on his property on Crosswicks Street, near the pottery, and hired the teacher, in order that he might have educational opportunities for his own children at home.

The Rev. William H. Gilder, of the Philadelphia Methodist Conference, opened the Bellevue Seminary for young ladies in October, 1842. He was succeeded by Miss Maria H. Nutt, who continued it but a short time.

Prior to the year 1852 there had been little or nothing done in the way of education beyond what the private schools had effected. At this time the taxable inhabitants of Bordentown authorized the trustees to buy a lot of ground and build thereon a brick school-house, the cost of which should not exceed four thousand dollars. Accordingly a lot of ground on Crosswicks Street was purchased of Benjamin Seward, and a two-story building erected. After being furnished with modern desks, etc., it was opened as a public school by J. Kirby Burnham, principal, and four female assistants. From time to time, as the school increased, the building has been enlarged, until at the present it is one hundred feet long by forty feet wide, and two stories high. It is divided by glass partitions into fourteen apartments, each capable of seating fifty pupils, and is heated with hot air by furnaces in the basement. Its estimated value is fourteen thousand dollars. The names of the principals since Mr. Burnham are J. G. Herbert, Peter Powell, Francis Fosket, Rev. Robert Julien, John Collins, B. S. Braddock, and G. H. Voorhis.

The first school wherein colored children were instructed was that of Mrs. William Middleton, opened in the year 1842. Her character and conduct deserve more than a passing notice. A native of the town, she acquired by dint of perseverance more than an ordinary education, at a time, too, when a mistaken policy denied the means of instruction to her race. As soon as circumstances permitted she strove to make herself useful by imparting her knowledge to others. Although her school numbered but fourteen pupils, varying from the tender age of five to the adult of twenty-five, yet it proved the entering wedge to split from the system of education the rough, unsightly concretions of prejudices, so marring the beauty of the solid block within. Thus by private enterprise the school gradually increased in importance until 1853, when the township board of trustees took hold of it on a comparative footing with the other schools of the town. At present the school is under the charge of W. F. Powell. The whole number of pupils is sixty-nine, being three more than that given by the census. Its grade has been raised by introduction of algebra, elocution, composition, and map-drawing.

The Roman Catholic element in this town being quite strong, and being desirous of having a school of their own, they opened one in their church on the

corner of Second and Bank Streets in 1853, under the charge of Peter Cantwell. It was supported partly by private and partly by public money. After being continued for some time under different teachers, the public money having been withdrawn, it waned for a few years, to be reinvigorated in 1874 by the Sisters of Mercy, who are now giving instruction in the elementary studies to quite a number of children of their own persuasion, drawn from the public school. St. Joseph's Academy, also under the care of the Sisters of Mercy, affords an opportunity for young ladies to acquire a finished education.

E. and E. Haas, A.M., having resigned the principalship of the "New Jersey Classical and Scientific [now Peddie] Institute," at Hightstown, N. J., came to Bordentown on the 28th of February, 1868, and established the "New Jersey Collegiate Institute."

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE (see cut on page 488) was opened in Bordentown, N. J., in 1851 as a young ladies' seminary by Rev. John H. Brakeley, Ph.D.

In 1853 it was incorporated and authorized to confer degrees. It was successfully conducted by its founder and his associates, and many graduated from its halls with credit alike to themselves and to the institution.

In 1875, Dr. Brakeley, who had been very successful as a teacher, was succeeded by Rev. William C. Bowen, A.M., who brought with him from New York an able corps of teachers. He immediately refurnished throughout, and commenced improvements in the buildings and grounds which have greatly added to the beauty and attractiveness of their elevated location on the Delaware.

He has rallied the alumni who graduated under his predecessor to the hearty support of the institution, and infused new life into all its departments.

The usual courses of study are maintained, viz.: The belles-lettres, classic (ancient and modern), and scientific; also a course of popular lectures each year.

The music and art departments have unusual prominence and excellence.

Some of the graduates in music, as in the other gradulatory courses much longer established, occupy responsible positions as teachers.

Students are in attendance from Iowa, Florida, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and New Jersey.

The graduating class of the present year, 1883, is the largest in the history of the institution.

The following compose the faculty: Rev. William C. Bowen, A.M., president, Moral Science and Ancient Languages; Mrs. Gertrude S. Bowen, M.L.A., vice-president, Mental Science; Miss Edith A. Warner, M.L.A., History, Grammar, and Botany; Mrs. Mary D. Emory, A.M., Rhetoric, English Criticism, and Physiology; Samuel E. Rusk, Physics and Chemistry; Rev. J. A. Cole, Latin and Mathematics; Miss Marie B. Bowen, M.L.A., French; C. P. Hoffmann, Music

Director, Piano, Organ, and Vocalization; Mrs. Marie E. Hoffmann, Vocalization; Miss Elizabeth Kate M. Pennock, M.E.L., M.B., Piano; Miss M. Adaline Davies, M.B., Piano; Miss Elizabeth Brewer, Art Studies; George Reed Cromwell, Lecturer on Art.

Board of Council: Hon. Mahlon Hutchinson, president; P. F. Hyatt, M.D., secretary and treasurer; Jacob Messeroll, Col. William R. Murphey, Rev. A. E. Ballard, J. Henry Witmore, Hon. J. Bingham Woodward, Samuel E. Burr, A. G. Richey, Esq., E. B. Coonley, A.M., M.D.; Rev. A. P. Lyon, A.M.; Rev. William C. Bowen, *ex-officio*.

BORDENTOWN MILITARY INSTITUTE.—In 1840, Girault erected a part of the present building, and opened a French school, in which some of the leading ladies at present of Bordentown were educated.

Malliard, the trusted friend of the ex-King Joseph Bonaparte, purchased and enlarged it, and expended considerable money in laying out the grounds.

In 1868, Edwin and Edgar Haas bought it, and established a school for both sexes. It was incorporated as the New Jersey Collegiate Institute and successfully conducted by them for a number of years. In 1881, President Bowen, of the Ladies' College, in the same city, purchased and opened it as a military institute for boys and young men.

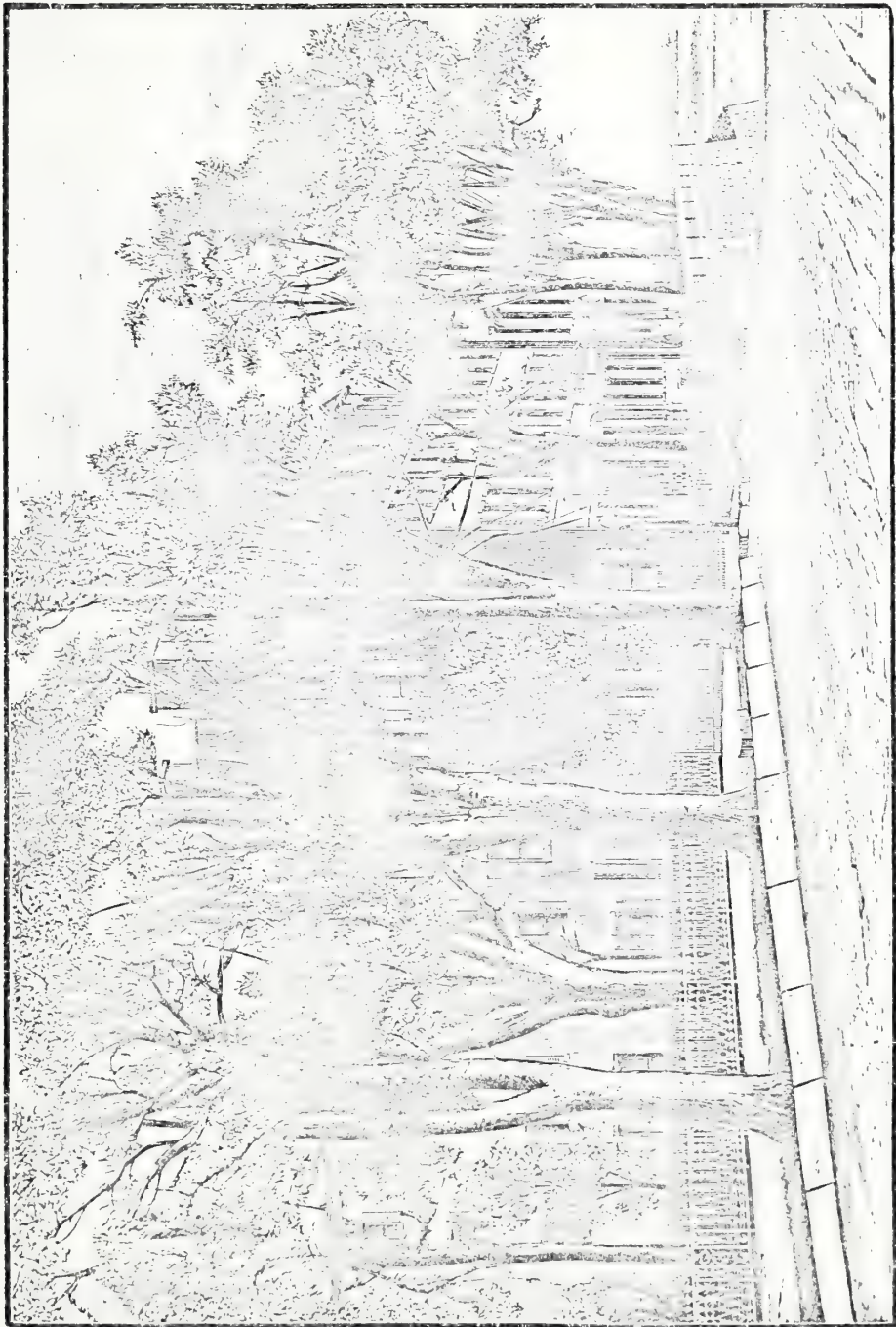
The felt need of such an institution in that section of the State greatly favored the enterprise. The most sanguine expectations as to its success were surpassed. The courses of study are the academic, commercial, scientific, and college preparatory, with music and drawing (both mechanical and architectural). Students have daily drill in the United States tactics, and are prepared for business, college, West Point, or Annapolis.

The faculty are (1882-83): Rev. William C. Bowen, A.M., principal, Greek and Moral Science; Col. Samuel E. Rusk, resident principal and commandant, Natural Sciences, German, and Military Tactics; Rev. J. A. Cole, Latin and Mathematics; Professor George Reed Cromwell, Lecturer on Art; Miss Ella Sinclair, English Branches and Belles-lettres; Miss Maria B. Bowen, M.L.A., French; Miss Lizzie Petheram, Music and English Branches.

Board of Council: Philip P. Scovel (president), Hugh Newell (secretary), H. J. Fillman, Rev. D. H. Shock, A.M., I. D. Young, M.D., Edgar Haas, A.M., Rev. J. E. Adams, David Shippis, James S. Woodward, Rev. William C. Bowen, A.M., Col. Samuel E. Rusk, *ex-officio*.

Committee on Military Drill: Maj.-Gen. Gershom Mott, Col. William R. Murphy.

There are two excellent private schools now in the city. One, the Adelphic Institute, at the corner of Farnsworth Avenue and Union Street, by the Rev. Robert Julian. It is a boarding- and day-school for boys. The other, Mrs. Malinda Field's select school, in Church Street near Prince. Both these institutes stand very high in the community.



BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE.

FIELDSBORO' DISTRICT, No. 14.—The first school-house in this place, or White Hill, as it is usually called, was erected in the year 1832. It was a low one-story brick building, with gable to the street in the quaint old-fashioned style. It is still standing on Third Street, and with some additions is now used as a dwelling-house. It was occupied for school purposes thirteen years, the first teacher being Kirkbride Eastburn. The Second Street school-house was built in 1845, at the corner of Hamilton and Second Streets, on land given for the purpose by Thomas and Isaac Field. It was a two-story frame, the lower story being occupied by the boys and the upper by the girls. In the course of years the number of pupils increased so greatly that the school became very much crowded. At first it was proposed to enlarge the building, but after due deliberation it was decided to build a new and larger one instead, which was accordingly done in 1864 at a cost of four thousand dollars. The old one was sold and removed some few rods distant and converted into a tenement-house. This present house is of brick, and stands on the ground occupied by the previous one; it is two stories high, well built, and furnished with modern school furniture. The school was reorganized and partially graded in 1868, under the charge of Mrs. M. P. Field, principal, and two female assistants.

There are now three school districts and four public school-houses in the township. The aggregate value of the school property in 1866 was thirteen thousand nine hundred dollars; now it is twenty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-six dollars, being an increase of nearly one hundred and five per cent.

The following is taken from a letter written by the Rev. James Thorn, of Vincentown:

List of those who taught in the old brick school-house while it stood in West Street, nearly where Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church now stands:

From 1797 to 1838, John Allen, close to the Revolution, and, I think, before it also, as my grandfather went to school to Mr. Butler; James Butler, Joel Chessire, Greenberry Whitman, Aaron Bellangee, Yankee Blackstrap, William Howell, Kirkbride Eastburn, Isaac Hemmingway, Israel Lippincott.

The old brick house was then removed to its present location at the corner of Crosswicks and West Streets and reopened in the autumn of 1839.

From 1839 to 1848, Henry Moore, James Thorn, Mr. Devlain, a lady.

There was a school-house attached to the old Baptist Church. The following is the list of teachers in it:

From 1824 to 1834, Rev. Thomas Larcombe, Hannah Lawrence, Huldah Thorn, Miss Buzby, Miss Milner.

The school-house was torn away at the same time the old church was taken down. I was an eye-witness to the vandalism.

After the second house of worship was erected two

schools, one for boys and the other for girls, was opened in the basement of the church.

Teachers in the girls' school from 1836 to 1847: Catharine Kellum, Hannah Stivers, Catharine Clark, Mary Thompson, Susan S. Herbert, Angeline Thompson.

Teachers in the boys' school from 1838 to 1847: A. D. French, Ellis B. Hall, Albert H. Sanborne, James Thorne.

In the spring or summer of 1840, William Hilton opened a Friends' boarding- and day-school near the foot of Walnut Street. The teachers who taught in it were: 1, Miss Black; 2, Susan S. Herbert, who afterwards taught in the Baptist school (my wife); 3, Rebecca Davis; 4, Ellen Hilton. This school was under the control of the trustees of the district, the day scholars drawing from the public funds the same as the scholars of the district school.

SELECT SCHOOLS.—From 1825 to 1834: 1, Miss Mary Bullock; 2, Miss Nutt.

The following is a list of those persons who taught in Bordentown since my recollection in private residences or their own private school-houses. These schools were classed as district schools. Some of them would now be called infant schools. They all drew from the public funds and were under the control of the trustees of the district:

From 1827 to 1847: 1, Mr. Elkinton, in the academy, now the Bordentown House; 2, Mrs. Isabella Norcross; 3, Mrs. Mott; 4, Amanda Oliver; 5, Sarah Updike; 6, Mrs. Burns; 7, Mrs. Caroline Carman; 8, Mrs. Elizabeth Carman; 9, Mr. Stout; 10, Miss Mary Shreve; 11, Miss Sarah Bennett; 12, Mrs. Arnel; 13, a married lady, who taught on Farnsworth Avenue, three doors south of Crosswicks Street.

Lettie Starkey's School.—This lady kept a school for small children more than eighty years ago. A very aged lady residing here (Vincentown) told me a few months ago (by the way she is a relative of the Borden family) she remembered her when she was a child, and the house stood on the west side of Second Street, near the Trenton road. It was the famous school of the day. I have heard persons in Bordentown also talk about it. This must not be forgotten.

Thorn's School.—There was also a celebrated school kept near Bordentown, on the Crosswicks road, about one mile out of town, known as Isaac Thorn's school. Isaac, the brother of Anthony Thorn, owned the school-house. Kirkbride Eastburn taught in it the winter of 1826 or 1827; then a famous teacher succeeded him by the name of Anson P. Brooks. He was from Connecticut.

Yankee Blackstrap.—This gentleman, whose name I can't remember, dressed in black, wore ruffled shirts, and acquired the title of Y. B. by keeping a *black strap* coiled up on his desk. If a scholar was inattentive, he threw the strap at it and made it bring it to him, and then flogged it on the palm of the hand. He was the terror of all us small children. If he had been

the devil, I could not have been more afraid of him. He came by our door one day and spoke to me. I screamed, and he gave me a *fippenny-bit* to be still.

John Bull.—Many years ago I heard a lady speak of this gentleman as once having taught in Bordentown. He was a Baptist, and I think that he must have taught a select school, but where I could not ascertain. It must have been eighty or eighty-five years ago. I think in all probability he taught about the time Mrs. Starkey taught. It may have been in the old brick school-house, but his being a Baptist makes me think he must have taught a select school, for the Friends, who had control of the old brick, generally employed persons of that persuasion. Mr. Bull subsequently went to Pemberton, and taught a private school there. He was a finished scholar. I have often seen him in the streets there. He was very aged, and died a few years ago.

Mrs. Arnel had a school built on her premises. After Mary Thompson left the basement of the Baptist Church she had one built adjoining her house that stands on the southeast corner of Walnut and Second Streets (?). Hannah Lawrence, after she vacated the school-house attached to the Baptist Church, had one built on what was called Lawrence's Alley.

I commenced teaching on Farnsworth Avenue, in a building that stood one door above Mr. Frederick G. Wiese's store (west side of Farnsworth Avenue, north of Church Street). It was an arcade, as we sometimes called such buildings. Garritt S. Cannon, Esq., had his office in one room, a book and stationery-store was kept by T. T. Bleyer in another. I commenced teaching on the 1st of September, 1839, stayed there until the spring of 1840, and succeeded Mr. Moore, who opened the old brick, at the forks of Crosswicks and West Streets, in the winter of 1839. Stayed there several years, when, being over-zealous (being pushed ahead by demagogues) on the temperance question, I was summarily ejected and obliged to move my school to my father's residence on West Street. I stayed here six months, and then moved into the basement of the Baptist Church, and closed there in the spring of 1847.

Miss Herbert commenced teaching in Hilton's school in Bordentown in the fall of 1840, and continued there until the fall of 1846, then went into the basement school of the Baptist Church, and remained until February, 1847, when she went back to New Egypt. I married her in 1848. She died four years ago last December, and was buried in the Bordentown cemetery.

The first person I went to school to was Mrs. Norcross. Her daughter Sarah taught me to read the Bible when I was about five years old. I have never kept any diary of the schools or school interests in Bordentown, but what I have written is a part and parcel of my childhood days that I have revolved over and over in my mind until they have become a part of myself. The periods I recollect from cir-

cumstances and my age at the time, but I have an Euclid in which I wrote my name at Dr. Arnold's school.

The Borough of Bordentown.—Bordentown for many generations remained part of Chesterfield township. The elections were held alternately at Crosswicks, Recklesstown, and Bordentown. The population of Bordentown gradually increased until it became a large village. The citizens were without the necessary conveniences of horses and carriages enjoyed by the country portion for attending the polls, and they desired to have a polling district of their own. The question of schools was also involved. These reasons led to the establishment of the borough.

On the 13th of February, 1849, an act of the Legislature of New Jersey was approved incorporating the borough of Bordentown, with bounds as follows: "That all that part of the township of Chesterfield, in the county of Burlington, and all that part of the township of Nottingham, in the county of Mercer, which is included in the limits and boundaries hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: Beginning at a small bridge, commonly called 'Savage's Bridge,' in the township of Chesterfield, in Thomas Richards' land (park), adjoining Crosswicks Creek; thence running from said bridge, on a northwesterly course, which will strike James I. Taylor's house, to low-water mark in the river Delaware; thence down the said river Delaware, a straight course, to Black's Creek; thence up the middle of said creek, the several courses thereof, to the flood-gates at Justice's Mills (now Dunn's); thence along the dam, and up the middle of the public road leading from said mill until the same intersects the public road leading from Bordentown to Mansfield Square; thence a northerly course across and by lands of Charles Mickle, Aaron Bellangee, and Joseph H. Cook to the intersection of the plaster-mill road ("the Thorntown road") with the road leading from Bordentown to Crosswicks; thence a northwesterly course to the culvert near the Mile Hill, under the public road leading from Bordentown to Trenton; thence down the run from said culvert to the place of beginning."

The officers provided for the borough were a mayor, a recorder, and seven Common Councilmen. These were constituted one body politic, and corporated by the name, style, and title of "the Mayor, Recorder, and Common Council of the Borough of Bordentown," and vested with the usual powers and privileges in such cases granted. Under the charter the first election was held at the town hall on the 9th of April, 1849, and the following-named persons were chosen:

Mayor, Edward Robbins; Recorder, Ezra B. Robbins; Common Council, Peter H. Kester, George W. Thompson, Nicholas F. Smith, Abraham Probasco, Robert Hankins, Aaron Bellangee, and William A. Shreve; Judge of Election, Clayton Aaronson; Assessor, David Levins; Commissioners of Appeal, Peter Shreve, Amos P. Ellis, and Horatio Furman;

Treasurer, Whitall Stokes; Collector, Jonas Bechtel; Constables, William Cowles, William Buntine, and Benjamin Barton; Pound-Keeper, James P. Ryan.

The Township of Bordentown.—The growth of population called for further accommodations, which the country portion of the township of Chesterfield were unwilling to allow, and therefore it became necessary for a division of the township, and an act creating the township of Bordentown was passed and approved Jan. 31, 1852, with the following-prescribed boundaries:

"Beginning at the line of the State of Pennsylvania, opposite the mouth of Black's Creek, on the Delaware River; thence running down said river, along said State line, to a point opposite the middle of that part of said river, which runs between Newbold's, or Biddle's Island and the main or Jersey Shore; thence along the middle of the same, around said island, to a point opposite a certain sluice, known as Emley's sluice, on the river road leading from Bordentown to Burlington; thence up said sluice, or main ditch, to the old York Road; thence along the south side of said road to Black's bridge over Black's Creek; thence still along the north side of said York Road to the intersection of the Mill road; thence still up the north side of said York Road to a stake standing in the line of William Black's, from about one hundred yards northeast of a small tenant house belonging to Samuel C. Taylor; thence north five degrees east along said line, commonly known as Edward Field's line, now Black's, to a stone corner to land of Clement Rockhill; thence by the same, along the lands of said Rockhill and Ann Newbold, to a stone in the woods, corner of William Carslake, said Rockhill's and Newbold; thence north thirty-six and a half degrees west, to a stake corner of land of Lewis W. Pancoast; thence north five degrees, west and along the line of lands of said Carslake and Pancoast to the main road leading to Carslake's corner from Bordentown; thence across said main road to a road leading from said Main road to Sand Hills; thence along the west side of said road to the intersection of the Groveville and Trenton Road; thence along the west side of said Groveville Road, south sixty-eight degrees east along said road, down to the middle of Crosswicks Creek; thence down the middle of said creek to its junction with the Delaware River at Bordentown; thence down the Delaware River, along the line of the State of Pennsylvania, to the place of beginning. Set off from the township of Chesterfield and Mansfield and erected into the township of Bordentown."

Fifteen years of continued growth of population demanded a change in the form of government, and in April, 1867, an act was passed authorizing the erection of a city government. The number of councilmen was changed from seven to nine, and the Council was empowered to levy taxes without the consent of the people, to the extent of seventy-five cents on the hundred dollars, on all real and personal estate. The first election under the city charter took place on the 13th of April, 1868, and the following-named persons were chosen to fill the various offices:

Mayor, Leo H. DeLange; Recorder, Joseph H. Thorn; Council, N. D. Thompson, S. E. Burr, William Venable, Charles A. Butts, Thomas Wood, Jonas Bechtel, Fred G. Wiese, Henry H. Vanatta, and P. F. Hyatt; Assessor, Nathan B. Wilson; Collector, William H. Atkinson; Commissioners of Appeal, David M. Carslake, Ezra B. Robbins, and H. P. Wilgus; Marshal, John D. Mitchell; Constables, George Whitely and Benj. T. Howell; Judges of the Election, John Holloway, Levi K. Schenck, Langhorn Thorn, William S. Herbert, Fred G. Wiese, and Joseph Wilson; Harbor-Master, James McGovern; Pound-Keeper, Thomas Hendrickson.

The mayor, under the new charter, not being president of Council, communicated with that body by message.

The city boundaries are the same as those of the borough, with the exception that the part lying in Mercer County was cut off, the line as now altered running down Crosswicks Creek to the Delaware River.

BORDENTOWN BOROUGH.

1849.—Mayor, Edward Robbins; Recorder, Ezra B. Robbins. No record made of the members of Common Council this year.

1850.—Mayor, George W. Thompson; Recorder, Ezra B. Robbins; Common Council, William Thompson, Midlin Paul, Clement Rockhill, Joseph Bodine, Samuel C. Taylor, Peter Saxton, Thomas Carman.

1851.—Mayor, George W. Thompson; Recorder, Ezra B. Robbins. Council again omitted in the records.

1852.—Mayor, George W. Thompson; Recorder, Ezra B. Robbins. No record of Council made this year.

1853.—Mayor, William P. McMichael; Recorder, Ezra B. Robbins. No record of members of Council.

1854.—Mayor, Joseph B. Johnson; Recorder, Joseph H. Thorn; Common Council, Peter Saxton, Michael Higgins, John Shreve, Joseph D. Claypole, Mahlon F. Shreve, George A. Stowell, Middleton Carslake.

1855.—Mayor, George B. Raymond; Recorder, Joseph H. Thorn; Common Council, James L. Jaques, Clement Rockhill, Joseph Bodine, Elisha Nevins, Mahlon F. Shreve, William Steele, Middleton Carslake.

1856.—Mayor, Richard Thorn; Recorder, Henry P. Reed; Common Council, William A. Shreve, James L. Jaques, David Carslake, Joseph Bodine, George Whitely, Mahlon F. Shreve, Clement Rockhill.

1857.—Mayor, Richard Thorn, Sr.; Recorder, James Stratton; Common Council, William A. Shreve, George Whitely, William Alston, David M. Carslake, Peter Emly, Mahlon F. Shreve, James L. Jaques.

1858.—Mayor, George M. Wright; Recorder, Edward Clift; Common Council, Robert S. Van Rensselaer, George B. Raymond, Nicol F. Smith, Samuel C. Forker, William S. Herbert, Joseph Norris, Peter Werts.

1859.—Mayor, George M. Wright; Recorder, Edward Clift; Common Council, Robert S. Van Rensselaer, George B. Raymond, Peter Werts, Samuel C. Forker, William S. Herbert, William Cook, M.D., Nicol F. Smith.

1860.—Mayor, George M. Wright; Recorder, Edward Clift; Common Council, Robert S. Van Rensselaer, William H. Van Nortwick, George B. Raymond, William S. Herbert, William Cook, M.D., Nicol F. Smith, Clement Richardson.

1861.—Mayor, William P. McMichael; Recorder, Edward Clift; Common Council, R. S. Van Rensselaer, William H. Van Nortwick, Benjamin T. Smith, Peter Werts, James W. Allen, N. D. Thompson, William S. Herbert.

1862.—Mayor, William P. McMichael; Recorder, Edward Clift; Common Council, R. S. Van Rensselaer, Benjamin T. Smith, William H. Van Nortwick, Peter Werts, James W. Allen, William S. Herbert, Thomas Bennett.

1863.—Mayor, Samuel C. Forker; Recorder, Edward Clift; Common Council, Thomas Bennett, Thomas Wood, William S. Herbert, Thomas W. Dunn, John Carlton, Leo H. De Lange, Langhorn Thorn.

1864.—Mayor, George W. Thompson; Recorder, Edward Clift; Common Council, Thomas W. Dunn, Henry Wilgus, Thomas Wood, William Burns, William S. Herbert, Leo H. De Lange, Langhorn Thorn.

1865.—Mayor, George W. Thompson; Recorder, Joseph H. Thorn; Common Council, William H. Black, David M. Carslake, Henry P. Wilgus, William S. Herbert, Joseph B. Tanrum, Levi Schenck, Pearson Thorn.

1866.—Mayor, Andrew J. Klack; Recorder, Joseph H. Thorn; Common Council, Samuel C. Forker, David M. Carslake, Henry P. Arnold, Samuel E. Burr, William H. Black, Henry H. Vanatta, Henry P. Wilgus.

1867.—Mayor, Andrew J. Klack; Recorder, Joseph H. Thorn; Common Council, Henry P. Arnold, Samuel E. Burr, Charles J. Arnold, David M. Carslake, Robert Stewart, Henry H. Vanatta, William Venable.

CITY OF BORDENTOWN.

- 1868.—Mayor, Leo H. De Lange; Recorder, Joseph H. Thorn; Common Council, N. Douglass Thompson, Samuel E. Burr, William Venable, Thomas Wood, Jonas Bechtel, Fred. G. Weise, Henry H. Vanatta, P. F. Hyatt.
- 1869.—Mayor, David L. Hall; Recorder, Joseph H. Thorn; Common Council, James Trout, Henry P. Arnel, Moses R. Wolf, Ralph S. Yankirk, James Coll, Jr., Robert Stewart, Fred. G. Weise, Joseph B. Taylor, Thomas S. Stevens.
- 1870.—Mayor, David L. Hall; Recorder, James Coll, Jr.; Common Council, Fred. G. Weise, Robert Stewart, Moses Wolf, Joseph B. Taylor, G. Warner English, Enoch W. Applegate, Robert K. Allen, William H. Atkinson, A. Judson Sexton.
- 1871.—Mayor, Edward Robbins; Recorder, James Coll, Jr.; Common Council, Thomas Wood, William S. Herbert, Robert Stewart, Lewis C. Gerlach, Samuel G. Wright, Henry P. Arnel, Moses Wolf, William H. Black, James Powell.
- 1872.—Mayor, Edward Robbins; Recorder, James Coll, Jr.; Common Council, Robert K. Allen, Michael Higgins, William H. Atkinson, John J. Rogers, Francis H. Higgins, Moses Wolf, Thomas S. Stevens, Charles W. Brown, Samuel L. Roberts.
- 1873.—Mayor, Edward Robbins; Recorder, Henry P. Arnel; Common Council, Michael Higgins, Moses Wolf, John E. Edwards, John Osmond, Israel Frazier, William Bunn, John Waters, Jr., Daniel R. Eldridge, Thomas Kerr, Jr.
- 1874.—Mayor, Moses Wolf; Recorder, Henry P. Arnel; Common Council, Michael Higgins, Daniel Eldridge, John Waters, Jr., Powell Clift, Thomas Brady, Patrick Rattigan, William S. Herbert, G. Warner English, Edgar Wright.
- 1875.—Mayor, Moses Wolf; Recorder, Henry P. Arnel; Common Council, Edgar Wright, Daniel Eldridge, William S. Herbert, Thomas Brady, Patrick Rattigan, Charles Ashton, Joseph Higgins, Joseph Newell, William Steele.
- 1876.—Mayor, Moses Wolf; Recorder, Samuel P. Hartman; Common Council, Daniel Eldridge, Joseph Higgins, John O. Hudson, Joseph N. Newell, John J. Rogers, John B. Taylor, Edgar Wright, William S. Herbert, Michael Higgins.
- 1877.—Mayor, Thomas Bennett; Recorder, Henry P. Arnel; Common Council, Joseph Higgins, John O. Hudson, Patrick Rattigan, George W. Thompson, William S. Herbert, Charles R. Ellis, Powell Clift, Michael Quain, William F. Stout.
- 1878.—Mayor, Thomas Bennett; Recorder, Henry P. Arnel; Common Council, John O. Hudson, William H. Black, Patrick Rattigan, John J. Maxwell, George W. Tapper, Thomas Wood, Sr., William Steele, John H. Kempton, William S. Herbert.
- 1879.—Mayor, Shreve Hartshorn; Recorder, William H. Torr; Common Council, William Steele, Clement Rockhill, Asher Brakely, William D. Rogers, Charles Reeder, Sr., E. Parker Ferris, J. Price Campbell, Richard Allen, Robert S. Murphy.
- 1880.—Mayor, John O. Hudson; Recorder, David F. Waker; Common Council, Joshua Lamson, Henry P. Arnel, John H. Hemphill, William H. Thompson, John J. Maxwell, John F. Mechellis, Alfred W. Hounslow, Charles Parker, Milton W. Maitland.
- 1881.—Mayor, John O. Hudson; Recorder, David F. Waker; Common Council, Joshua Lamson, Milton W. Maitland, John H. Hemphill, Alfred W. Hounslow, Michael Herron, John J. Maxwell, Charles Parker, Gottlieb Bruker, George W. Moore.
- 1882.—Mayor, John O. Hudson; Recorder, David F. Waker; Common Council, Henry J. Fillman, B. Frank Thompson, James Powell, John H. Hemphill, Gottlieb Bruker, Clinton Mendenhall, Milton W. Maitland, Isaac D. Gabel, John P. Reed.
- Presidents of Common Council.*—David M. Carslake, Henry P. Arnel, Fred. G. Wiese, Robert Stewart, John J. Rogers, Moses Wolf, Edgar Wright, William S. Herbert, John O. Hudson, Asher Brakeley, John J. Maxwell, Henry J. Fillman.
- Chosen Freeholders, Bordentown Township.*—1852-53, George W. Thompson; 1854, Whittall Stokes; 1855-56, Peter Werts; 1857-60, William Thompson; 1861-63, Samuel C. Forker; 1864-66, George W. Thompson; 1867-70, William S. Herbert; 1871-73, Joseph L. Vansant; 1874-82, Peter Werts.

Industrial Pursuits and Business Interests of Bordentown City and Township.—In 1852 a company was formed, and commenced the building of the present gas-works, which they completed at a cost of

fifty thousand dollars. Isaac Post was the engineer that superintended their construction. The capacity of the gasometer is twenty-five thousand cubic feet. The length of the main pipe thirteen thousand feet. Of service-pipe, between four thousand and five thousand feet. The number of public gas-lamps is forty, and of private consumers about one hundred and fifty. The works are in a first-class condition, and capable of supplying three times the amount of gas at present used. The illuminating power of the gas is equal to that manufactured in any city in the country, and the price per thousand feet, \$3.80, compares very favorably with that of any city of the same size. J. O. Hudson is the superintendent of the works.

In 1855 the water-works were constructed at a cost of forty thousand dollars, the contractor being Col. Joseph W. Allen. The capacity of both reservoirs are 684,466 gallons. Length of six-inch main to reservoirs, 5450 feet. Total length of six-inch main-pipe, 10,900 feet; of three-inch pipe, 12,750 feet. Total length of pipe, nearly four and a half miles. Number of fire-plugs, 30; of private hydrants, 326. The engine is a Worthington compound duplex of twenty-five horse-power; a pumping capacity of 144,000 gallons of water, at a consumption of 1100 pounds of coal, every ten hours. The head of water in the basin is sixty feet above the level of the city. John M. Steele is the superintendent.

THE BORDENTOWN BANKING COMPANY.—This company was organized Oct. 5, 1851, and opened a State bank in Bordentown on the 25th of November following. The charter members were John L. McKnight, G. S. Cannon, E. R. McCall, Elijah McCall, F. B. Gordon, Robert Hankins, F. R. Combs, Thomas Cormick, Henry H. Longstreet, Sarah W. McCall, Joseph Wall, Rebecca J. McKnight, Emily G. McKnight, Nicholas Wall, George Gaskill, and John W. McKnight. The capital stock was \$73,750, the surplus is \$35,000, and undivided profits \$5904.40. The company erected their building in 1851, have always been distinguished for conservative action, and enjoy the confidence of the community. John L. McKnight served as president from its organization until February, 1869, Robert C. Hutchinson from 1869 to August, 1882, and Dr. H. H. Longstreet from December, 1882, until the present time. Discount days of the bank, Tuesdays and Fridays. The present officers of the bank are Dr. Henry H. Longstreet, president; A. J. Claypool, cashier; Joseph R. Deacon and R. B. Holloway, tellers; Henry H. Longstreet, Gershom Mott, Clark Hutchinson, Jacob M. Bunting, G. S. Cannon, Mahlon Hutchinson, John P. Hutchinson, and G. M. Wright.

THE WHITE HILL FOUNDRY AND MACHINE-WORKS.—Lewis P. Thompson, proprietor of these works, was born near Freehold, Monmouth Co., N. J., Sept. 12, 1829. His parents were Charles Thompson (1784-1852) and Sarah McKnight (1792-1844). His father was a blacksmith by trade, but carried on farm-



L. L. Thompson

ing during the latter part of his life. The family included eight children, of whom six grew to years of maturity, viz.: Samuel (1811-58), Joseph (1813-44), Mary (1817-46), Alfred (1823-68), N. Douglass (1826-70), and Lewis P. Thompson, subject of this sketch. Samuel was connected with the Loper & Baird Propeller Line of New York and Philadelphia, and for many years filled the position of transportation agent of the old Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. Joseph was freight agent with the same railroad company, but died in early manhood. Mary was the wife of H. S. Brown, of Windsor, N. J.

The business now owned by L. P. Thompson, and known as the Bordentown Foundry and Machine-Works, was founded about 1808, when a company of capitalists through Benjamin and Caleb Field, who did an extensive mercantile and freighting business at White Hill, undertook to start steamboat-building, and erected iron-works first, an air-furnace, with no cupola for melting. After getting the furnace in operation, they laid the keel for a steamboat, to be called the "New Jersey." They built the hull, launched her, and put in the machinery from the iron-works. Having engaged an engineer from Hoboken, her trial-trip proved her unable to stem the strong currents. The stockholders of this old boat were Michael Taylor, Samuel Bunting, Caleb Newbold, Uzz Gauntt, Isaac Irwin, Barclay Irwin, and Dr. John Brognard. Col. John Stevens, who was building a steamboat at Hoboken, afterwards bought the "New Jersey," rebuilt her, and she was called the "Phoenix," and was run on the Hudson to Albany for one year. This discouraged the company, and the old iron-works lay idle many years. In 1832, when the Camden and Amboy Railroad commenced building their repair-shops, the father of Isaac Field bought out the stockholders of the old iron-works, put up a cupola, and carried them on, using horse-power for a time, but afterwards steam-power, until 1853, when the works were sold to Edward Bowne, who rented them to Alfred Thompson.

In December of that year Alfred associated with himself his brother, L. P., under the firm-name of A. & L. P. Thompson. This firm brought to the enterprise wide business experience, and a proportionate amount of energy and tact. They rented the property for two years, but in 1855 bought it, and erected a brick foundry, one hundred and thirty by sixty-six feet, and built a machine-shop a little below on the Delaware, where they continued to carry on a large and successful enterprise until the death of Alfred, which occurred in 1868. Alfred was for many years prior to 1853 in the engineering department of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. He was an active party man, and served for a period during the war of the Rebellion as major of the Twenty-third Regiment of New Jersey Volunteers. After his death the business was carried on under the firm-name of N. D. Thompson & Co., the partners being N. Douglass and Lewis P. Thompson.

They erected in 1870 a two-story brick machine-shop contiguous to the foundry, thirty by one hundred and thirty feet, where they manufactured engines and machinery of all kinds. This firm, and also the old partnership of A. & L. P. Thompson, did all the work for the Camden and Amboy Railroad, manufacturing all the castings for their steamboats, locomotives, and cars, and employing about seventy-five hands. N. Douglass Thompson began life as a clerk in the office of Loper & Baird's propeller line, subsequently filled the same position on the different steamboats of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, rose to the position of captain of different vessels, and for a number of years was captain of the "Richard Stockton." He subsequently founded the Union steam-forge of Macpherson, Willard & Co., of White Hill, and ran it for a number of years during the late war. Later, as above stated, he was in partnership with his brother in the foundry business, and in 1870 died suddenly of congestion of the brain. The firm-name was then changed to L. P. Thompson & Co., William C. Gatzmer becoming a partner in 1871. This firm continued about one year, when Gen. Gershom Mott became a partner, the firm-name being Thompson & Mott. The latter firm continued in business about three years, when the panic and dull times caused the foundry to remain idle for the following three years, since which time it has been conducted by Mr. Lewis P. Thompson alone.

Lewis P. Thompson received only a common-school education. In 1843 he entered the office of Loper & Baird as shipping clerk, where he remained for ten years. Since 1853 he has devoted a large proportion of his time to the development and care of the Bordentown Foundry and Machine-Works. His specialty is the manufacture of tug-boats, stationary engines, yacht engines, and general repairing. He is also extensively engaged in farming operations, and conducts a farm of his own of one hundred and twenty acres in the suburbs of Bordentown, besides superintending the farm of the late William Hance, adjoining him, both being devoted largely to dairying purposes. He has never sought political place or preferment, is a vestryman in Christ Episcopal Church of Bordentown, a member of Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 15, A. F. & A. M., and has always taken an active interest in all movements to develop and sustain the various institutions and enterprises of worth in Bordentown. He is an energetic, useful, and public-spirited citizen. He married, April 1, 1857, Anna H., daughter of the late William and Margaret Hance, and has two surviving children, Margaret H. and Mary L. Thompson.

THE UNION STEAM-FORGE at White Hill was established in 1857 by N. D. Thompson. It was bought by A. N. Macpherson and D. D. Willard, and established under the name of Macpherson, Willard & Co., in 1865. A. N. Macpherson had been practically engaged in the trade during a period of forty-two years,



having begun his apprenticeship to it in Scotland in 1823. Mr. Willard was a well-known professional authority, who gave his experience to the mercantile and financial department of the concern, while Mr. Macpherson attended to the management of the mechanical part of the same. Soon after Macpherson, Willard & Co. purchased these works their capacity was much enlarged. In August, 1876, owing to the death of Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Willard became the proprietor of the works, but one year after, in August, 1877, he lost his life in the Delaware while saving the life of one of his children. The executor of his estate, Dr. De Forrest Willard, of Philadelphia, has continued the business since that time under the management of Messrs. C. L. Willard, for some years engaged in the iron business in New England, and Clinton Mendenhall, who had been with the Baldwin Locomotive-Works for a number of years, and with the firm of Macpherson, Willard & Co. since 1872. In the spring of 1880 the works were again enlarged and improved, the main building, the forge, being over three hundred feet long by sixty feet wide, provided with five steam-hammers, ranging from one to four tons in weight, and having a capacity of fifteen to eighteen tons of forgings per day, and have been run to their full extent both day and night for the last two or three years on all kinds of wrought iron and steel forgings, such as steamboat-shafts, cranks, beam-straps, stern-posts, and rudder-frames, land and mining engine-shafts and cross-heads, sugar-mill shafts, forgings, etc., with a production of car-axles of about twenty-five thousand per year. A large amount of work for Edison and other electric light companies has been turned out here. The shipping facilities of this place are unsurpassed, located as it is at White Hill Station, on the line of the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and on the Delaware River, with a siding for the handling of freight on the former and a wharf five hundred feet long on the latter.

The extensive repair-shops at Bordentown were commenced by the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company in 1832, who ran them until about 1870, when they were leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and operated by them until the removal by that company of their shops to South Amboy and the Meadows.

THE BURLINGTON COUNTY BOILER-WORKS, located on railroad wharf at White Hill, near Bordentown, were established by J. V. Carter, in 1876, for the manufacture of plate iron-work, viz., boilers, bridges, and tanks. Mr. Carter conducted the business until 1879, when he took in his son, Theodore F., under the name of J. V. Carter & Son. In 1882, E. L. Stewart became a partner in the concern, under the name of J. V. Carter & Co. Some thirty-hands are employed in these works, which produce two hundred boilers annually.

SHIP-YARDS.—The first ship-yard at Bordentown

was established by Clinton & Wilson, in 1856, where for several years they constructed small vessels and engaged in general repairing. Clinton & Son succeeded to the business, which has been carried on until the present time, more particularly engaging in general repairing of all kinds of vessels plying on the Delaware. About 1874, Joshua Lamson established a ship-yard at Bordentown, where he has built a large number of schooners, sloops, steam-tugs, and from which he has launched some sixty-five or seventy vessels. Both these works are located at the mouth of Crosswicks Creek on the Delaware. Here during the war were built two gunboats for the United States government.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Carslake's saw-mill, on the Burlington road, was built about 1860 by Carslake Brothers, who owned and ran it for a number of years, and then sold it to M. F. Shreve, who operated it for some five years, and disposed of it to its present owners, Kirk & Higby, of Trenton. This mill is used for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber, sash and blinds, and flooring.

Lawrence Jacques and William F. Stout, carriage manufacturers, have both been established in Bordentown for many years, and have successfully carried on business in the manufacture of light carriages. Also a cigar manufactory of considerable extent is conducted by Reeder, Gabel & Co.

The sash and blind factory of J. P. & D. R. Burton, builders and contractors, is a frame building of two stories, and was erected by Henry Brown about 1872, who operated it for several years and sold it to its present owners.

Nathan Folwell, who for fifteen years prior to 1880 was largely engaged in the shipping and forwarding interests of Bordentown, established in that year a pork-packing house and sausage manufactory near the Pennsylvania freight railroad station. His pork-packing amounts to half a million pounds annually.

The canning establishment and mince-meat manufactory of Asher Brakeley was built by him in 1872. It is a frame building, two and one-half stories in height, situated on Second Street above Park Street, where he employs one hundred and thirty hands during the canning season, canning vegetables, principally tomatoes, to the number of five hundred thousand cans annually. He operates twenty-five hands in his mince-meat business, and ships it in car-loads to Western markets.

J. C. Yost & Co.'s canning establishment on Park road, a two and one-half story frame building, was built by its present owners in 1881. The firm employs about one hundred hands during the canning season, and puts up five hundred thousand cans annually of vegetables, pickles, and chow-chow.

The Downs & Finch shirt manufactory is a brick structure, two stories in height, the main building of which is two hundred by fifty feet, with laundry attached of same height, sixty by thirty feet. This



UNION STEAM FORCE, WHITE HILL STATION, P. R. R.
MACPHERSON, WILLARD & CO.,
BORDENTOWN, N. J.

building is located on Park Road, within the city limits. It was built by the citizens of Bordentown in 1874 for the Blee's Sewing-Machine Manufacturing Company of New York, who put in some eighty thousand dollars' worth of machinery, but never operated it. The property was sold to its present owners in 1878, who have since used it as a shirt-factory, employing some five hundred hands.

The Eagle shirt manufactory was built by William R. Flynn in the summer of 1882. It is a brick building, fifty by thirty feet, and four stories in height, located on the corner of Spring Street and Railroad Avenue. It is occupied by Jacob Miller & Son, who employ one hundred hands.

Fire Department, 1882.—Chief Engineer, Henry Bellemere.

Hoppe Hose, No. 1, Burlington, near Prince Street. President, A. E. Preston; Treasurer, Joseph Vandegrift; Secretary, George Wood; Foreman, Joshua Jones.

Citizens' Hook-and-Ladder Company, No. 1, Walnut Street, below Farnsworth Avenue. President, George W. Carman; Treasurer, William A. Thompson; Secretary, William H. Torr; Foreman, L. C. Carman.

Humane Fire Engine Company, Burlington, near Prince Street. President, James Stratton; Secretary and Treasurer, Joseph Higgins; Foreman, J. P. Middleton.

Delaware Fire Company, No. 2, Crosswicks Street, near Farnsworth Avenue. President, John J. Rogers; Treasurer, William R. Flynn; Secretary, F. G. Wiese; Foreman, John Carlton.

Weccacoe Hose Company, Second, near Park Street. President, Thomas F. Delancy; Treasurer, John H. Hemphill; Secretary, John P. Hutchinson.

Societies.—THE BORDENTOWN CEMETERY ASSOCIATION was organized Nov. 1, 1870. The first purchase, the Methodist Episcopal Church, consisted of some three acres of land, to which additions have been made, making the extent of the cemetery about six acres. Although it is all inclosed in one plot, the Catholics, Odd-Fellows, African Church, and the other churches have each their separate burial-places. The first trustees were Uriah Bennett, P. F. Hyett, John J. Rogers, H. H. Vannatta, F. G. Wiese, Joseph Wilson, Alex. D. Carman, David M. Carslake, and Harry Wilgus. Three trustees are elected annually in October by the lot-owners to serve for three years. Present trustees are F. G. Wiese, president; Hugh Newell, treasurer; E. Hass, secretary; George M. Wright, Lewis Jameson, M.D., Alex. D. Carman, John J. Rogers, Milton Maitland, and Thomas H. Lee.

MASONIC SOCIETIES.—Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 28, A. F. and A. M., of Free and Accepted Masons, was chartered in 1854.

The formation of a Masonic lodge in Bordentown, N. J., may be traced to a consultation on that subject

which took place about the month of July, 1843, between the following brethren, who were the only Master Masons known as residing in this neighborhood at that time, namely: William McKnight, Rev. J. W. Lathrop, Capt. McCall, Robert C. Buzby, Commodore Charles Stewart, and Isaac Field, Sr. But owing to the sudden death of the Rev. Brother J. W. Lathrop, which occurred Dec. 29, 1843, and a loss of interest on the part of several of the above-mentioned brethren, the subject was abandoned until the month of April, 1853, when it was again revived by the following brethren, namely: Robert C. Buzby, James W. Allen, William Porter, William Nutt, John Holland, Robert Fenton, and John O'Conner, who called a meeting to be held at the house of Brother James W. Allen, No. 104 Prince Street. After an interchange of sentiments it was agreed to hold another meeting at the hotel of Edward Bartlett, corner of Main and Crosswicks Streets, the following brethren being present: Robert C. Buzby, James W. Allen, William Porter, John Holland, Robert Fenton, William Nutt, John O'Conner, and Capt. Charles Hinkle.

At this meeting it was resolved that application be made to the Grand Master for a dispensation to open and hold a lodge in Bordentown.

It was also resolved that the following brethren be the officers named in the application, namely: Robert C. Buzby, W. M.; James W. Allen, S. W.; William Porter, J. W.

Pursuant to a notice given by the Grand Master, a number of brethren assembled in the borough of Bordentown for the purpose of organizing a Masonic lodge in said borough July 8, 1853, there being present Edward Stewart, G. M.; Samuel Reed, Dep. G. M.; George H. Curtis, Sen. G. W. *pro tem.*; Samuel B. Scattergood, Jun. G. W. *pro tem.*; Joseph H. Hough, G. Sec.; James M. Cassidy, G. Treas. *pro tem.*; Samuel H. Carey, G. Jun. Deacon *pro tem.*; John G. Vanderbelt, Grand Tyler *pro tem.*; Joseph H. Hough representing Trenton Lodge, No. 5; George W. Curtis, Mount Holly Lodge, No. 14; James M. Cassidy, Camden Lodge, No. 15; William Kerwood and William Brown, of Trenton Lodge, No. 5; the following petitioners: Robert C. Buzby, James W. Allen, William Porter, William Nutt, Robert Fenton, John O'Conner, and John Holland.

The throne of grace was addressed by P. M. Scott, and a special Grand Lodge opened. A dispensation was read, authorizing and empowering the brothers therein named to confer the degrees of Entered Apprentice, Fellow Craft, and Master Mason, and work after Ancient York Masons.

The following officers were duly installed and set to work: Robert C. Buzby, W. M.; James W. Allen, Sen. W.; William Porter, Jun. W.

The following remaining officers were afterwards appointed: Robert Fenton, Sec.; William Nutt, Treas.; John O'Conner, Tyler.

After which the special Grand Lodge was called from labor to refreshment, and Mount Moriah Lodge, No. 28, of Bordentown, N. J., was duly opened.

Past Officers.—Past Deputy Grand Master, Robert C. Buzby.

Past Masters.—Robert C. Buzby, 1853–58; James W. Allen, 1859; John Shaw, 1860; Charles C. Buzby, 1861; William E. Frazer, 1862; James Stratton, 1863–64; Israel Frazer, 1865; John B. Hulse, 1866–67; Joseph Wilson, 1868–69; Frederick G. Wiese, 1870–71.

Officers for 1882.—Alpheus McCracken, P. M., W. M.; Edwin S. Buzby, S. W.; William K. Roberson, J. W.; Reynold D. Keen, Treas.; Frederick G. Wiese, P. M., Sec.; Rev. Nathaniel Pettit, P. G. C., Chap.; William B. Bunting, Jr., S. D.; Allen D. Wood, J. D.; William H. Wilson, P. M., George W. Lippincott, M. of C.; John O. Hudson, P. M., William C. Wilson, P. M., Stewards; Edward Clift, Organist; John Reeves, Tyler; James W. Allen, P. M., Robert C. Buzby, P. D. G. M., Lewis Jemison, Trustees; John O. Hudson, P. M., William H. Wilson, P. M., William C. Wilson, P. M., Fin. Com.

Mount Moriah Chapter, No. 20, of the Royal Arch Masons, was granted a dispensation by the M. E. Grand High Priest, John V. Mattison, dated Dec. 18, 1867, A.D. 5867, A.E. 2397, upon which the work was commenced on the 15th day of January, in the year following, with the following as the council officers and members thereof: Fred. G. Wiese, M. E. H. P.; John J. Maxwell, E. K.; David L. Hall, E. S.; Lambert Hughes, Armitage D. Hughes, W. E. Frazer, George L. Suydam, Robert T. Lacy, Henry A. Perrine.

Officers for 1882: William K. Roberson, M. E. H. P.; Edwin S. Buzby, E. K.; Armitage D. Hughes, E. S.; James W. Allen, Treas.; Rev. Robert Julien, Sec.; P. H. P. Henry Wetteroth, C. of H.; P. H. P. Aaron Robbins, P. S.; P. G. H. P. Fred. G. Wiese, R. A. C.; Robert T. Bantle, G. M. 3d V.; Isaac T. Shadle, G. M. 2d V.; George W. Lippincott, G. M. 1st V.; Lewis Jemison, Chap.; Franklin B. Keeler, Organist; P. H. P. John Reeves, Tyler; P. G. H. P. Fred. G. Wiese, P. H. P. Edward Clift, Lewis Jemison, Trustees; P. H. P. John O. Hudson, P. H. P. H. Wetteroth, William H. Wilson, Fin. Com. The membership from its organization until May 1, 1875, was seventy.

Ivanhoe Commandery, No. 11, K. T. The charter was granted for this commandery by the Grand Commandery Knights Templar of the State of New Jersey at the Eleventh Annual Conclave, held at Trenton, N. J., Sept. 7, A.D. 1869, A.O. 751, to Fred. G. Wiese, Eminent Commander; Levi Davis, Generalissimo; David L. Hall, Captain-General; and the following six knights: John B. Hulse, Lambert Hughes, John J. Maxwell, George W. Pittman, Edward Clift, James W. Allen, George Peppler, Edwin S. Buzby, Robert T. Bantle.

Officers for 1882–83.—William H. Wilson, E. C.; Reynold D. Keen, Gen.; Edwin S. Buzby, Capt.-Gen.; P. E. C. Henry Wetteroth, Prel.; William K. Roberson, S. W.; Franklin B. Keeler, J. W.; James W. Allen, Treas.; P. G. C. Fred. G. Wiese, Rec.; Robert T. Bantle, Standard-Bearer; Joseph Wilson, Sword-Bearer; William H. Mudgett, Warder; Armitage D. Hughes, 3d Guard; David F. Waker, 2d Guard; George W. Lippincott, 1st Guard; P. E. C. Edward Clift, Organist; John Reeves, Sentinel; Edward Clift, John O. Hudson, John B. Hulse, Trustees; Aaron Robbins, David F. Waker, Milton W. Maitland, Fin. Com.

Zenobia Conclave, No. 3, Knights of the Red Cross of Constantine, was chartered Aug. 4, 1875. The charter and present (1882) officers are Edward Clift, M. P. S.; John O. Hudson, V.; Levi Davis, S. G.; Lambert Hughes, J. G.; Aaron Robbins, H. P.; James W. Allen, Treas.; Fred. G. Wiese, Rec.; George W. Lippincott, Prefect; John J. Rogers, Stand.-Bearer; John S. Mallary, Herald; John Reeves, Sentinel; John Kale, Rev. Lansing Burrows, Fred. G. Wiese, Trustees; John Reeves, George W. Lippincott, and John O. Hudson, Fin. Com.

ODD-FELLOWS.—Bordentown Lodge, No. 16, I. O. O. F., was instituted Jan. 23, 1843. The charter members were G. S. Cannon, John T. Wakefield, Samuel A. Rixson, James R. Ennis. The first officers were G. S. Cannon, N. G.; John T. Wakefield, V. G.; Samuel A. Rixson, Sec.; James R. Ennis, Treas. The present officers are Edgar Eckman, N. G.; George L. Robbins, V. G.; Theron Vanatta, Cor. Sec.; Joseph B. Taylor, Fin. Sec.; George M. Carslake, Treas.; and number of members, two hundred and one.

Chosen Friends' Encampment of Patriarchs, No. 6, I. O. of O. F., of the State of New Jersey, was instituted at Bordentown Feb. 22, 1843. The by-laws of the encampment were revised and adopted Jan. 15, 1872. Its meetings are the second and third Wednesdays of each month at Odd-Fellows' Hall, Church Street.

Mystic Lodge, No. 46, I. O. of O. F., located at Bordentown, N. J., was instituted Nov. 11, 1846; its constitution and by-laws revised and adopted Oct. 20, 1863, approved by the Grand Lodge of New Jersey Nov. 12, 1863; its meetings Tuesday nights at hall, Prince Street, near Walnut. Among its founders were Commodore A. A. Harwood, Col. Joseph W. Allen, Whitall Stokes, John S. Edwards, and Joseph Miller.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.—Olympic Lodge, No. 33; number of members, ninety-four. Present officers, William Lawrence, C. C.; David Bevans, V. C.; William E. Preston, K. of R. and S.; J. B. Taylor, M. F.; S. E. Burr, M. E.; William Warwick, A. W. Burr, J. N. Watkins, Trustees.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—Washington Post, No. 45, was mustered in June, 1880. Its first officers were Samuel N. Rockhill, Commander; H. J.

Fillman, Senior Vice-Commander; J. E. Smith, Junior Vice-Commander; William H. Torr, Adjutant; P. F. Hyatt, Surgeon; J. B. Scott, Chaplain. The present officers of the post are J. E. Smith, Commander; William Bunting, Senior Vice-Commander; Theodore Bunting, Junior Vice-Commander; William H. Stout, Adjutant; Samuel N. Rockhill, Quartermaster; B. F. Hyatt, Surgeon; J. B. Scott, Chaplain. Its membership is fifty-two, and its meetings are held every Friday night at Odd-Fellows' Hall, Prince Street.

THE HIBERNIA TOTAL ABSTINENCE BENEFICIAL SOCIETY was organized in December, 1869. The government is vested in a president, vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, and chaplain. Its first officers were James Powell, president; Thomas Carr, vice-president; William Birmingham, secretary; Thomas Mullane, assistant secretary; Patrick Rattigan, Sr., treasurer; Rev. P. Leonard, chaplain. The membership at the time of its organization was seventy. Its present membership is thirty. Present officers are Peter Burns, president; William O'Grady, vice-president; James Powell, secretary; James Noone, assistant secretary; Michael Barry, treasurer; Rev. P. F. Connolly, chaplain.

ST. MARY'S BENEFICIAL SOCIETY, John W. Flynn, president, meets first and third Tuesdays of each month in Elizabeth Street.

BORDENTOWN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION meets third Monday evening of each month at Carslake's Hall. President, Edward Dullea; Treasurer, Mahlon Hutchinson; Secretary, F. B. Keeler.

Homeopathic Physicians of Burlington County.

—The following is a list of the physicians of this school who now reside in this county, with some who formerly did: H. B. Hall, Walter Ward, J. G. L. Whitehead, David E. Gardiner, James V. Roberts, Joseph Shreve, J. Martin Moke, George B. L. Clay, George W. Van Derveer, Harrison Hall, Eugene F. Rink, Joseph J. Cume, Augustus E. Zeitler, Pusey Wilson, Ephraim W. Bancroft, Frank Haines, Willet W. Whitehead, Edgar Sharp.

DEACON.—George Deacon, born in the latter part of the sixteenth century, of a family of Church Waltham, in the county of Essex, England, is supposed to have been a lineal descendant of Walter, the Deacon, a follower of William the Conqueror. In the distribution of lands in the Domesday Book Walter is styled tenant in capite,—the most honorable tenure by which lands could be holden, being immediately from the king. The clerical standing of the founder of the family gave the design for its arms,—an arm grasping a sheaf of wheat, symbolical of the servant of the church distributing its alms to the poor.

George, son of George Deacon, of London, born in 1642-43, became a Friend. He arrived in West Jersey in the ship "Willing Mind," John Newcomb, master, Nov. 3, 1677, accompanied by his father, his wife, Frances, of Dedford, in Kent, and servant,

Thomas Edwards. "We all arrived safe; praised be God for it!" says his own statement. He settled at New Salem, in Fenwick's colony, but soon removed to Alloway's Creek, near Hancock's bridge, Salem County. He soon became a man of consequence in his society, and the transaction of many important matters of business was intrusted to his hands. He was a trustee for purchasing lands for a meeting-house and burial-ground, and the then big oak-tree of Salem still stands to mark the second plot in that vicinity, selected by him and others for God's acre.

His first wife, Frances, must have died before fifth month 30, 1688, as on that day he and Margaret Denn declared their intention of marriage, and one month later the meeting "left them to accomplish their purpose." Again, third month 10, 1692, he laid before the meeting his intention of marrying Susannah, daughter of Robert Ashton, of New Castle, then in the province of Pennsylvania, now State of Delaware; and in 1693 he married Martha Farm, the wealthy widow of Simon Charles Farm, of Northampton, in the county of Burlington.

He called himself "felt-maker," from his business in England, but his designation in all legal documents was "Gentleman," except where his official titles were used. In the Society of Friends from 1677 to 1694 he was frequently committeeman, trustee, and delegate to conventions at Newton and Philadelphia.

He was one of the signers of the "Grants and Concessions," and at an early period was president of the Board of Proprietors. From 1682 to 1685 he was a representative of the General Free Assembly of the province, and also a justice for Salem. In 1685 he was commissioner for laying out highways, and also a representative for Salem Tenth. In 1696 he became king's attorney, and in 1701 provincial judge. The last position was one of considerable honor.

George Deacon was one of the counselors of Lord Cornbury and Gen. Hunter while Governors of the province. He died in 1725, and was buried in Friends' ground at Burlington, he having removed from Salem County to Northampton township about 1704. His widow, Martha, was left with four children and a large estate. Many relics still exist of this old pioneer. His transactions prove him to have been an upright, intelligent, and free-minded "Quaker."

John, second son of George and Martha Deacon, born in 1698, married Esther, granddaughter of Daniel Wills, physician, of London. From this union many large families, such as Wetherill, Ridgway, Gummere, etc., trace lines.

William, seventh child of John and Esther Deacon, married Elizabeth Rogers, granddaughter of Revell Elton.

Daniel, fourth child of William and Elizabeth Deacon, married Martha Ridgway, daughter of Joseph and Prudence Borton.

Daniel, late of Bordentown, second son of Daniel and Martha Deacon, married Beulah Haines Wool-



ston. Their eldest son is Henry W. Deacon, of Bordentown.

John Deacon, of Bordentown, who married Deborah Anna Woodworth; William Deacon, late husband of Caroline Deacon, of Bordentown; Elizabeth, wife of John Woolston, and mother of Martha Virginia Hilliard, of Bordentown, are also children of Daniel and Martha Deacon.

Mrs. Caroline Deacon, widow of William, is descended from two of our wealthiest and most respected old families. Her father, Capt. Jacob Ridgway, was the nephew of Jacob Ridgway, the rival millionaire of Stephen Girard, and was consequently first cousin of Madame Roche and the wife of Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia. Her mother was a Coates.

Mrs. Martha Virginia Hilliard, wife of Dr. William H. I. Hilliard, and Henry Woolstan Deacon, all of Bordentown, are the descendants of John Woolstan, born 1640, a man of high consideration and usefulness, whose first wife, their progenitor, was the sister of Governor Thomas Ollive. His second wife, whom he married in 1681, was Hannah, only daughter of William and Hannah Cooper, of Coleshill, in the parish of Amershaw, Hertfordshire, England, who moved from Burlington to Cooper's Creek, Camden, about 1682.

John Woolstan, son of John, married Lettice Newbold in 1683. This John's son John was the ancestor of Mrs. Hilliard; his son Samuel was her ancestor also, and that of H. W. Deacon. This Samuel married Susannah Budd, granddaughter of William Budd, brother of Thomas, the historian.

Samuel, son of Samuel and Susannah, married his cousin, Cyllania Woolstan.

Samuel, son of Samuel and Cyllania Woolstan, married Hannah, daughter of Robert Haines.

Bulah Haines Deacon, widow of Daniel, is a daughter of Samuel and Hannah.

REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES STEWART was born in Philadelphia, July 28, 1778, of Irish parents. At the age of thirteen he began his ocean life as a cabin-boy. Before he was twenty years of age he rose to the command of an Indiaman. This at that time in America was the height of a sailor's ambition. But the inspirations of glory penetrated young Stewart's soul, and he sought to enter our country's service. In 1798 he was commissioned a lieutenant in the United States navy. In 1800 he was assigned to the command of the schooner "Experiment," of fourteen guns, and while cruising in the West Indies, after a smart action, captured the French schooner "Diana." Soon after, at night, he captured the privateer "Bermuda," of eight guns. In 1802, in command of the "Siren," of sixteen guns, Stewart rendered important and gallant service off the coast of Barbary, and upon his return home was promoted to the rank of master commandant. In 1806 he was made a post-captain, then and for many years the highest rank in our service. In 1813 Stewart sailed from Boston in frigate

"Constitution," and in the West Indies captured two British armed vessels. During his second cruise in the "Constitution," on the 15th of February, 1815, he fell in with the British ships "Cyane" and "Levant." Reducing sail to fighting trim, he gradually luffed to starboard and ranged along the windward side of the sternmost ship until he reached the desired position, which was at the apex of the equilateral triangle, the British ships forming the base line. The "Constitution" maintained the same position throughout the fight, as a nearer approach would have thrown one of the ships out of the line of fire, and exposed her to being raked. The battle continued for about forty minutes, the "Constitution" raking both her opponents, tacking and filling in the smoke, and forcing her antagonists down to leeward when they were endeavoring to cross her stern or forefoot. The "Cyane" was the first to strike her flag. The "Levant" attempted to escape. Being overtaken by the "Constitution," the two ships exchanged broadsides, and she too hauled down her flag. The Americans had three killed and twelve wounded, three of the latter mortally. The "Cyane" lost twelve killed and twenty-six wounded, the "Levant" twenty-three killed and sixteen wounded, total British casualties seventy-seven.

Capt. Stewart proceeded with his prizes to Port Praya, in the island of St. Jago. The next day a heavy British squadron, under Sir George Collier, was discovered approaching. Stewart, although in a neutral port, instantly recognized the danger of his position. Beating to quarters, cutting the cable, and making all sail, he stretched out of the harbor to windward of the enemy's fleet, followed by the two prizes. The British fleet followed immediately in pursuit. Stewart signaled the "Cyane" to separate from him, which she did, and arrived safe in New York. Being hard pressed, the "Levant" was signaled to separate, but she was forced into the harbor of Port Praya, from which she was taken by the British, not the slightest attempt being made by the forts to preserve the neutrality of their waters inviolate. Stewart, in the "Constitution," returned to Boston, and the news of this remarkable victory was received with enthusiasm throughout the country.

The war having terminated with Great Britain, Capt. Stewart never again met the enemy in battle, yet his active career of usefulness in the service of his country was not ended. Intrusted with important commands, he discharged his duty faithfully and to the satisfaction of his government. During the war of the South American Republics for independence, by his address he raised the paper blockade of the whole coast, and by his prompt action he suppressed the depredations of the almost piratical Spanish buccaneers upon our commerce. In 1853 the Democracy of Pennsylvania sought to bring out the commodore as a candidate for the Presidency. An earnest and formidable movement was made in





this direction in 1841, but the fates and the old foxes were against him. His commission as rear-admiral, the first sent out under the new law, bears date July 16, 1862. On a high bluff of the Delaware, just below Bordentown, is the old country-seat of Admiral Stewart, called by him "Montpellier," but now generally known as "Ironsides." Before Stewart purchased it, in 1816, it belonged to François Frederici, "General of Surinam," who settled there some eighty-five years ago.

His death took place on the afternoon of Nov. 6, 1869, he being in the ninety-second year of his age. Bordentown did reverence to the departed hero, watching with sadness the vessel which bore his body to its resting-place by the Schuylkill River. Admiral Stewart married Delia Tudor, daughter of Judge Tudor, of Boston. He left two children,—Delia Tudor and Charles Tudor Stewart. Delia married John Henry Parnell. Their son, Charles Stewart Parnell, is the leader of the Irish Home Rule party in the British Parliament. His widowed mother now owns the old homestead, and resides at Bordentown. Miss Fanny Parnell, the leader of the Irish Home League in America, who lately died, was her daughter.

BONAPARTE'S PARK AND THE MURATS.—The emigration to this country of Joseph Bonaparte, the brother of the great Napoleon, who possessed successively the crowns of Naples and Spain, his long, contented, and munificent residence among us, and the esteem entertained by all who formed his acquaintance cannot fail to prove a subject of deep interest to all, and to awaken curiosity for a long time to come. The emperor, unrolling a map of the United States in the presence of Joseph, placed his finger upon a spot in New Jersey, and said in substance, "If I am ever forced to fly to America I shall settle somewhere between Philadelphia and New York, where I can receive the earliest intelligence from France by ships arriving at either port." In 1816, Pennsylvania refused and New Jersey gave permission to Joseph, Count de Survilliers, to hold real estate without becoming naturalized. The same year Dr. William Burns, of Bordentown, was accosted in French by two gentlemen riding in a close carriage. They made inquiries as to what land was for sale in the neighborhood. The strangers were Joseph Bonaparte and James Carret, and their visit resulted in the purchase of Point Breeze, subsequently known as Bonaparte Park. The count's real estate in America consisted of ten farms on the border of Crosswicks Creek, extending up to opposite the village of Groveville, and the park near Bordentown of about one thousand acres. The park was at once improved by the erection of numerous stately buildings, the laying out of several miles of carriage drives, and the planting of many trees. This building was destroyed by fire on the 3d of January, 1820. Many paintings and sculptures of rare merit were destroyed. A new house of brick, covered with white plaster, was soon built. It had

its grand hall and staircase; its great dining-rooms, art gallery, and library; its pillars and marble mantels, covered with sculpture of marvelous workmanship; its statues, busts, and paintings of rare merit; its heavy chandeliers; and its hangings and tapestry, fringed with gold and silver. With the large and finely-carved folding-doors of the entrance, and the liveried servants and attendants, it had the air of the residence of a distinguished foreigner. A fine lawn stretched on the front, and a large garden of rare flowers and plants, interspersed with fountains and chiseled animals, in the rear. A broad lagoon separated the point from the wood-crowned height at the western extremity of the park. Through this the creek ebbed and flowed as far as the Trenton road, where it was fed by a little brook. The count threw an arch over the stream, and built an embankment at the lower end of the lagoon, separating it from the creek. This formed a picturesque lake, some two hundred yards broad and nearly half a mile long. On the bank of this lake Joseph built a large white house, known as the Lake House, the residence of Prince Charles and his wife Zénaïde. An underground passage from the count's mansion to the lake came out at a point where the bluff rose but a few feet above the water-level. There the end wall, overhung by a broad stone arch, was pierced with three entrances, one leading to the first floor of the house, another to the cellar, a third to an adjoining ice-house. From the mouth of the tunnel a covered walk, faced with lattice-work, ran along the side of the bluff, and thence to the door of the lake-house. Through this Prince Charles and Zénaïde made their daily trips to the dining hall without annoyance from the weather. It was also intended as a shelter for boating parties caught out in summer showers. The gossips of the village whispered that the exiled king lived in constant fear of abduction by British or Spanish spies, and had built a system of labyrinthine passages with many iron doors for concealment in the hour of danger. There were scattered about other dwellings and out-houses, and beyond was an inclosure well stocked with deer. Around were thousands of forest-trees arching over the drives and bridle-paths, filling the ravines with dark dense foliage, and sheltering the hillside down to the border of the creek.

Joseph's mansion was elegantly furnished, and contained many rare paintings and sculpture. The jewels, which had been saved, were guarded with great care. Few visitors were admitted to the room where they were concealed. In "A Sketch of Joseph Bonaparte," by Miss Helen Berkeley, she wrote as follows: "Several clusters looked like jeweled handles of swords, others like portions of crowns, rudely broken off, others still like lids of small boxes; many were ornaments entire. He (Joseph) showed us the crown and ring he wore when king of Spain, also the crown, robe, and jewels in which Napoleon was crowned. When our eyes had been sufficiently

dazzled with the display of diamonds and emeralds, he touched another concealed spring, which gave to view another set of drawers, and displayed to us many of Napoleon's valuable papers. His treaties and letters were carefully bound round with ribbons and fastened with jeweled clasps." The count admitted them through a secret door to his sleeping apartment. "The curtains, canopy, and furniture were of light-blue satin, trimmed with silver. Every room contained a mirror, reaching from the ceiling to the floor. . . . The walls were covered with oil paintings, principally of young females. . . . The count next conducted us to his winter suite of apartments. They were much in the style of his summer ones, except that the furniture was in crimson and gold."

The count was a great benefit to Bordentown, and gave the first great impulse to the place. He was very kind to the citizens, and allowed them all the privileges of his park, and in winter of the lake. When the skating was fine, he and his household would come down to the shore to see the sport, and it was one of his greatest pleasures to roll apples and oranges over the ice to see the skaters scamper after them. The count hospitably entertained all who visited the park. Lafayette, Moreau, Bernard, Webster, Adams, Clay, Scott, Stewart, and many other distinguished foreigners and Americans were entertained by him. Joseph's household consisted of Prince Charles and Zénaïde, France La Coste, Mme. La Coste, William Thibaud, and M. Louis Mailliard. In 1839, Joseph left America never to return. He died at Florence, July 28, 1844, aged seventy-six years.

Napoleon François Lucien Charles, our Prince Murat, lived for a time near Columbus, and then on a farm near the park. Afterwards he lived in a row of houses on Park Street, near Second. He was a wild blade, and, although capable of putting on the manners of a polished gentleman, he generally preferred the society and rough manners of the bar-rooms. He was always ready for a game of cards, no matter with whom, would borrow a shilling from a negro, and give the boy who held his horse a half-eagle, if he had one. He married Miss Caroline Georgina Fraser, an accomplished and beautiful young lady of Bordentown. Having squandered his own fortune, he in due time spent that of his wife and her sisters. His ever-faithful wife then opened a boarding-school for young ladies, which proved a perfect success. The revolution in France of 1848, proved a godsend to Murat. After the *coup d'état* he was appointed a senator of France. His cousin Napoleon III. made him a prince, paid off his debts, and bestowed large sums of money on him. After Sedan, and the restoration of the republic in France, he crossed to England, where, in April, 1878, at the age of seventy-five, he died.

CHAPTER XLIII.

WESTAMPTON TOWNSHIP.¹

Geographical and Descriptive.—This is one of the several interior townships of the county, and was named *Westampton*, in contradistinction to the township from which it was taken, viz.: *Northampton*.

Its organization dates March 6, 1850, and in the early part of 1880 it was reduced in area by an act of the Legislature, which formed from this township the township of Eastampton. The township is bounded on the northeast by Springfield, on the southeast by Eastampton and Northampton, on the south by Northampton and Lumberton, on the southwest by Mount Laurel, on the west by Willingboro', and on the north by Burlington township.

Natural Features.—The surface of this township is sufficiently undulating to admit of drainage proper for successful cultivation of the soil, which is mostly of a sandy loam, with a clay subsoil, with the clay cropping out in several places, and of sufficient quantity and of the best quality for brick-making purposes.

The north branch of the Rancocas Creek flows along the south side of the township, from Mount Holly to the southwest corner of the township, with its small tributaries draining that portion of the township, while tributaries of the Assanpink drain the northeast part. The soil is very fertile under the present system of agriculture, and returns large profits for the money invested.

Early Settlers and Pioneer Incidents.—This township being a part of old Northampton, and bordering on Burlington township, would naturally be settled soon after the landing of the pioneers of old Burlington, which was actually the case, as we find by reference to the writings of the late Charles Stokes that Daniel Wills, if not *the* first, was *one* of the few pioneers that located in what is now Westampton township.

Daniel Wills located five hundred acres of land on the north side of Rancocas River, and having emigrated from Northampton, in England, and being conspicuous in the early settlement as commissioner to locate land, as one of the Governor's Council, it is thought he contributed to give the name to Northampton township, where he lived, and the river upon which he located, the latter being for many years known as "Northampton River." About 1698 he went to Barbadoes to look after the estate of his deceased brother William, where he died, and was interred in the Friends' burial-grounds on that island.

The oldest son, James, married Elizabeth Cooper, daughter of William Cooper, of Pyne Point. John Wills, another son, settled on Rancocas Creek, on the location before named, and had eleven children. John and James, two of his sons, settled in the northern

¹ By W. H. Shaw.



part of this State; Hope married Freedom Lippincott, Jane married Samuel Eves, Elizabeth married Samuel Lippincott, Ann married Jonathan Ladd, Sarah married Joshua Lord, Rebecca married William Tomlinson, and Mary, who also married, but to whom it is not known. Daniel, another son of John, is the person through whom the Wills who reside on the original location on the Rancocas trace their lineage, being the sixth generation in the name, and the land transferred but once by deed.

Thomas Harding located two hundred and fifty acres of land on the north side of the Rancocas River. He was conspicuous as a Friend, was imprisoned in England for his religion, and the first meeting established at Rancocas for worship was held at his house. There is no account of the family he left. After his decease his executor, John Wills, sold his farm to John Stokes, son of Thomas Stokes, this being the only deed for a large part of the farm to the present day, it having descended by will from father to son.

John Paine located two hundred acres on the north side of the Rancocas for Thomas Green, between lands of Daniel Wills and Thomas Harding, which was first settled by John Stokes, whose wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Green, and where a son of Thomas afterwards owned and resided.

Adjoining Daniel Wills' survey of five hundred acres on the Rancocas River and up the river, or easterly, John Borton located one hundred and twenty-five acres. John Woolman located one hundred and fifty acres adjoining. Walter Humphreys located about four hundred acres, and Barnard Devonish located four hundred acres, and John Stokes, an English proprietor who never came to this country, located one hundred and fifty acres, conveyed to and settled by Thomas Stokes, his brother, and the common ancestors of the Stokes family. Thomas Gardner also located two hundred and twenty-nine acres, and then another location not known; and then Anthony Elton, who adjoins Gardner's survey, but the dimensions of Elton's is not known.

Adjoining Anthony Elton, and about forty chains from the creek easterly, Walter Clark and Anthony Cook located one thousand acres; and adjoining Clark and Cook on the north Samuel Jennings located a survey; to the east of Clark and Cook, and extending partly to the north branch of Rancocas River, a survey of five hundred acres was taken up for Mary Perkins. Easterly and southeasterly of Mary Perkins' survey, and bounding on the north branch of Rancocas, Richard Fenimore located ninety acres. In the same direction, but not extending to the Rancocas, Lawrence Morris located fifty acres, and easterly of the two last-named surveys John Cripps took up his Mount Holly survey.

Civil Organization.—This township was formed by "Act of Assembly," March 6, 1850, from the township of Northampton. The act defining the boundaries is as follows:

"Beginning at bridge across Rancocas Creek in line of Willingboro' township; thence up said creek to the forks thereof; thence up the north branch thereof to a stake at place called Cox Landing; thence north 25° east until it intersects Mount Holly on Lane road (so called); thence up the middle of said road to a lane leading to Mounmouth road; thence south 69° 36' east to a stone in line of Northampton and Southampton; thence along the division line between said two townships to the middle of the road from Shreveville (now Smithville) to Jacksonville; thence along said road to line dividing townships of Northampton and Springfield; thence down the Springfield and Burlington townships lines to the line of Willingboro' township; thence along said line to the place of beginning."

The above boundary includes also the township of Eastampton, which was taken from this township in 1880 by act of the Assembly, which see.

The following is a copy of the proceedings of the first township election:

"At an annual Town meeting of the inhabitants of Westampton, Burlington County, State of New Jersey, held at Pine Grove School-house, Tuesday, 12th of 3d mo., 1850, to elect Justice of the Peace, and other township officers to serve for the ensuing year.

"William Clothier elected clerk *pro tem*.

"Philip Bowne judge of election *pro tem*.

"At 8 o'clock the poll was opened to elect justice of the peace, time appointed by law.

"Ballot box furnished by Philip Bowne. At 11 o'clock P.M. the meeting was called to order by the presiding clerk, Mr. Clothier. Levi H. Rogers elected moderator.

"Resolved, That each Dog should be taxed 50 cents, and Bitches \$5.00.

"Resolved, That all moneys to be raised for all purposes should be left to the township committee, and how said money shall be disbursed.

"Resolved, That the surplus fund to be appropriated to school purposes.

"Resolved, That the next annual election be held at Samuel Parker, Turpentine.

"Resolved, That at the next annual Town meeting that the pole open at 2 o'clock P.M.

"Resolved, That the meeting proceed to the election of officers by ballot.

"LEVI H. ROGERS, Moderator.

"WILLIAM CLOTHIER, Clerk.

"We hereby certify that the following-named individuals was duly elected to the offices to which their names are attached, 3d mo., 12, 1850: Clerk, Levi H. Rogers; Assessor, Philip Bowne; Collector, Charles Haines; Freeholders, Daniel Wills, Joseph W. Enley; Commissioners of Appeals, Samuel E. Rogers, Jonathan Hilyard, William H. Deacon; Surveyors of Highways, Joel Haines and Joseph Deacon, Jr.; Overseer of Poor, Samuel Clevenger; Judge of Election, William Woolman; Constable, Joel Haines; Overseers of Highways, West District, Louis Richardson; East District, Solomon Gaskill; Town Committee, Samuel Parker, William Pew, Tyler W. Burr, Zachariah Reeves, and William K. Armstrong; Justice of the Peace, William K. Armstrong; Town School Superintendent, Kirkbride Eastman; Pound-Keeper, William Major.

"LEVI H. ROGERS, Moderator.

"WILLIAM CLOTHIER, Clerk."

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1850-52. Levi H. Rogers.	1864-69, 1871, 1880-81. William H. Shemeley.
1853. Philip Bowne.	1870. Samuel C. Lane.
1854. William Shinn.	1872. Caleb S. Clunn.
1855-56. Caleb Clothier.	1873. Harold Kelley.
1857-59, 1861. Abel H. Burr.	1874. Philip Bowne.
1860, 1863. S. Blanchard Fairbairn.	1875-79. David H. Aarouson.
1862. Franklin B. Lippincott.	1879. Cole Clunn.

ASSESSORS.

1850, 1861-63. Philip Bowne.	1865-67. Mordecai S. Haines.
1851. Joshua E. Bodine.	1868-69, 1872-73. Joseph Bowne.
1852-54. Twining Folwell.	1870-71. Charles Fort.
1855. Kirkbride Eastburn.	1874. William H. Shemeley.
1856. No record.	1875-78. Samuel E. Rogers, Jr.
1857-59. William R. Willis.	1879. Thomas S. Fish.
1860. David Reese.	1880-81. J. Barclay Gilliaru.
1864. John H. Taylor.	

COLLECTORS.

1850-52. Charles Haines.	1864-69. Abel Haines.
1853-55. Joseph W. Emley.	1870-72. Joseph G. Parker.
1856-58. Josiah B. Pew.	1873-75. Charles F. Hulme.
1859-61. Joshua E. Bodine.	1876-78. Benjamin D. Haines.
1862. Abel Haines, Jr.	1879. Samuel E. Rogers.
1863. Asher B. Kerby.	1880-81. Joseph H. Bowne.

FREEHOLDERS.

1850. Daniel Wills.	1867-68. Benjamin D. Deacon.
Joseph W. Emley.	1869-71. M. S. Haines.
1851. Charles S. Woolman.	1872-74, 1879-80. Benjamin D. Haines.
Samuel E. Rogers.	1875-76. Joseph G. Parker.
1852. Tyler W. Burr.	1877. Joel G. Parker.
1853-54. Samuel E. Rogers.	1878. John Logan.
1855-57, 1864-66. Philip Bowne.	1881. C. Frank Gaskill.
1858-60. Joseph W. Emley.	
1861-63. William G. Deacon.	

TOWN COMMITTEE.

1850.—Samuel Parker, William Pew, Tyler W. Burr, Zachariah Reeves, William K. Armstrong.
1851.—Samuel Parker, Joseph Stokes, Tyler W. Burr, Zachariah Reeves, William K. Armstrong.
1852.—William Clothier, John Fairbairn, Philip Bowne.
1853.—William Clothier, John Fairbairn, Jonathan Hilyard.
1854.—John Fairbairn, Stacy B. Lippincott, Joseph Deacon, Jr.
1855.—Daniel Bodine, Charles Haines, Joseph Deacon, Jr.
1856.—Daniel Bodine, Samuel Shreve, Samuel Bullock.
1857.—Samuel Bullock, Samuel Shreve, Abel Haines, Jr.
1858-59, 1861.—Samuel Bullock, Abel Haines, Jr., Tyler W. Burr.
1860.—Jonathan Hilyard, T. W. Burr, Abel Haines, Jr.
1862.—Tyler W. Burr, S. Bullock, William Woolman.
1863.—Samuel Parker, Sr., Joseph Deacon, Charles W. Asay.
1864.—Joseph Deacon, Charles Haines, William Woolman.
1865-66. Samuel Bullock, William H. Deacon, Samuel F. Lewis.
1867.—Stacy B. Lippincott, Henry B. Burr, David Ferris.
1868.—S. B. Lippincott, H. B. Burr, Charles Haines.
1869.—William G. Lippincott, Charles Haines, Benjamin Gaskill.
1870.—C. Haines, W. G. Lippincott, Hevi Houston.
1871-72.—C. Haines, Samuel Rogers, L. Houston.
1873.—Samuel E. Rogers, Charles Haines, Charles Fort.
1874-75.—S. E. Rogers, James H. Bowne, Mordecai S. Haines.
1876.—S. E. Rogers, Sr., P. B. Lippincott, M. S. Haines.
1877.—M. S. Haines, Philip B. Lippincott, B. D. Hall, W. G. Lippincott, Samuel Sherman.
1878.—R. H. Answorth, S. Sherman, Owen Southgate, W. G. Lippincott, Jr., M. S. Haines.
1879.—Mordecai L. Haines, W. G. Lippincott, Jr., Bradford W. Storey.
1880-81.—William B. Wills, U. Borton, John W. Clothier.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

1850. William K. Armstrong, resigned March 25, 1852.	1872. John Logan.
1852-53. Edward Alloways.	1873. Henry C. Risdon.
1857. Samuel W. Crammer.	1874-76. H. B. Smith.
1858. Henry J. Irick.	1877. B. W. Storey.
1869-75. Gorham O. Hale.	1879. Daniel Ewan.
1871. Edwin S. Woolman.	1881. William A. Fish.

Extracts from Records.—The following extracts of records are taken from the old minute book, and will no doubt be read with interest by future generations. At the first meeting of the township committee, as it was then called, and held on the 16th of 3d mo., we find:

- "The following resolutions passed by the township committee:
- "1st. *Resolved* that 2 horses and wagon on Road pr Day, \$1.50.
- "2d. *Resolved* that the price pr Day for 1 horse and cart on Roads, \$1.
- "3d. *Resolved* that the price pr day for machining \$2.
- "4th. *Resolved* that the price per Day for Scraping Roads \$2.
- "5th. *Resolved* that the price pr day for men .75.
- "6th. *Resolved* that the clerk be authorized to procure two books for the use of said Township, account and minute Book.

"7th. *Resolved* that one dollar be paid by the clerk to John Folwell, Justice, for services rendered at this meeting.

"8th. *Resolved*, that this meeting adjourn.

"ZACHARIAH REEVES.

"LEVI H. ROGERS, Clerk."

The following is a full account of the settlement of accounts between the townships of Northampton, Westampton, and Pemberton, caused by the organization of Westampton township:

"MOUNT HOLLY, April 1, 1850.

"The committee of the township of Northampton, Westampton, and Pemberton met for the purpose of adjusting the accounts of the township, as directed by an act of the Legislature, established the township of Westampton, and organized by appointing Zachariah Reeves chairman of the joint committee. Members present, Samuel Dobbins, Samuel Burtis, Henry Murray, Samuel C. Forker, and William Brown, of Northampton; Richard W. Earl, Stacey W. Budd, William Williams, Charles Bodine, and Samuel R. Gaskill, of Pemberton; Zachariah Reeves, Tyler W. Burr, William Pew, Samuel Packer, and William K. Armstrong, of Westampton.

"On motion, ordered that we proceed to ascertain from the Duplicate the amount of assessment on each of the three districts formerly composed of the township of Northampton.

"On motion, ordered that the chair appoint three clerks to take a minute of the assessments as read off from the duplicate, whereupon Philip F. Slack, of Northampton, Franklin Earl, of Pemberton, and William K. Armstrong, of Westampton, were appointed.

"The board then proceeded to an examination of the duplicate.

"On motion, Samuel A. Dobbins was appointed a committee to procure papers relative to taxes returnable on tax warrant.

"At six o'clock the board, on motion, adjourned to meet again at the house of William E. Bryan, on the 15th instant.

"April 15, 1850.

"At a meeting held at William E. Bryan's, Mount Holly, composed of a majority of the township committees of the three townships, viz., Northampton, Pemberton, and Westampton, Zachariah Reeves appointed chairman.

"1st. Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to report and examine the duplicate.

"Reported amount of debt on notes	\$2100.00
Interest "	114.00
	\$2214.00
Shares of Northampton.....	\$1057.35, Interest \$57.40
Westampton.....	887.91 " 48.20
Pemberton.....	154.74 " 8.40
	\$2100.00 \$114.00=\$2214.00

"2d. Ordered that a committee of three be appointed to examine and report to the meeting the amount on tax warrant.

"Reported the amount in constable's hands.....	\$23.66
" " " "	64.51
Amount of tax-warrant considered good.....	138.20
	\$226.37
"Whole amount of taxables on duplicate of old township.....	\$6505.83
Proportion of taxables on duplicate of Northampton.....	\$3275.64
" " " " Westampton.....	2750.78
" " " " Pemberton.....	479.41
Total.....	\$6505.83

NORTHAMPTON, Dr.

To amount of share of debt on notes.....	\$1057.35
Interest on notes.....	57.40
	\$1114.75 \$1114.75

Cr.

By share of surplus fund.....	\$92.22
" " " sheep "	71.24
" tax-warrant.....	113.98
" share of road tools.....	4.93
	\$282.37 \$282.37

Whole debt of Northampton.....\$822.38

WESTAMPTON, Dr.

To amount of share of debt on notes.....	\$857.91
Interest on notes.....	48.20
	\$906.11 \$906.11

Cr.	
By share of surplus fund	\$77.33
" sheep fund.....	56.44
" tax-warrant.....	95.71
" share of road tools.....	4.24
	<u>\$233.72</u>
	\$233.72
	<u>\$702.39</u>

Settled by the committee of Westampton and released by the committee of Northampton.

PEMBERTON TOWNSHIP, Dr.	
April 15, 1850, to amount of share of debt on notes....	\$154.74
Interest on notes.....	8.40
	<u>\$163.14</u>
	\$163.14

Cr.	
By share of surplus fund	\$13.45
" sheep fund.....	9.34
" tax-warrant.....	16.68
" share of road tools.....	.75
	<u>\$40.23</u>
	\$40.22
	<u>\$122.92</u>

"Settled by the committee of Pemberton and released from Northampton by committee of Northampton.

"On motion of committee ordered that the collector give a note of \$600 to Anna Haines in exchange for a note held against Northampton township for \$600, and borrow a sufficient amount of money to pay the balance due the township of Northampton and interest due the first of June.

"The joint committee, on motion, ordered that the clerks of the townships draw up a written report and final settlement of the joint committee for the townships of Northampton, Westampton, and Pemberton, which was done as follows:

"In pursuance of the directions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled an act to establish a new township in the county of Burlington, to be called the township of Westampton, passed March 6, 1850. We, the subscribers, members of the committees of the townships of Northampton and Westampton met on the 1st day of April instant, and after appointing Zachariah Reeves chairman proceeded to business, and after adjourning from time to time as we thought proper, and after taking into consideration the duplicate of 1849 and the books of the old townships of Northampton, we do, on this 15th day of April, A.D. 1850, make this our report, to wit: That the debt of the said township of Northampton amounts in the aggregate to the sum of \$1637.68, of which sum the township of Westampton shall pay the sum of \$702.39, and that the township of Northampton shall pay the sum of \$935.29; and we do further report that there are available funds in hand as follows: Cash in the hands of the township collector \$183, and in the hands of Joseph L. Warren, constable, \$88.17; on tax-warrant considered good, the sum of \$138.20; township road implements valued at \$10.00; and we do order that the clerks of the respective townships to enter a true copy of this our report in the township books, to remain as a record thereof.

"In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands this 15th day of April, 1850. Signed in presence of P. F. Slack, clerk of Northampton, and Levi H. Rogers, clerk of Westampton.

"ZACHARIAH REEVES, *Chairman*, SAMUEL A. DOEBINS,

"SAMUEL PARKER, SAMUEL BURTIS,

"WILLIAM PEW, WILLIAM BROWN,

"TYLER W. BURR, HENRY MURRY,

"WILLIAM K. ARMSTRONG, SAMUEL C. FORKER,

"Westampton Committee. Northampton Committee."

"I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original report made by the township clerks and accepted by the joint committee.

"LEVI H. ROGERS, *Clerk*."

"At a meeting of the township committee held June 8, 1850, the following were among the resolutions passed:

"1st. On motion ordered that the overseer of the poor be authorized to procure a book at the expense and for the use of the township, and that he make an entry in said book of all persons, and for what purpose that he relieved, at the expense of the township.

"2d. On motion, ordered that \$1469 be raised by assessment to defray the expenses of said township.

"3d. On motion, ordered that the sum of \$300 be raised for school purposes.

"8th. On motion, ordered that Solomon Gaskill be allowed to expend for road purposes \$125, and no more without further orders.

"9th. On motion, that Christopher Johnson be elected constable by the township committee.

"ZACHARIAH REEVES, *Chairman*."

"LEVI H. ROGERS, *Clerk*."

Burial-Places.—There is but one burying-ground in this township, and that located on the south side of the township, north side of Woodpecker Lane, on land formerly owned by Nathaniel Cripps, and deeded by him to the Friends for burial purposes. Among others we find the following inscriptions in these grounds: Samuel L. Haines, born Aug. 30, 1764, died Nov. 19, 1825; Anna Haines, born Sept. 12, 1774, died Oct. 14, 1825; Anna D. Haines, born Nov. 17, 1803, died July 27, 1858; George D. Haines, born April 15, 1799, died Aug. 27, 1858; Samuel N. Haines, born Feb. 15, 1810, died Oct. 19, 1864; Elizabeth H. Tash, born Feb. 25, 1795, died Aug. 13, 1834; Mary Ann Haines, born Jan. 29, 1801, died Feb. 28, 1873; Isaac D. Haines, born Jan. 11, 1817, died Nov. 22, 1876; Susan D. Haines, born March 12, 1797, died Sept. 28, 1881; James Langstaff, born June 16, 1809, died Jan. 9, 1875; Charles Haines, born Feb. 8, 1808, died Dec. 6, 1877; Sarah Dillin, died Sept. 19, 1860; John Newbold Pancoast, died April 13, 1867, aged 35; Samuel Sherman, died Aug. 10, 1881, aged 55; Eliza Smith, died Jan. 3, 1875, aged 65; Lizzie Yarnall, died June 12, 1874, aged 35; Elizabeth Grant, died Dec. 11, 1876, aged 80; David Sharp, died March 5, 1866, aged 73; Susan Rogers, 1874; Mary Ann L. Rogers, 1853; Mary Ann Atkinson, born Feb. 11, 1818, died Aug. 6, 1875; Charles Ewan, born Feb. 29, 1812, died Feb. 23, 1879; Esther A. Dayton, March 17, 1876; Samuel S. Dayton, died Dec. 21, 1878, aged 49; Mary E. Dayton, born Dec. 15, 1858, died Oct. 8, 1879; Joseph G. King, born June 2, 1830, died Feb. 20, 1873; David P. Hozier, died October, 1861, aged 38; Mary Hozier, died December, 1866, aged 78; Ann A. Ward, died Oct. 17, 1854, aged 32; William King, died July 6, 1864, aged 58; Rachael King, died March 9, 1860, aged 36; Isaac Alloway, died June 22, 1850, aged 51; Gideon R. Hozier, died Aug. 15, 1849, aged 59; Susannah Alloway, born April 29, 1800, died Dec. 3, 1873; Susannah Gaskill, died Sept. 16, 1875, aged 91; Annie Frasier, died July 22, 1872, aged 86; Elizabeth Bailie, died Aug. 8, 1845, aged 53; Mary Mitchell, died June 4, 1862, aged 55; Martha Middleton, born Aug. 24, 1825, died May 9, 1877; Jonathan Gaskill, died June 28, 1849, aged 40; Samuel P. Parker, died Nov. 7, 1878, aged 58; Samuel Parker, born September, 1789, died Dec. 10, 1880; Huldah Parker, born Oct. 19, 1791, died Dec. 10, 1860; Rebecca Willits, born Oct. 22, 1772, died Feb. 18, 1864; Twining Folwell, born 1786, died Feb. 27, 1864; Hester Folwell, born 1786, died 1868; Elizabeth Earling, 1779-1870; Rebecca Wright, born 12th mo. 4th, 1805, died 4th mo. 1, 1877; George H. Dubell, aged 20; Elizabeth A. Wonderlin, died May 29, 1877.

This is no doubt the oldest burial-place in this county north of Burlington, and for many years after it was deeded by Cripps to the Friends' Meeting the grounds were cared for, as the Friends' meeting-house then stood on one side of the lot. For the

first half of the present century the grounds were neglected to such an extent that some of those living near and having friends interred there caused some improvements to be made, whereupon the Friends laid claim to the grounds; and in order to keep the grounds "decently and in order," the "Woodlawn Graveyard Company" was formed, with the following-named incorporators: Samuel Parker, James Lippincott, Cornell Stevenson, Edward Nippins, Isaac D. Haines, Susan Alloway, Andrew Davis, Susan V. Haines, Lydia L. Haines, Rachel D. Haines, Mary Ann Haines, and Brazilla D. King.

This company obtained a deed of the property, dated Nov. 29, 1870, from M. S. Pancoast, Rowland J. Dutton, Samuel Williams, William R. Wills, Richard F. Mott, and William R. Bishop, trustees of Friends. The deed conveys lot No. 4, situate to the north of Gaskill's lane. Lot No. 5 also being a part of the old Friends' burying-ground.

The trustees of the Woodlawn Graveyard Company are James Lippincott, Joseph G. Parker, Charles Fort, Andrew Davis, Cornell Stevenson, and Samuel E. Rogers. The annual meeting of the trustees is held on the third Tuesday in August of each year. The first officers of the company were James Lippincott, president, and Samuel P. Parker, secretary and treasurer. The present officers are President, James Lippincott; Secretary and Treasurer, Charles Fort.

Villages and Hamlets.—This township is peculiarly located, being between Mount Holly on the south and Burlington on the north; there is consequently no excuse for a store, tavern, or church within its borders, yet the Friends' meeting-house at Rancocas village is just within the line, but is placed with the village of Rancocas, in Willingborough township.

TIMBUCTOO is a small hamlet on the south border of the township, one and a half miles from Mount Holly. Its inhabitants are nearly all descendants of Ham, who is supposed to have located in Africa, from whence his seed has scattered over the United States.

Educational.—In the division of this township there were but two school districts left in it, viz.:

TIMBUCTOO DISTRICT, No. 33.—This district is situated one and a half miles west from Mount Holly, and its population is composed chiefly of colored people. Total cash received from all sources for 1880 was \$300; value of school property, \$200; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 44; months' school, 6; number of scholars registered, 29; average attendance, 13; capacity of school-house, 50; one female teacher at \$21 per month.

UNION DISTRICT, No. 34.—Total cash received from all sources, \$400; value of school property, \$1500; number of children between five and eighteen years of age, 78; months' school, 9.5; number of children registered, 56; average attendance, 29; capacity of school-house, 50; one female teacher employed at \$30 per month.

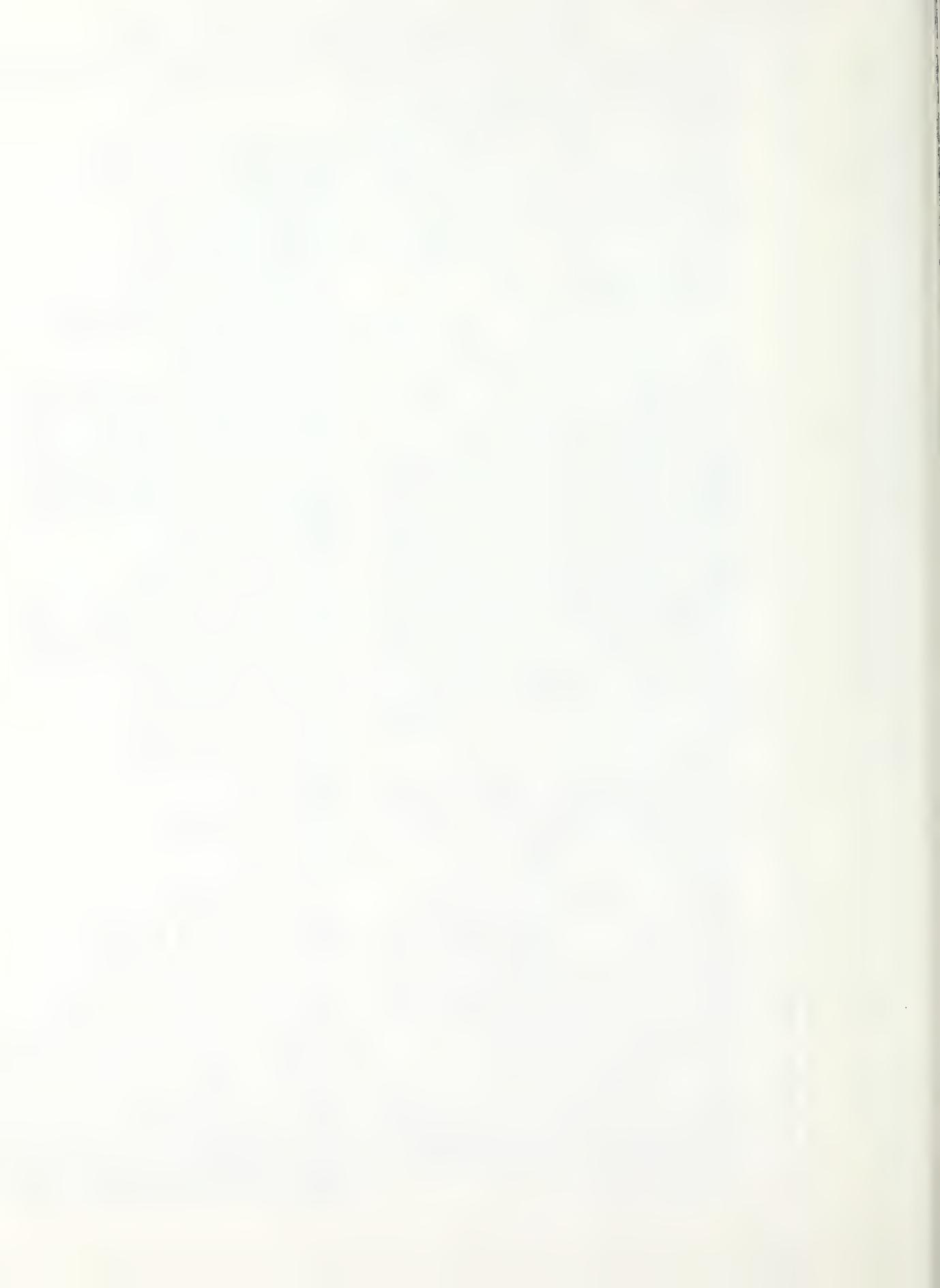
BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

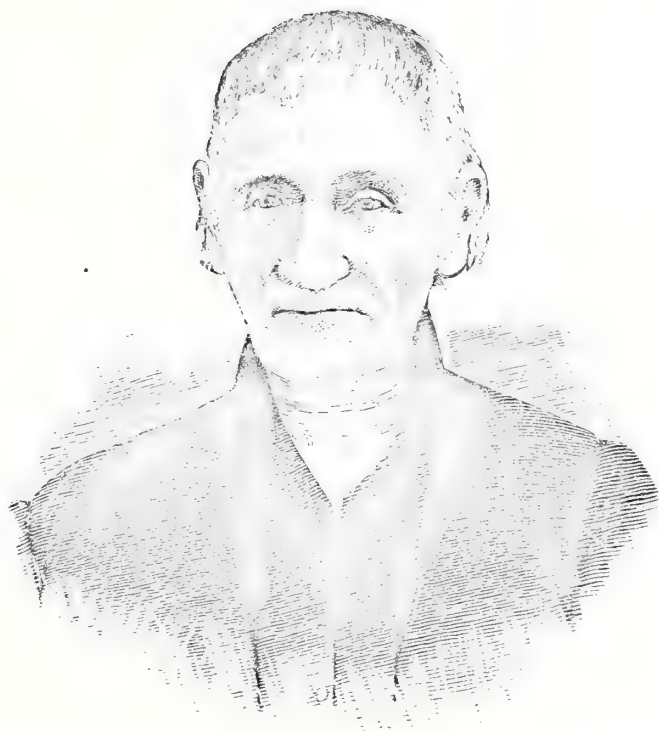
WILLS FAMILY.

William Penn, by deed dated Jan. 22, 1676, conveyed to Dr. Daniel Wills and Thomas Olive one nine-thousandth part of all West Jersey. This deed is in possession of William R. Wills in 1882, and is signed by William Penn. Dr. Daniel Wills located his claim of six hundred acres in the southwest corner of Northampton township, now Westampton, Burlington County, N. J., on the Rancocas Creek, naming the township from the place he left in England. Thomas Olive located his claim adjoining on the Rancocas, naming the township Willingboro', from his native place in England. Dr. Wills came to West Jersey in the ship "Kent," in 1677, delegated by William Penn to purchase land of the Indians as one of the West Jersey proprietors, and to look after the administration of affairs generally. A double silver-cased watch, his amputating saw, lances, and medicine-box, together with a large book, a treatise on the "history of plants," called "Herbal," have been handed down, and are now also the property of William R. Wills, who resides where his ancestor first settled.

Dr. Wills went to Barbadoes to settle his brother William's estate, who had settled there, and while there died, March 26, 1698, and was buried in the Friends' burying-ground there. His children, all of whom were born in England but the youngest, were James, born 1655; Daniel, 1658; John, 1660, July 9th; Samuel, 1667; Mary, 1670; Joseph, 1673; Elizabeth, 1675; and Ann, born in 1677.

John, son of Dr. Daniel, obtained by the will of his father, dated March 25, 1698, six hundred and twenty-five acres of land, lying in the forks of the Rancocas Creek, which his father had purchased of William Biddle and Mary Olive in 1693, it being one-fourth part of the proprietary. The warrant was granted to John Wills by the Council of Proprietors in the fifth dividend in 1740. John sold two hundred and forty-two acres of this land to the children of an Indian king,—Ossolororohen and his two brothers, Teannes and Moonis. John Wills was one of the original proprietors of West Jersey, clerk of the Council of Proprietors from 1712 to 1721, and one of the Governor's council. He died Feb. 17, 1746, having spent his life on the homestead where his father resided before him. He was married three times, and his children were John, born in 1684; Hope, 1687; Daniel, 1689; Jane, wife of Samuel Eves, 1692; James, 1694; Elizabeth, 1697; Ann, 1699; Sarah, 1701; John (2d), 1703; and Rebecca, 1705. Of these children, Daniel is in direct line, and succeeded to the homestead property, where he spent his life. His wife, Elizabeth Woolston, born in 1695, bore him children,—Joseph, born in 1715; Hope, 1721, became the wife of Benjamin Lippincott; Mary, 1723,





Samuel Wills



Henry W. Wills

wife of William Buzby; Daniel, 1725; Hannah, 1728, wife of Caleb Lippincott; John and Jonathan (twins), 1730; Aaron, 1734; and Moses, born in 1737. All of whom settled in the vicinity of the homestead and on parts of it.

Aaron, son of Daniel and Elizabeth Wills, married Rachel, daughter of Henry Warrington, of Moorestown, settled on a plantation adjoining the homestead, but in Willingboro' township, on the Rancocas. He bought in 1767 the plantation of his brother Jonathan, and in 1787 the old homestead of his brother Daniel, who had succeeded to it, and on the latter died in 1805. He was a large land-owner at his death, and had been a representative and thorough-going business man. He had two sons, Joseph and Samuel. To his son Joseph, born Aug. 16, 1761, he willed the plantation he had obtained of his brother Jonathan, owned in 1882 by Henry W. Wills, son of Joseph, hereafter mentioned. This Joseph married Virgin Powell, who was born in 1766 and died in 1810. Their children were Rachel A., deceased, was the wife of Abram Stockton, of Burlington; Joseph P., deceased; Daniel died young; John B., deceased; and Henry W. Wills. Joseph Wills' second wife, Sarah Shreve, whom he married in 1812, died in 1838, and he in 1846.

Henry W. Wills, son of Joseph, born 26th of the 11th month, 1805, succeeded to the home farm, spent sixty-one years of his life there, and virtually retired from business, settling in Medford, where he resides in 1882. He was an active and industrious farmer, and may safely be classed a representative one. Like his father and ancestors, he is a man of good judgment, sterling integrity, a supporter of the worthy local enterprises about him, and a member of the Society of Friends. In 1841 he was united in marriage to Lydia S., daughter of Joshua and Lydia Stokes, of Medford, who died 23d of the 11th month, 1881. Their children are Lydia, wife of Joseph Evans; Joshua S.; Rachel; Anna, wife of Joseph Haines; and Sarah F., wife of Joseph G. Evans.

Samuel, son of Aaron and Rachel Wills, born June 7, 1765, inherited the old homestead, and resided there during his life in the two-story brick house built by his father in 1786, well preserved, and the homestead residence in 1882. He was a quiet and unostentatious man, possessed of good mind, and an active member of the Friends' Society at Rancocas, and of the Monthly Meeting at Burlington, where his family and ancestors worshiped. He was very much interested in gathering historical data, old Indian relics, and genealogical facts regarding his ancestors, and this sketch is largely compiled from his memorandum book. He died Aug. 27, 1854. He married in 1789, Grace, daughter of William and Grace (Allen) Rogers, of Evesham. Grace Allen was a minister in the Society of Friends, and William Rogers was a grandson of John Rogers, the progenitor of the family in New Jersey. Samuel Wills' wife, Grace Rogers, was

a woman of superior judgment and ability, and was greatly interested in home matters. She died Sept. 15, 1825, aged fifty-four years. Their children are Aaron, born in 1791; Hannah, 1793, became the wife of Joseph B. Cooper, of Camden; William, 1794; Ann, 1799, wife of George Williams, of Pennsylvania; and Daniel, born June 26, 1803, died July 20, 1878.

The homestead of Samuel Wills he divided between his sons Aaron and Daniel, the latter succeeding to the homestead part on the Rancocas, the former taking the upper part. Daniel was a representative citizen and farmer. He was a member of the board of chosen freeholders for many years, and one of the founders of the Burlington County Agricultural Society. He took an active part in local politics, and was a firm supporter of the Whig and Republican parties. He worshiped at the Rancocas Meeting, and was a liberal contributor to the worthy enterprises around him. He married in 1828, October 23d, Susanna, daughter of Joseph and Rebecca Richardson, who was born Oct. 23, 1804, and died in 1861. Their children are Ann, wife of Joseph Lippincott, of Moorestown; William R., successor to the homestead and a farmer; Elizabeth R., wife of George D. Hilyard, of New York; Susanna died young; Clayton N., a druggist in Philadelphia, died in 1879, aged forty years; George W. died young; and Hannah C. Wills on the homestead.

Aaron, son of Samuel and Grace Wills, before mentioned as receiving the upper part of the homestead, married, Nov. 16, 1820, Martha Jarrett. He died in his eighty-fifth year. Their children were Samuel, born in 1821; Chalkley J., born in 1823; Charles, born in 1826; Dilwin, born in 1828; Daniel, born in 1831; Susannah, wife of George B. Borton; and Daniel, born in 1835. Of these children, Chalkley J. Wills married Ann, daughter of Benjamin Deacon, of Eayerstown, N. J.; accumulated a large estate in New York as a brick contractor and builder, and died in May, 1881. His wife and seven children survive him and reside at Rancocas.

URIAH BORTON.

The progenitor of the family here, John Borton, was one of the early settlers in what is now Mount Laurel township (formerly Evesham), Burlington Co., N. J. He was a large land-owner, and reared a large family of children. Portions of the original "Borton tract" remain in possession of the family in 1882. Abram Borton, a near descendant from John Borton, resided on the Borton property. His son, Uriah, grandfather of our subject, was born Dec. 1, 1776, and died Feb. 4, 1840, and resided on the Borton homestead, a part of the "Borton tract," extending from the Mount Holly and Moorestown turnpike to Rancocas Creek. His wife, born Aug. 19, 1789, was Mary, daughter of Job and Elizabeth Collins, and granddaughter of John Collins, who was born

in 1749, and resided in Chester township. She died Oct. 12, 1869, and bore the following children,—Joseph, Elizabeth (born in 1803, wife of Charles Haines, of Moorestown), Rachel (born in 1806, wife of William Jessup, of Mount Laurel), Lydia (born in 1809, unmarried), Mary N. (born in 1813, wife of Thomas Evans, of Marlton), Naomi (born in 1816, wife of Nathan Haines, of Evesham), and Amy (born in 1818, unmarried). This family were members of the Evesham Monthly Meeting of the Friends' Society.

Of the above children, Joseph, eldest son, was born on the homestead of his ancestors, near Masonville, April 29, 1800. He was a farmer near the Easton meeting-house for many years, where he remained until March, 1835, when he purchased one hundred and twenty-seven acres on the Rancocas and Burlington road, on the Willingboro' line, in the township of Westampton. The brick house then upon the premises was built by George and Sarah Elkinton in 1765, to which he made a brick addition in 1837. Here he spent the remainder of his life, and died April 9, 1868. He was a representative agriculturist, and a man of honesty of purpose in all the relations of life. He was a member of the Friends' Meeting at Rancocas and the Monthly Meeting at Burlington, where his family also worshiped. His wife, Sarah, daughter of John and Deborah Jessup, of Mount Laurel, was born Nov. 29, 1801, and died Dec. 1, 1861. Her father, son of John and Elizabeth Jessup, died Sept. 26, 1826, aged fifty-three years. Her mother died April 9, 1807, aged twenty-seven years. The Jessup family was among the early settlers of Burlington County. They can be traced back to John Jessup, who married Margaret Wittercer in 1737, and emigrated with his two brothers from England, settling in West New Jersey, between Woodbury and Mantua Creeks. Their children are Deborah (wife of Richard Ezzy, of Franklin Park), Elizabeth C., Mary J. (widow of Chalkley Stokes, of Mount Laurel), Rachel (died in 1876, unmarried), Uriah (subject of this sketch), and Sarah J. Borton.

Uriah, only son of Joseph and Sarah Borton, was born Feb. 5, 1836. He obtained his education in the school at Rancocas and at the Friends' boarding-school at Westtown, Pa. He succeeded to the farm property of his father in Westampton township, before described, partly by purchase and partly by inheritance, and has spent his life a farmer. Mr. Borton retains the common characteristics of the family, unostentation, industry, and self-reliance, is a progressive and intelligent farmer, and his surroundings show the careful work of a systematic farmer. He was united in marriage, May 10, 1876, to Rachel, daughter of Benjamin and Mary (Chapman) Wiggins, of Wrightstown, Bucks Co., Pa. Her father was a farmer, a man well read, and an influential member of the Pennsylvania State Historical Society. Her mother was a daughter of Dr. Thomas Chapman, of Wrightstown, who was descended from

John Chapman, who came from Stanhope, England, to Pennsylvania in 1684. The children of Uriah Borton and wife are Mary and William J. Borton.

CHAPTER XLIV.

WOODLAND TOWNSHIP.¹

Descriptive.—Woodland township was erected March 7, 1866, from Pemberton, Shamong, Southampton, and Washington townships. It is bounded on the north by Pemberton and Southampton, on the south by Randolph and Bass River townships, on the east by Ocean County, on the west by Shamong township. In dimensions it is eighteen miles in length by twelve miles in breadth. This township is the largest in extent and the smallest in population of any in the county, having an area of seventy-three thousand four hundred and fifty-nine acres, and a population of about four hundred. It has several small hamlets within its limits. The New Jersey Southern Railroad passes nearly through the centre of the township running from east to west, with stations at Woodmansie and Shamong.

Natural Features.—The surface of the township is undulating, exhibiting while traveling through the township frequent elevations and depressions. The soil is principally composed of sand with a mixture of gravel, especially in the northern part. Along the line of the railroad farms are all cleared up which produce an average crop. This township, together with the northern half of Bass River and Little Egg Harbor, and also the neighboring townships in Ocean County, is for miles on miles almost one unbroken stretch of pine and scrub-oak barrens. In some of the ancient maps this whole section is put down for students of geography as "Barren Desert."

This township is noted for its prolific cranberry bogs, which is the chief industry of the township; charcoal burning is also carried on to some extent. The principal streams running through the township are the West Branch of Wading River, School Branch, South Branch, and minor other streams and ponds are quite numerous in Woodland township.

Early Settlement.—Samuel and Thomas Richards appear to have been the first and only ones to utilize the valuable iron deposits that were in former times quite numerous throughout the entire township. The Spadwell furnace was established by Samuel and Thomas Richards prior to the Revolutionary war, and during the war they were kept busy casting cannon-ball and shell. This furnace was considered by its operators as one of the best in the county. The iron was of superior quality, and the mines yielded an abundant supply to meet the de-

¹ From Leah Blackman's History of Little Egg Harbor and Vicinity.



Uriah Burton

mand. These mines were worked for several years with good success, but for the past half-century they have not been operated, and nothing remains to mark the prosperity of this antique spot except the many iron scales which have been unearthed by the passers-by.

Abraham Jones settled in Woodland township prior to 1800, and purchased a tract of land in the southern part of the township, and erected a log cabin in which to dwell. He, like few other settlers, turned his attention to manufacturing enterprise, by which he became one of the leading men of Woodland. Soon after he built his cabin and settled his family he built a saw-mill, and in clearing up his lands he drew the oak and pine lumber to his mill, and during the stormy weather he sawed them up, and in two years he had not only cleared a farm which produced prolific crops, but had a well-stocked lumber-yard, and the most substantial dwelling in the township. As the settlement increased, likewise did Mr. Jones' lumber piles decrease. He supplied the surrounding neighborhood with building material from his mill; also shipped large quantities of lumber to various sections of the country, carrying on the business for several years, and then disposed of it to a man by the name of Haines, who operated the old mill for a few years, and then abandoned it.

Abraham Jones, the founder of this ancient saw-mill, remained in the township until his death. He lived to an advanced age and saw his numerous offspring married and settled down. They, unlike their father, did not remain in the wilderness of Woodland township, but sought more thickly-settled localities in different parts of the State, and at present (1882) the name of "Jones" in Woodland township has become extinct.

APPLEGATE.—Two brothers, Alexander and Randolph Applegate, came from Ocean County in the year 1820, and settled in Woodland township. Alexander, the older of the two, purchased a tract of land situated in the eastern part of the township and engaged in farming. When he first settled in Woodland it was a dense wilderness, alive with bear, deer, wild-cats, wolves, and other species of wild animals. Here he sought a spot and built a log cabin, and cleared up a small farm, and commenced tilling the soil. Here Mr. Applegate remained for a half-century until his death. Soon after he came to the township he married Rachel Coleman, who, it is said, was a great help to her husband in a business manner.

Randolph Applegate, like his brother Samuel, experienced no little difficulty in hewing down the majestic oaks and perfecting a settlement, but being an ambitious man, like many other men of his day, he shouldered his axe and felled the heavy timber which had swayed to and fro for the past centuries, and in a short time Mr. Applegate became master of the situation, and ranked among the pioneer settlers of the locality in which he lived. He married Emeline Robbins and remained in Woodland township for

several years, but afterwards sold his property and returned to Ocean County.

REEVES FAMILY.—Daniel Reeves was the first one of this name to settle in Woodland township, although not among the earliest in the township. He was the first to settle in Woodmansie, a small hamlet, which is located on the eastern border of the township. Here he purchased a tract of land and established himself as a farmer. He married Jane Schenck, and reared a family of six children, as follows: Richard, Elizabeth, Hopewell, William, Jane, and Levi.

Richard married Eliza Hawkins, and located at Brown's Mill, and followed the occupation of charcoal-burner.

Elizabeth married George Brewer, who resided at Woodmansie and followed charcoal burning. Their family consisted of Charles, Nancy, Daniel, Jane, George, and Hopewell.

Charles married a Miss Cramer, and resided in the township.

Nancy married Josiah Townsend, and removed to the West, where he engaged in farming.

Daniel married Rachel Ireland, and located at Shamong.

Jane married Samuel Cramer, and moved to Ocean County, N. J.

George married a Miss Applegate, and lived at Halfway.

Hopewell married Charles Penn, and located in Ocean County, N. J., where he followed the pursuits of farming.

First Branch.—Hopewell, William, Jane, and Levi all removed from the township at an early date.

Civil Organization.—According to an act of Assembly dated March 7, 1866, Woodland township is defined to be "all that part of Pemberton, Shamong, Southampton, and Washington townships, beginning at a point where the north branch of Misery mill-stream crosses the Ocean County line; thence along said Ocean County line in a southerly direction to where the line of Bass River township meets said Ocean County line; thence in a southerly direction along the line of said Bass River township to Lawrie's bridge; thence in a southerly direction to the forks of Shoal branch and the main west branch of Wading River; thence in a northerly direction to the corner of Shamong and Southampton townships, where Batsto Creek (so called) crosses the same; thence along the line of the two said townships of Shamong and Southampton to a stone corner to said two townships near Friendship saw-mill; thence in a northeasterly direction to northwest corner of Misery mill-dam; thence up said mill-stream, following the several courses of its north branch, to place of beginning."

Civil List.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Charles B. Rowland, 1866.

John Dellett, 1867-71, 1875-78.

James McCambridge, 1872-75.

Victor Ritzendollar, 1879, 1880, 1882.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

Henry O. McCoy, 1866.
 Andrew D. Lull, 1867-71.
 Daniel Simpkins, 1872.
 N. P. Todd, 1873.

John Scott, 1874, 1875.
 James Reid, 1876-79, 1881.
 Samuel G. Albertson, 1880.
 Samuel I. Perry, 1882.

ASSESSORS.

Christopher Estlow, 1866-68.
 Egbert Humphery, 1869-71.
 Francis R. Estlow, 1872.

Caleb L. Adams, 1873-75, 1880-82.
 George Elliott, 1876-78.
 James H. Todd, 1879.

COLLECTORS.

B. O. Wade, 1866-67.
 William Lull, 1868-72.
 John Delleit, 1874.

Peter Cadwell, 1876, 1877.
 James McCambridge, 1878-82.

CONSTABLES.

James Anderson, 1866, 1867.
 Victor Ritzendollar, 1868-72, 1875.
 James Delleit, 1873-75.

Edward W. Extle, 1877, 1878, 1881, 1882.
 Samuel S. Lutts, 1879.
 A. J. Delleit, 1880.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

Edward Buzby, 1866-68, 1872.
 John Sloan, 1873.
 William Lull, 1874.
 Charles Estlow, 1875.
 James D. Elberston, 1876.

James Burdsall, 1877, 1878, 1880, 1881.
 C. P. Elberston, 1879.
 N. Delleit, 1882.

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

Egbert Humphery, 1866, 1870.
 John Scott, 1866.
 B. O. Wade, 1869.

Samuel Webb, 1871.
 John Elliott, 1872, 1876.
 C. L. Adams, 1874, 1877, 1878-82.

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Joseph Anderson, 1866-68.
 Victor Ritzendollar, 1869-72, &c.
 James Duleit, 1874-75.
 Ivriness Grant, 1876.

Edward W. Extle, 1877-78, 1880.
 Samuel P. Lutts, 1879.
 A. J. Duleit, 1880.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

John Scott, 1866-67, 1873.
 James McCambridge, 1866-78.
 Samuel Hunt, 1866-67, 1869-70.
 George Sloan, 1868-72.
 John Burge, 1868-69.
 Thomas Alloways, 1870, 1874.
 George Pope, 1871-72.
 Edward Buzby, 1871.
 Richard I. Bartlett, 1872.
 I. S. Sooy, 1873, 1876-77.

David Reid, 1874-78, 1881.
 William McCambridge, 1874-75, 1880.
 N. P. Todd, 1875, 1879.
 A. D. Lull, 1876-79.
 John Elliott, 1878.
 John Duleit, 1879, 1882.
 Daniel Simpson, 1880.
 Frank Venable, 1881.
 Victor Ritzendollar, 1882.

Schools.—Owing to this township being sparsely settled it only contains two school districts, respectively Jones' Mill District, No. 95, and Woodmansie, No. 96. The following will show the amount received, with expenditures, etc.: Amount of apportionment from State appropriations, \$572.34; total amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$875; present value of school property, \$2600; number of children of the school age residing in the township, 97; average number of months school has been kept open, 8.5; number of male teachers employed, 1; female, 2; average salary paid males per month, \$30; paid females, \$31.66.

Religious.—The religious interest of Woodland township is as yet in its infancy, there being but one church edifice in the township. In the year 1873, Rev. George W. Cothell came to Shamong and held religious services in the school-house for a period of about six months, during which time he perfected a Presbyterian Church organization, which consisted of

the following individuals and their families: N. P. Todd and family, B. O. Wade and family, Jos. Brooks and family. Services were carried on in the school-house until the spring of 1874, at which time it was deemed expedient to erect a house of worship; a committee was appointed, and steps were at once taken to erect a church edifice. A plot of land was given by Mr. N. P. Todd, and the erection of a church was commenced and completed the latter part of the year. It is of wood, twenty-eight feet by forty-two feet in size. It is substantially built, and with its neatly-furnished rooms, its durable outward appearance, with its tall, tapering spire, it stands before the people of Shamong as a monument of their Christian interest and enterprise. It was dedicated by its pastor, Rev. George W. Cothell. The first board of trustees elected consisted of N. P. Todd and B. O. Wade, who has acted in that capacity since. The church on its completion cost fourteen hundred dollars; value of church property, fifteen hundred dollars; present membership is about twenty-five.

Villages and Hamlets.—**SHAMONG.**—This small hamlet is located in the southern part of township, on the line of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, and contains one Presbyterian Church, two general stores, school-house, wheelwright- and blacksmith-shop, railroad station, and about twenty dwellings.

The first merchant in Shamong was B. O. Wade, who entered upon his mercantile career in 1864, and has carried on the business since.

John Scott erected a store-house here in 1866, and has since carried on the business.

The station agent is D. E. Todd.

H. R. Akers & Co. carry on the manufacture of tin toys on a limited scale.

WOODMANSIE.—Woodmansie is the name of a small hamlet which is located on the eastern border of the township, on the line of the New Jersey Southern Railroad. It contains one hotel, post-office, saw-mill, school-house, and twelve dwellings. The hotel was erected by Richard Bartlett in 1865, who kept the hotel and store for several years, and in 1879 the property was purchased by Alfred Adams, present proprietor.

The post-office was established in 1860, with Christopher Estlow as postmaster. His successors have been R. S. Bartlett in 1865, Charles Burton, and in 1879 Alfred Adams, present incumbent, was appointed.

The railroad station is under the supervision of Alfred Adams.

LEBANON is a small hamlet located in the north-east part of the township, and was founded by Thomas and Samuel Richards in 1851, who erected a large factory for the manufacture of window-glass. These works were operated by Messrs. Richards with marked success, owing to the superior quality of the clear crystal he manufactured. When in full operation he gave employment to one hundred and fifty

men. They also erected about sixty dwellings and saw-mill, which they ran in connection with their glass-works. They carried on the business until about 1866, at which time the timber became nearly exhausted, and they abandoned the factory. In 1881 the property was purchased by Chetwood Giles & Co., of New York City, who leased the saw-mill to Samuel Lee, the present operator. The factory has not been worked to any extent since 1866.

PINE is a small hamlet located in the northwest part of the township, in a farming district, and contains merely a collection of a few farm-houses.

Industrial.—Woodland is especially noted for her superior cranberry bogs, which are situated in the southern portion of the township. Among the most extensive growers of these berries are John Berge, C. E. Dunham, and N. P. Todd. These gentlemen gather large quantities of cranberries from their prolific bogs each year; and large shipments are made to New York and Philadelphia.

The present saw-mill was built by Buckingham & Adams in 1877, at a cost of three thousand dollars. It is supplied with a thirty horse-power steam-engine, and employs seven men. The principal business carried on at this mill is the manufacture of shingles.

Union Forge was established by Thomas and Samuel Richard in about 1800. This forge was located about one mile from Shamong. They carried on the manufacture of pig iron for a number of years and then abandoned it. At this date (1832) no trace of this forge is visible.

Charcoal is also one of the leading enterprises, which is at present carried on to quite an extent in the township.

CHAPTER XLV.

WILLINGBOROUGH TOWNSHIP.¹

FOR names of ships and passengers that first came to West Jersey, names of surveyor-generals, building of Camden and Amboy Railroad, etc., see general history.

Willingborough was settled between the years of 1681 and 1684, by a people mostly of the Society of Friends, who had fled from persecution in England for conscience' sake, who thought to establish an asylum beyond the ocean, and were willing to forego friends, plenty, and the civilized comforts to foster the spirit of religious liberty and constitutional rights in pioneer homes, which they thought would be a more precious legacy to bequeath to their children than the gold of England.

It was for this reason that William Penn, who was at first reluctant, acquiesced in the desire of Byllinge, a much persecuted Friend, to act with Gawen Lawrie

and Nicholas Lucas in planting a colony upon Billing's estate in America, and it is more than probable that Penn's connection with the settlement of West Jersey led to his acceptance in lieu of Admiral Penn's claim upon the crown of the territory of Pennsylvania, which from its adjoining situation made it desirable for many Friends who were then wishing for homes beyond the power and sore persecution of various sects and parties of England.

The "Grants and Concessions" framed by William Penn and the proprietors in England in 1676 for the government of New West Jersey, and which were subscribed to by the freeholders and inhabitants thereof, so alarmed the stringent and unrelenting Puritans of New England, who had preceded the Friends to the New World, that the General Court took action to check the further progress of Penn and his followers, as will be seen by the following letter, lately discovered in Boston, dated "September ye 15, 1682, to ye aged and beloved Mr. John Higginson:"

"There bee now at sea a shippee (for our friend Mr. Esaias Halcrafft, of Lond., did advise me by the last packet that it would sail sometime in August), called ye 'Welcome,' R. Greenway, master, which has aboard an hundred or more of ye heretics and malignants called Quakers, with Wm. Penne who is ye chief scamp, at the hedde of them.

"Ye General Court has accordingly given secret orders to Master Malachi Huxett, of ye brig 'Porpoise,' to way lay ye said 'Welcome,' as near the coast of Cuddee as may be, and make captive of ye said Penn and his ungodly crew, so that ye Lord may be glorified and not mocked on ye soil of this new countree with ye heathen worship of these people.

"Much spoil can be made by selling ye lotte to Barbadoes, these slaves fetch good prices in rum and sugar, and we shall not only do thye Lord great service by punishing thye wicked, but shall make great gayue for his ministers and people.

"Master Huxett feels hopeful, and I will set down the news he brings when his shippee comes back.

"Yours in ye bowels of Christ,

"COITON MATHER."

The ship "Welcome" escaped the kidnappers, or brig "Porpoise," and arrived safely in Delaware Bay, reached New Castle, where Penn landed Oct. 24, 1682.

Near this time, 1682, a large ship of five hundred and fifty tons burden arrived at West Jersey, which ran aground in Delaware Bay. After staying there eight days a favorable wind and tide carried it off, it sailed up the river, and the passengers landed on the Jersey shore between Philadelphia and Burlington. Their provisions were nearly exhausted, and they sent ten miles to an Indian town, near Rancocas River, for Indian corn and peas; the king of this tribe treated them kindly and directed such Indians as had provisions to bring them in next morning, which they did. This was the character of the New Jersey Indians. They welcomed the early settlers to their shore, fed them when short of food, and in many instances kept starvation from their doors, and befriended them in many other ways. The early settlers appreciated this feeling of friendship; they always treated the Indians kindly, honorably, and justly, and they labored to improve his condition and contribute to his comforts.

¹ By Charles Stokes, of Rancocas.

The New Jersey Indians never had cause to suspect treachery or deception on the part of their pale-faced brethren. They lived together in peace and harmony. The settlers were permitted to occupy their locations unmolested. They were never disturbed by midnight attacks or Indian massacres. They pursued a different course from most other colonies, whose history is full of Indian wars and bloodshed.

As will be shown by a map accompanying the present sketch, the earliest and first locations in Willingborough were made upon the Rancocas River as follows: Beginning first against the line between the townships of Northampton and Willingborough, adjoining Daniel Wills' location in Northampton, John Paine, on the 21st of December, 1681, located for the use of Thomas Green two hundred acres of land next adjoining Paine's survey. In December, 1681, in two different surveys, Thomas Harding located two hundred and fifty acres; next adjoining, on Oct. 13, 1682, William Evans located three hundred and twenty-three acres; next adjoining, Robert Hudson located two hundred and ten acres; next adjoining, in February, 1684, Thomas French located six hundred acres; next adjoining, in 1682, John Roberts located sixty-eight acres; next adjoining, on Jan. 12, 1681, Thomas Eves located one hundred acres; next adjoining, in July, 1682, Thomas Olive located one hundred and thirty-six acres; next adjoining, on April 25, 1682, Thomas Olive located five hundred acres, through which location flowed a creek, upon which Thomas Olive erected a mill at a spot eighty yards below the present bridge over the said creek, on the Beverly and Mount Holly Turnpike.

The territory between Thomas Olive's location westward along the Rankokus River to the mouth, thence northeastwardly along the Delaware to the town bounds of Burlington, which district comprehended old Willingborough, was located by Richard Fenimore, Isaac Mariott, Abraham Halin, William Halin, William Pealees, and others, whose surveys are so indefinite in their description that it would be attended with difficulty to draught them together with accuracy. At the present writing none of the aforesaid settlers have descendants within the neighborhood of the locations, or own the title thereto, excepting the descendants of Richard Fenimore.

The location the longest in the name of the family is that of John Harding, which at his death, by deed executed by John Wills, his executor, was conveyed to John Stokes, who came from London, England, when a small boy, with his father, Thomas Stokes. John Stokes married Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Green, and had three children, Mary, John, and Elizabeth. John the second married Mary, the daughter of Jervis Stockdale, a preacher in the Society of Friends, and who came to this country in company with William Penn and others.

John married Susanna Newton, and settled on a

farm in Haycock township, in Bucks County, Pa. Jervis married Elizabeth Rogers, David married Ann Lancaster, Mary married Isaac Newton. Hannah married Jacob Haines, Rachel married Joseph Hackney, and Elizabeth married Robert French, from which marriages most of the Stokes families in America descend.

One hundred and fifty acres of the two hundred and fifty acres of land located by Thomas Harding, and conveyed as aforesaid to John Stokes, has been handed down from father to son, with additional purchases, which comprise most of the locations of William Evans and Robert Hudson to William Stokes, Gen. George H. Stokes, Hillyard, Charles, and Rowland Stokes, descendants and present owners.

In the record of the Monthly Meeting of Friends, held in Burlington in 1681, the following minute is to be found: "It is agreed that the meeting at Ancocas be held at the house of Thomas Harding."

The old mansion-house on the Harding farm was high and beautifully situated on the banks of the Rancocas; for several generations it was the homestead of the Stokes family. The original house was destroyed by fire in about 1800, and was replaced by a frame structure, a part of which is now standing, but the present brick building, which is on the site of the original, was built by David Stokes, and rebuilt by his grandson, Israel Stokes. From its pleasant situation and attractive surroundings it has been a popular summer resort, and bears the name of "Stokingham."

William Franklin, the son of Dr. Benjamin Franklin, owned and resided on the central part of what was Thomas French's location. Then it was mostly covered with wood. He made a park, and stocked it with deer and other game. He was a proud aristocrat, after the English type. He was the last Colonial Governor of New Jersey; was appointed by the crown of Great Britain in 1763. At the time of the Revolution he remained loyal to the mother-country, and soon came in conflict with the new organization of State matters then becoming instituted. He was arrested by order of the Revolutionary body then sitting at Burlington, but refusing to recognize them as having any authority to question him, they banished him in 1776 to one of the New England States, from whence he sailed to England, and never returned. He conveyed the title to his property in Willingborough to his son, Temple Franklin, who occupied it as a farmer. At one time, after the property went out of the Franklin family, it was owned by Maberry McVeigh, who erected the brick building now standing, and established a boarding-school for boys, which was celebrated at that time. Many of the first men of the older generation were educated there. It was known as the "Franklin Park Boarding-School." The place is still known as the "Franklin Park," and is owned by Richard Buzby.

Thomas Olive, who located six hundred and thirty-

Draughted by Chas. Stokes, Surveyor, Ranococas, N. J.

six acres of land and built the mill as aforesaid, was a man wise in council, energetic in business, and distinguished in public life. He came to America in 1677 as one of the London commissioners, as set forth in the chain of title. He served the General Free Assembly as Governor and Speaker. He discharged to the satisfaction of all concerned many public and private trusts. He was prominent in the location of lands and the institution of public and private improvements. He was a preacher in the Society of Friends, was temperate, plain, and unassuming. Henry Armitt Brown, in his eloquent historical oration at the Bi-Centennial Celebration of the city of Burlington in 1877, related the following interesting anecdote: "That when Thomas Olive acted in the quadruple character of Governor, preacher, farmer, and miller, a customer asked, 'Well, Thomas, when can my corn be ground?' 'I shall be at the Assembly next third day,' replied the good man, 'and I shall bring it for thee behind me on my horse.'" This anecdote was told to distinguish between the honest simplicity of pioneer days and the proud spirit of the present era.

The title to the aforesaid major part of the locations made by Thomas Olive in Willingborough afterwards became vested in Benjamin Reidgway, who occupied it for many years; he distinguished himself in township matters, and transacted many public and private trusts. His hospitable mansion on the Olive location was an attractive resort, and whose pleasant and waggish disposition contributed to the pleasure of his many friends. In his more advanced life he sold his estate in Willingborough and moved to Mount Holly, where he departed this life in 1880.

From the mansion-house, which is situate on the Olive location, there is a commanding view of the beautiful farm which surrounds it; it was purchased and much improved by Oliver Parry in 1881, its present occupant, and now bears the name of "Olive Park."

Pioneer Highways, Etc.—Thoroughfares and public highways first claimed the united attention of the early settlers. The first road in the township, tradition states, was the "Salem road, six rods in width," extending a northerly and southerly direction across the township from Burlington to Salem; it was laid out under the government of Queen Anne, and was called the "Queen's highway;" it crossed the Rancocas River by ferry-boats very primitive in their model and construction. The ferry was on the farm of Seth Austin, who is said to have been the last ferry-man at this place. The old ferry-book is said to be in existence wherein are recorded the receipts for ferriage, refreshments, and stimulants, which were then an interesting feature at the ferry.

In the "Acts and Proceedings of the Legislature of West New Jersey between the 25th of November, 1681, and the 21st of May, 1701," is to be found the following act, passed in November, 1681: "Be it also further enacted by authority aforesaid that there

shall be a highway surveyed and set forth between Burlington and Salem, the same to be begun at or before the first day of the second month next, and that twenty men in the whole shall be appointed for the said work, ten thereof from Burlington and ten from Salem."

In 1747-48 there was a road established leading from Burlington to Cooper's Ferry at Camden. This road in 1837 was made the line in dividing the township of Willingborough; this road crossed the Rancocas River at Bridgeboro' by means of a ferry similar to that at the "Queen's highway."

Bridgeboro' Ferry.—In the "Acts of the General Assembly of the province of New Jersey from the 17th day of April, 1702, to the 14th day of January, 1776," is to be found the following:

"And Whereas in Jan 19th 1747-8, it was proposed before the house of Assembly by each of the owners of the land on Rancocas Creek, at the place the said road will cross the same, that they will make and maintain at their own charge and risk sufficient wharfs and causeways from the uplands down to the said creek, with all other accommodations for a good and complete ferry; therefore Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That John Buzby, owner of the land on the east side of said creek, and James Sherrin, owner of the land on the west side of said creek, for them their heirs and assigns, owners of the said lands, do provide each of them one or more good and sufficient Boats or Flats for the keeping a ferry over the said Rancocas River at the place aforesaid; and they and each of them and each of their heirs and assigns, owners of the said land, are hereby authorized and empowered to keep good and sufficient boats and attendants for the transporting or carrying over of Passengers, Horses, Carriages, and other things; and they and each of them shall forthwith after the Publication of this act provide due attendance on the same, and respectively maintain, and from time to time and at all times keep in good repair sufficient and convenient causeways of at least fifteen feet wide upon the surface for passing to and from the Ferry Boats from the landing place on either side, any Law, Usage or Custom to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding, &c."

The Old Bridgeboro' Bridge.—From the following return, subscribed to by the commissioners, dated the 8th day of February, 1793, and recorded in Book A of Roads, in the office of the county clerk at Mount Holly, it would seem that the ferry existed from 1748 to the year 1793, when the toll-bridge was built, viz.:

"We, James Schurman, Archibald Mercer, and John Beatty, Esq., Commissioners, appointed by an act of the Legislature of this State, passed at Trenton the 28th day of November, 1792, entitled 'An Act to empower the Governor of this State to incorporate a company to build a Toll Bridge over Rancocas River,' to fix upon any place on Rancocas River, at the Ferry now kept for crossing said River, on the road leading from the City of Burlington to Cooper's Ferries, or within two miles above or below such Ferries, most suitable and convenient for the Public and least injurious to the navigation of the said river for building a bridge across the same; having viewed the said river near the aforesaid Ferry, as well as the Banks and Landings most likely to answer the description in the said Act; it first appearing to us that fifty or more shares have been subscribed pursuant to the directions of said Act. The Subscribers, Commissioners aforesaid, do deem and adjudge a place on the north side of said River, below the said Ferry now kept by Samuel Franklin. Beginning at a post or Stake fixed on the Tide bank fifty-eight links below a stone in said bank, being in a division line between the lands of William Kemble and the estate of Samuel Kemble, deceased, and 2 chains 80 links below a cedar post on the lower side of the causeway at the said Ferry, and from said stake in a direct line across the said river to a Buttonwood tree, blazed on two sides, standing on the South side of said Bank, two chains and 44 links from the lower side of the wharf now in the Tenure of John Taylor, to be a situation most suitable and convenient for placing the Easternmost or upper side of said Bridge across the said River, and most likely to answer the Intentions of the act aforesaid."

New Bridgeboro' Bridge.—This toll-bridge succeeded the ferry and accommodated the traveling public until 1838, when Charles Stokes and Benjamin Ridgway, of Willingborough, Benjamin H. Lippincott and Levi Borton, of Chester, and Thomas Hancock, of Burlington, were appointed a commission by the board of freeholders of the county of Burlington to build the present pier-bridge, which was constructed at a cost of nineteen thousand five hundred and thirty-seven dollars and fifty-nine cents. Most of the work was done by piece contract. Evan Groom, a stone-mason from Pennsylvania, built the stone piers; Thomas Baker and John H. Braddock did the carpenter-work; Capt. Thomas Deacon and Asa Austin boated the stone; John Matlock and William M. Rogers did the smith-work, and Peter V. Coppuck lettered the bridge and painted the emblem and motto. This bridge at its completion was considered a wonderful structure.

Woodpecker Lane Road.—There was another road of early origin traversing the county from beyond Mount Holly Mount over the route of the present Woodpecker lane, thence on by Friends' meeting-house and graveyard and John Wills' mill, thence through Willingborough over Harding's location by a celebrated Indian spring and school-house near by Thomas Olive's mill to Dunk's Ferry, where is now the city of Beverly. The ferry was established prior to 1745. It enjoyed the reputation of being the best ferry on the Delaware River. On the Jersey side the earliest owner was John Wills. Afterwards it long remained in the Fenimore family, and later in the Vansciver name. The ferrying was done in row-boats open at one end, with a platform or door hung with hinges, so that when the wagons were taken on or off this platform or door was let down to serve as a plank from the gravel shore to the deck of the boat. While crossing it would be fastened to prevent the water from splashing into the boat when the river was rough.

When the horse ferry-boats and steam ferry-boats were introduced at Philadelphia, the accommodations were so much better that Dunk's Ferry lost its patronage and went down.

Stokes' Landing Road.—The road from Stokes' Landing along Franklin Park to where it enters the Salem road was laid in about year 1800. This closed up an old road called "Free lane," a short distance to the east.

The other roads of the township were laid from time to time, as can be seen by referring to the Books of Roads, in the office of the clerk of the county of Burlington at Mount Holly.

Among the ancient and interesting institutions of Willingborough are the Coopertown meeting-house and graveyard. For full and complete history of Coopertown Meeting, see history of Beverly township in this work.

Centreton Bridge.—The building of the Centreton

bridge across the Rancocas, and opening a public road to it along the township line in 1832, was the next work of importance that interested the people of Willingborough.

The board of chosen freeholders having been petitioned by the inhabitants of both sides of the Rancocas River to build a bridge over said river at the end of the line between the townships of Willingborough and Westhampton, on May 12, 1830, they appointed Abraham Merritt, Anderson Taylor, Joseph K. Hulme, Phineas S. Bunting, and James Shreve to be a committee to examine into the propriety of building a bridge over the Rancocas River below the forks of said river, and report to the next meeting.

At a meeting of the board held in February, 1831, the committee aforesaid made the following report:

"That your servants to the appointment met to view the ground on the 4th day of June last, and notwithstanding the day proved very unfavorable, a great number of the inhabitants of the surrounding country on both sides of the river attended who were in favor of a bridge.

"The committee having viewed the three different sites proposed and heard the applicants in favor of each location, and having materially considered the subject, taken into view the highly improved state of the country through which the said river passes from Mount Holly to the old toll-bridge, a distance of about nine miles, the intercourse at present existing between the inhabitants on each side, notwithstanding its difficulties, are decidedly of opinion that the middle site, that on the line between the townships of Northampton and Willingborough, will combine more public advantages than either of the others, and while they are aware that the erection of the contemplated bridge would be a considerable item in the expenditures of the county, they are also sensible that its resources are daily increasing and fully adequate to the undertaking. They therefore recommend that commissioners be appointed to build a bridge across the Rancocas River on the line between the townships of Willingborough and Northampton. All of which is respectfully submitted."

The above report being read and considered, it was

"Resolved, That the report of the said committee be agreed to, and that commissioners be appointed to build said bridge, provided public roads be established within two years from the present time to accommodate said site for a bridge."

Charles Stokes, Benjamin H. Lippincott, Isaac Fenimore, John Larzalere, and Jedediah Middleton were thereupon appointed commissioners to build said bridge. Three of the commissioners, Charles Stokes, Isaac Fenimore, and Benjamin H. Ridgway, met, on the 9th, 18th, and 25th of the 1st month, 1831, to transact preliminary business in connection with the building of the bridge, and at the last meeting on the 25th, owing to the distant residences of the other commissioners, Charles Stokes, the commissioner living nearest, was directed to give his particular attention to the building of the bridge, and was vested with authority to direct the enterprise, which he did, and superintended the driving the piling himself. Samuel Sailor did the carpenter-work; Charles Huff, the mason-work; George M. Kelly, John S. Haines, Elias B. Cannone, John Hankinsons, and William Rogers, the smith-work; Charles Johnson did the painting.

The bridge was completed in 1832, at a cost of eight thousand dollars.

Dunk's Ferry Tract.—In 1752 the tract of land known as Dunk's Ferry contained three hundred and fifty acres. It was then owned by Joseph Fenimore. Joseph Fenimore, by his will dated July 12, 1756, devised the said tract to his eldest son, Joseph Fenimore. Joseph Fenimore, the devisee, died intestate, leaving eight children, viz.: Joseph, Abraham, Sarah, Isaac, David, Samuel, Richard, and Daniel Fenimore. Application was made to the Orphans' Court for a division, and in the term of August, A.D. 1795, the division was approved, and a tract containing seventy-five and one-half acres was allotted and assigned to Joseph, Abraham, and Isaac Fenimore, and Timothy Bishop and Sarah, his wife; and being the same tract which William R. Vansciver became seized by deed bearing date the 24th of March, A.D. 1846, duly executed by Charles Stokes, John W. Fenimore, and Samuel Perkins, commissioners appointed to divide the real estate of which William Vansciver died seized. William R. Vansciver and Elizabeth, his wife, by deed bearing date the 15th of March, 1847, conveyed forty-nine acres, part of the seventy-five and one-half acres, bounded on the east by Dunk's Ferry lane, west by Samuel Perkins, north by the Delaware River, south by the road leading from Burlington to the Rancocas River, to John Dainty, who immediately built a wharf upon the present site of the steamboat landing, which improvement seemed to revolutionize the whole neighborhood. The steamboats stopping several times daily at the wharf, drew to them the farmers who were thickly settled in the neighborhood, with vast quantities of produce, freight, and hundreds of passengers. The place was visited by strangers, who became impressed with the beauty of the location. The afore-said forty-nine acres was laid off for a town and named Beverly, after the first name of Burlington. Lots were rapidly disposed of, and thirty houses erected the first year.

Richard W. Fenimore, who owned land adjacent the village of Beverly in 1847, had it surveyed into streets and building lots, and gave it the name of Churchville, in honor of the large and imposing Episcopal Church about to be erected. The two places are now consolidated, and bear the name of Beverly.

Dunk's Ferry Steamboat Company.—Public spirit became general, there was an earnest effort made in 1850 to establish a steam ferry upon the site of the old Dunk's Ferry; great interest was taken in the enterprise by the inhabitants residing in the neighborhood of both Pennsylvania and New Jersey shores. Acts were passed in 1851, both at Harrisburg and Trenton, incorporating the "Beverly and Dunk's Ferry Steamboat Company." By the Trenton act William Pettit, John Packer, Joseph W. Griffiths, William Soby, Leonard Soby, Caleb Perkins, and Edmund Morris, were declared a body corporate and politic in fact and in law. Books for

capital stock were opened, and more than four hundred shares, at ten dollars per share, were soon taken; among the subscribers were the names of Caleb Perkins, Thomas Hollowell, William Pettit, John Packer, William H. Vansciver, Charles Stokes, Abraham Perkins, William Stevenson, William C. Stokes, William Soby, Richard White, Edmund Morris, Franklin Rabey, Paul Jones, William Bryan, Charles Williams, Samuel Perkins, Jr. The early proceedings of the company promised success, but for some unknown cause the enterprise was abandoned, and Beverly is permitted to remain at this advanced age of public improvements without a ferry.

Beverly and Mount Holly Turnpike.—In 1851 the public-spirited men of Willingborough made application to the Legislature of the State of New Jersey to incorporate the "Beverly and Mount Holly Turnpike or Plank-Road Company." Accordingly, on the 18th of March an act was passed to that effect, and James Tuthill, Wesley Ballenger, William Pettit, Caleb Perkins, Nathan Cobb, Abraham Perkins, Benjamin Ridgway, Jarritt Stokes, Samuel N. Haines, J. L. N. Stratton, Moreton A. Stille, and Edmund Morris were appointed commissioners to open subscription books and receive subscriptions to the capital stock. Stock was rapidly taken, and the building of the road immediately proceeded with. At the first meeting of the stockholders, held at Beverly, on June 5, 1851, Benjamin Ridgway, Nathan Cobb, John L. N. Stratton, John Packer, R. Franklin Raley, James Tuthill, and Jarrett Stokes were elected directors. The board organized by appointing Benjamin Ridgway president; Joseph W. Griffith, secretary; and Dr. William Pettit, treasurer; and William Parry was employed to do the civil engineering. The road was pushed to rapid completion to Mount Holly. The first mile from the Delaware River to Bridge Street was originally handsomely graded, and planked eight feet in width along the centre, and graveled on both sides, making a wide and beautiful avenue. The Beverly and Mount Holly turnpike continues to be one of the finely-improved and attractive drives and thoroughfares in the county of Burlington. The present board of directors are James McIlvaine, Budd Deacon, J. Barclay Hillyard, Richard Buzby, Samuel J. Wills, and Charles Stokes; officers, James McIlvaine, president; and Budd Deacon, secretary and treasurer.

In 1853 there was an effort made to have a bridge built across the Rancocas River at Del Ranco. With this enterprise in view the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, on the 23d of February, 1863, passed an act incorporating the Beverly and Riverton Turnpike and Bridge Company. The undertaking failed for want of support, and was abandoned.

Burlington and Willingborough Turnpike Company.—On the 21st of March, 1855, the Legislature incorporated the Burlington and Willingborough Turnpike Company, whose road extended from the

city of Burlington on a line across the township of Willingbrough to the pier bridge over the Rancocas River. This turnpike was built and worked for several years, but owing to the distant location of good gravel and for other expensive causes the turnpike was abandoned and the charter given up.

Centreton Turnpike Company.—On Feb. 26, 1855, the Legislature of New Jersey passed a law entitled "An Act to Incorporate the Centreton Turnpike Company."

In Section 1 of said act appear the names of Ezra Haines, Daniel Wills, John C. Broome, John Borton, Joseph Hollingshead, George M. Kelley, Henry Warwick, Amos Cox, Charles Johnson, William H. Rogers, Elton Rogers, Samuel J. Wills, Abraham W. Engle, Joseph Hilton, William Brown, Chalkley Stokes, and Charles Stokes, individuals who were prominently identified with the origin of said company. Charles Stokes served the company as president to the time of his death, the 27th of the 2d mo., 1882.

Section 2 of said act further says the roadway extends "along the road leading from Centreton through the farm of Joseph Hollingshead and others, from a stake in said road in the village of Centreton, to its junction with the Mount Holly and Moorestown turnpike, and also along the road from its junction with the Centreton and Moorestown road aforesaid, in the said village of Centreton, to where it crosses the Mount Holly and Moorestown turnpike aforesaid at Five Points," which description sets forth the jurisdiction of the original charter of the company.

On March 5, 1857, the Legislature aforesaid passed a law entitled "A Supplement to the Act entitled An Act to Incorporate the Centreton Turnpike Company." Section 1 of said supplement reads as follows, viz.: "The directors of the Centreton Turnpike Company shall have power to build a turnpike road along the road leading from the Mount Holly and Beverly turnpike road in the village of Rancocas to a stake in said road five feet north of the abutment of Centreton bridge," which is now the township line between Willingbrough and Westhampton townships, under the same rights and privileges set forth in the original charter.

William Parry did the civil engineering. The company built the road in a finished manner. It has been splendidly kept, and from its central location it contributes much to the attractions of Burlington County. Albert and Richard Hansell, of Willingbrough, are prominently identified with the company and its successful management.

Burlington and Beverly Turnpike Company.—On the 16th of March, 1858, the Legislature passed an act incorporating the "Burlington and Beverly Turnpike Company," the road-bed running in a course parallel with and near the Delaware River from a point in the Burlington and Willington turnpike to the city of Beverly. This turnpike was pushed to

rapid completion. It was well made, has always been well kept, and from the improved and beautified condition of the country through which it passes, teeming with fruitful fields and handsome residences, attractive out-buildings and beautiful lawns, it is the most popular drive in the county.

Prominent Families of Willingbrough Township.—Among the prominent families in the lower end of old Willingbrough in 1858 were the Perkinses, Marters, Fenimores, Vanscivers, Heislars, Joneses, Weigands, and Adamses. They distinguished themselves as good citizens and successful farmers, and contributed most to the improved condition of the agricultural section of the river end of the township.

The Perkinses trace their ancestry to William Perkins, who sailed for America with the first commissioners in the ship "Kent," Gregory Marlow, master, in 1677. Smith, the early historian, in speaking of him says, "Perkins was early in life convinced of the principles of Friends, called Quakers, and lived well in Leicestershire, but seeing an account of the country wrote by Richard Hartshorne, and forming views of advantage to his family, tho' in his 52nd year, he, with his wife, four children, and some servants, embarked in the ship. Among the latter was a one Marshall, a carpenter, particularly servicable in fitting up habitations for the new-comers." William, the head of the family, died on shipboard; Mary, his widow, located five hundred acres of land adjoining John Cripps' and R. Fenimore's surveys at Mount Holly. Here tradition says the children grew to maturity, and afterwards settled in old Willingbrough township, with which section they have been identified from its earliest history, having distinguished themselves in most of the active and honorable walks of business life.

Jacob Perkins, a direct descendant of William, and of the fourth generation, distinguished himself as an officer in the Revolutionary war, or war of the colonies, in the service of West New Jersey. He bore the rank of major. His name is prominent in the historical records entitled "The New Jersey Officers in the American Revolution," and "Minutes of the Council of Safety of New Jersey in 1777."

Abraham Perkins, a direct descendant of Maj. Perkins, distinguished himself in public life. He was an intelligent and popular man, and enjoyed the reputation of being a sure candidate for election. He was a Jeffersonian-Jackson Democrat in principle, and was never known to suffer a defeat at the polls. He was elected the first mayor of the city of Beverly. He was elected city treasurer for nine successive years. He served his county for four years in the board of freeholders, and represented his district in the Legislature of the State during the sessions of 1870 and 1871. He married Ann Vansciver, and had seven children, namely, Dr. Jacob, Henry, William, Martha, Sarah, and Harriet. Dr. Jacob Perkins resides in the city of Beverly; when a young man he distinguished

himself in the war of the Rebellion. He entered the United States service as first lieutenant in Company G, Twenty-third New Jersey Regiment, from which position he was promoted and made the adjutant of the regiment. On his return from the war he commenced the practice of dentistry in Philadelphia, and is now prominent in the profession and is a valuable and useful man in his home neighborhood. He married Margaret Brown, and has six children, namely, Jacob Louis, A. Rittner, J. Ridgway, Naphy, Margaret Harriet, and Julia, who married Hillyard Stokes.

The Fenimores have been a prominent family in old Willingborough. The name of John W. Fenimore, deceased, is prominent in the history of the township, county, and State. He was active in the official proceedings of the township, was high sheriff and judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county, which last position he occupied at the time of his death. He was elected three times to the State Legislature, which body he served as Speaker. He did much other public business; was intrusted with the settlement of many estates, and always enjoyed the confidence of the business public. His son, Charles R. Fenimore, succeeds him as a valuable and useful man in the neighborhood.

The Adamases have been identified with the township from a very early date; they are the descendants of John Adams, who sailed from London in the ship "Griffin," in 1675, in company with John Fenwick and others, and first settled at Salem. Adams being a young man afterwards married one of Fenwick's daughters, from which union descend the Adamases of New Jersey.

The descendants of Charles Marter, whose name stands prominent in the past, are fine men, both mentally and physically. They are good farmers, attended well to business, and have been successful. They are among the prominent families of the present township of Beverly. They own much of the land, and occupy highly improved farms. E. Budd Marter and Edward Marter both have distinguished themselves in public life.

George, John, Peter, and Marcus Heisler were the heads of the present Heisler families in Beverly and Willingborough. Their descendants are among the industrious and good citizens of the township. The old families of Willingborough are not remarkable only for their industry and stability, but also for their physical development. With few exceptions, all are noble specimens of physical men.

Civil Organization.—The seat of government of the township of Willingborough was held in a very ancient structure, an old school-house standing a short distance to the northeast of the present Town Hall, upon the same lot, one rood of land, which tradition says was conveyed to the public for school purposes, at an early period before the institution of public schools, when parents individually bore the

expenses of their children's education. The lot of itself was of no use for school purposes; therefore the educational authorities proposed to the township to jointly build a house to be used and maintained as common property, the township to use it for governmental purposes, and the public for educational, which custom has been harmoniously observed to the present day.

In this rickety old school-house did our forefathers meet from the early settlement of the township to discharge their official duties as good citizens. In looking back since 1808 for the names of those who have served the township as officers, we see that Benjamin E. Ridgway served the township as clerk from 1808 to 1817; Joseph White, during 1818; Charles Stokes, from 1819 to 1843; Daniel Buzby, from 1844 to 1847; Joshua R. Moore, from 1848 to 1851; Jacob A. Vansciver, from 1852 to 1853; John P. McElroy, during 1854; Daniel Buzby, from 1855 to 1857; and John P. McElroy, during 1858.

From the early records of the township, it appears that previous to 1852 the township elected annually two freeholders.

In 1809, '10, '11, '12, and '13, Robert Lucas and Isaac Perkins were elected; in 1814, '15, '16, '17, and '18, Benjamin E. Ridgway and Isaac Perkins were elected; in 1819, Benjamin E. Ridgway and Joseph Watson; in 1820, Benjamin E. Ridgway and Israel Stokes; in 1821, '22, and '23, Benjamin E. Ridgway and Isaac Perkins; in 1824, Benjamin E. Ridgway and Richard Fenimore; in 1825, Benjamin E. Ridgway and Paul Wilmerton; in 1826, Isaac Perkins and Israel Stokes; in 1827 and '28, Amos Buzby and Charles Stokes; in 1829 and '30, John W. Fenimore and Charles Stokes; in 1831, '32, and '33, Benjamin Ridgway and Charles Stokes; in 1844, Charles Stokes and John W. Fenimore; in 1845, John Borton, Jr., and John W. Fenimore; in 1846, John W. Fenimore and Isaac P. Fenimore; in 1847, John E. Brown and Isaac P. Fenimore; in 1848 and '49, Jervis S. Smith and Isaac P. Fenimore; in 1850, Isaac P. Fenimore and Robert W. Haines; in 1851, Benjamin Buzby and Isaac P. Fenimore; in 1852, Richard F. Wilmerton; in 1853 and '54, Paul Jones; in 1855, John Packer; in 1856, Samuel C. Deacon; in 1857 and '58, Isaac P. Fenimore.

About this time occurred the most important change in the history of Willingborough township. Prior to the building of the towns on the Delaware River, the township was almost entirely peopled with agriculturists. In 1858 Philadelphians and other strangers formed a majority of the inhabitants, and manifested a disposition to control township matters agreeably to their desires and conveniences. The old inhabitants of the township were compelled to submit to indignities as well as injustice. The polls were removed within the limits of the city of Beverly, and the plain and unostentatious citizens who had lived in the township all their lives and their fathers be-

fore them were challenged on presenting their ballots at the polls by upstarts, as they called them, who had lived in the township but a year or two. The inhabitants of Beverly, who represented nearly half of the taxable property of the township, in their recent charter had themselves exempted from taxation for the repairs, etc., of roads outside of their city limits, thus throwing the burden of township expenses upon the farmers, and at the same time divesting them of authority in town-meeting.

Statistics of the Township to 1858.—In 1808 the number of votes cast was 93; in 1812 the number of votes was 96; in 1832, 121 votes; in 1852, 314, and in 1858 the number was 403, which shows the rapid increase since the emigration, which began about 1832. In 1858 the value of taxable property in Beverly City was \$475,630. The value of all the taxable property of the township outside of the city of Beverly was \$586,332, which figures show the cause of dissatisfaction on the part of the old residents.

Division of the Township.—A desire soon began to manifest itself among them for a separation, and at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Willingborough, held at the town-house on the 2d day of 2d mo., A.D. 1858, pursuant to public notice, Benjamin Ridgway was called to the chair, and Jarrett Stokes appointed secretary.

The call for the meeting was read, and remarks thereon were made, and the following resolutions were drawn and introduced by Jarrett Stokes. They were read, deliberated upon, and adopted, as follows:

"Resolved, That the Inhabitants of the Township of Willingborough have become too numerous to transact the township business in their corporate capacity at their Annual and other Town Meetings with convenience and good order, and with proper regard to the interests of the Township.

"Resolved, That it would be for the advantage of all concerned that Willingborough be divided into two townships, and that the lines of the City of Beverly would make a suitable division.

"Resolved, That Paul Jones, Charles Stokes, Joshua R. Moore, Benjamin Ridgway, and Andrew Manderson be a committee to have charge of the subject, and take all proper measures that an Act be passed by the Legislature of this State for a division of the Township by the lines of the City of Beverly aforesaid."

The committee appointed to the service draughted a bill, took it to Trenton, and had it properly presented to the Legislature. A vigorous opposition to the bill visited Trenton to prevent its passage. John L. Linton was the principal opponent; he served his constituency faithfully, he labored hard for the withdrawal of the bill. Charles Stokes, Benjamin Ridgway, William Stokes, Charles Peart, and A. H. Nichols were the active advocates. The bill after its first reading was referred to the proper committee. The opponents and advocates of the bill were heard. The committee fixed the line of division in the middle of the Burlington and Bridgeboro' turnpike, and reported it back favorably to the House. The bill was placed upon the clerk's table, with many others, to be taken up in its regular order. In the mean time the bill mysteriously disappeared. It was represented

either lost or stolen; the opposition also disappeared. The advocates at first considered their position more embarrassing than it afterwards resulted. Charles Stokes, who had a copy of the original bill at his home, quietly dispatched a messenger after it. But a short period elapsed before a true copy of the bill was again upon the clerk's table, with no one present to oppose it. It passed both houses the same day, March 1, 1859, was placed in the Governor's hands for his signature in the evening. A copy of the act, viz.:

"AN ACT to divide the township of Willingborough, in the county of Burlington, into two townships.

"WHEREAS, The inhabitants of the township of Willingborough, in the county of Burlington, have become so numerous that it is impracticable for them to meet and transact the township business at their annual and other town-meetings with convenience and good order in one assembly; for remedy whereof,

"1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the township of Willingborough, in the county of Burlington, shall be and the same is hereby divided into two townships in the following manner, that is to say, all that part of the said township south of the southerly line of the Burlington and Bridgeborough turnpike road shall constitute and be known as the township of Willingborough; all that part lying north of the southerly side of said turnpike road shall constitute and be known as the township of Beverly.

"2. And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of the township of Willingborough are a body politic and corporate in law, and shall be styled and known by the name of 'the inhabitants of the township of Willingborough, in the county of Burlington,' and shall be entitled to all rights, authority, privileges and advantages, and subject to the same regulations, government, and liabilities as the inhabitants of the other townships in the said county of Burlington are or may be entitled or subjected to by existing laws of this State.

"3. And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of the township of Beverly are constituted a body politic and corporate in law, and shall be styled and known by the name of 'the inhabitants of the township of Beverly, in the county of Burlington,' and shall be entitled to all rights, powers, authority, privileges and advantages, and subject to the same regulations, government, and liabilities as the inhabitants of the other townships in said county of Burlington are or may be entitled or subjected to by existing laws of this State.

"4. And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of the township of Willingborough should hold their next annual town-meeting at the town-house in the said township on the second Third day of Third month (March) next.

"5. And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of the township of Beverly shall hold their first town-meeting at the town hall in the city of Beverly, in the said township, on the second Third day in the Third month (March) next.

"6. And be it enacted, That the town committee of the townships of Willingborough and Beverly shall meet on the Second day (Monday) next after the annual town-meeting, in the said townships of Willingborough and Beverly, at the town-house, in the township of Willingborough aforesaid, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and then and there proceed by writing, signed by a majority of those present, to allot and divide between the said townships all properties and moneys on hand or due in proportion to the taxable property and ratables as taxed by the assessors within their respective limits at the last assessment, and the inhabitants of the township of Willingborough and the inhabitants of the township of Beverly shall be liable and required to pay their just proportion of the debts, respectively, if any there be, and if any of the persons comprising either of the township committees should neglect or refuse to meet as aforesaid, those assembled may proceed to make the same division, and the division of a majority of those present shall be final and conclusive."

Approved March 1, 1859.

According to the fourth and fifth sections of the above act, the two townships elected three respective township committees. In compliance with the sixth section of the aforesaid act, the two township committees met in joint session at the town-house, in the

township of Willingborough, on the 14th of March, 1849. Present, Charles Stokes, James S. Hansell, and Richard Lundy, on behalf of Willingborough, and John W. Fenimore and Charles Marter, on behalf of Beverly. John W. Fenimore was chosen chairman, and Silas Warner and John S. McIlroy clerks. In the apportionment of the assets and liabilities of the original township, thirty per cent. was apportioned to Willingborough, and seventy per cent. to Beverly. The old records belonging to the township were placed in John W. Fenimore's custody, with directions to deposit them in the county clerk's office at Mount Holly, to be kept there as common property, that all might have free access to them.

All business of joint character between the townships being satisfactorily concluded, quiet again existed in the township of Willingborough, and township matters assumed their regular course.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

1859. Silas Warner.	1871-72. Evan Buzby.
1860-63. Samuel W. Buzby.	1873-74. Lewis C. Wylie.
1864-66. William W. Scattergood.	1875-76. R. Corson Ely.
1867-69. Isaac H. Bishop.	1877-82. Charles Stokes, Jr.
1870. Richard R. Lippincott.	

ASSESSORS.

1859-60. Joseph Wills.	1869-70. Newton A. Perkins.
1861-63. William Rupel.	1871-73. Joseph E. Bishop.
1864-66. Lewis Fish.	1874. Edward R. Vansciver.
1867-68. Charles H. Wills.	1875-82. Joseph L. Bishop.

COLLECTORS.

1859-60. Daniel Buzby.	1870-71. William Rogers.
1861-63. William N. Stockton.	1872. B. Frank Bishop.
1864-66. Joseph Lundy.	1873-75. William W. Scattergood.
1867-69. Benjamin F. Bishop.	1876-82. Joseph Lundy.

FREEHOLDERS.

1859-62. Benjamin Ridgway.	1875-82. Joseph Wills.
1864-66. Jacob A. Vansciver.	

The names of individuals who have been prominent in the business affairs of the township, and who have served in the township committee, are Charles Stokes, James S. Hansell, Jarret Stokes, Joseph Rogers, William Stokes, Caleb A. Vansciver, Israel L. Stokes, George Wolf, Samuel E. Stokes, Timothy M. Bishop, and Charles Stokes, Jr., James L. Kemble, Isaac F. Bishop, and Howard Wills.

POPULATION.

Population of Willingborough in 1860.....	643
" " " " 1870.....	750
" " " " 1875.....	690
" " " " 1880.....	743
Number of polls of Willingborough, 1864.....	135
" " " " 1876.....	166
" " " " 1880.....	182
Amount of tax, duplicate for 1860, including polls.....	\$727.50
" " " " 1870, " ".....	4198.95
" " " " 1880, " ".....	3252.79

The first special thing to claim the attention of the township was the old town-house. At the town-meeting held the 13th day of 3d mo., 1860, the following resolutions were passed:

"Resolved, That the township committee of the township of Willingborough be authorized to join with the Trustees of the Town-house School to build a new or alter and repair the Town-house, as may seem best in their judgment.

"Resolved, That the expenses of Building or Repairing shall be borne part by said Township, and part by said school, each to pay one-half the expense, and that the Township Committee be authorized to order a sufficient amount of money to be raised to pay their part of the expense."

Town-House.—Civil war breaking upon the country and heavy taxation attending it, the building of a new town-house was lost sight of until 1866, when Jarrett Stokes, Peter Keen, and Israel L. Stokes, the township committee, moved in the matter and erected the present brick building, at a cost to the township of nine hundred and ninety-five dollars. Peter Keen did the carpenter-work, and Henry Haines the mason-work.

Willingborough in the War of 1861-65.—When the Rebellion was openly avowed, ordinances of secession declared by the Southern States, and after the bombardment of Fort Sumter on the 12th of April, 1861, the loyalty and patriotism of the North was stirred to fever-heat. Young men and old men flocked to the proper offices and enrolled their names as volunteers in the United States service. They were strangers to the horrors of war and the terrible reality of battle, that piled hundreds of volunteers into one grave, and sent gloom, melancholy, and desolation throughout the nation's homes.

Willingborough township joined in the patriotic excitement; in proportion to her population she enrolled as many volunteers as any township in the county of Burlington. In 1861, Company C of the Tenth New Jersey Regiment, in command of Col. William Bryan, of Beverly, led to the field several of Willingborough's young men, among whom were Theodore Rodman, Benjamin Rodman, William Alloways, Joseph Hunt, Thomas Bullock, and Charles Wells. Theodore Rodman, Joseph Hunt, and Charles Wells were captives in the notorious Andersonville prison; Charles Wells died there of starvation.

Also among the first to volunteer in their country's service from Willingborough were Richard R. Lippincott, Amos, Milton, and George Hansell (brothers), John M. Wells, Reding Rogers, all of whom served throughout the war, were in most of the severe engagements, distinguished themselves as good soldiers, and, with the exception of Reding Rogers, escaped death, and received honorable discharges at the close of the war.

Richard R. Lippincott while in the army composed the poem "On the Shores of Tennessee," which during the war had a national popularity as a patriotic song.

Again, in the summer of 1862, in response to a call of the President for volunteers, Joseph R. Ridgway, of Willingborough, a young man of twenty-one years, of wealth, intelligence, position, and promise, joined the army, contrary to the appeals of an indulgent father and an affectionate mother. He offered his services in defense of the Union in the capacity of a captain of a company of volunteers. As soon as it was known that he was enlisting a company the young men of the neighborhood of Willingborough, Beverly,

and Cinnaminson were anxious to be his subordinates, and within a few days his company was made up of the brave men of the townships. Capt. Ridgway commanded Company G, of the Twenty-third New Jersey Volunteers. He evinced remarkable ability as a leader and was brave to a fault, and received a rebel bullet while leading a desperate charge at the battle of Fredericksburg, on the 13th of December, 1862. His remains were embalmed; his funeral was from his home, and was attended by a great number of his friends and admirers. He was buried in the Friends' graveyard at Rancocas. His loss was mourned by the men under his command, and his courage and fame lives fresh in the memory of his comrades. Upon the organization of their fraternal organization, the Grand Army of the Republic, the post stationed at Beverly was named in his honor and memory.

By 1864 the country became almost drained of volunteers. The heavy losses upon the fields of battle kept the President making calls for recruits to the amount of three hundred thousand at a time. Volunteers being slow to respond, the inhabitants of Willingborough became much alarmed at the prospect of a draft to procure men to fill up the quota of the township. To decide on what to do, a special meeting of the inhabitants of the township was called at the town-house, and a committee was appointed to devise means by which money could be raised to procure substitutes. Jarrett Stokes, one of the committee appointed, drafted a bill, entitled "An Act to authorize the inhabitants of Willingborough, in the county of Burlington, to raise money by taxation to pay bounties to volunteers," took it to Trenton, and on March 16, 1864, it became a law.

Under its provision, by the report of the township committee to a special town-meeting, bearing date 14th day of February, 1865, the tax duplicate of the township for 1864 amounted to \$7570.72, when at no previous time had it been more than \$2122.66. The tax-payers agreed to suffer this heavy taxation rather than endanger their lives and liberty.

By the same report it appears that Wallace Lipincott, of Delran township, was employed as an agent to procure volunteers for the township wherever they could be bought. In the same report the same items appear: 5th mo. 9th, to cash paid for two recruits, \$383.43.

The demand of the general government upon this township for thirteen recruits for the army of the United States, to be furnished before the 15th inst., and if the township failed to furnish them, that a draft would be made from among the inhabitants, stimulated all, women as well as men, to immediate action,—women fearing their husbands and sons would be forced into the war and their lives hazarded upon the field of battle.

At a meeting of the township committee, held on the 23d of the same month, township bonds were

given to the amount of eight thousand dollars to raise money to fill the quota of men. One thousand dollars was borrowed from Mary N. Adams, and seven thousand dollars from Granville Stokes.

The report of the management of the township committee, as represented in the report for the preceding year, was unanimously approved. In the township committee's report at the annual town-meeting, held March 14, 1865, the following item of expenditure appears, viz.: "To cash paid for ten additional recruits to complete the quota of thirteen men under the last call of the President, \$7022.50."

The township by pursuing the foregoing course always avoided a draft, and protected its male citizens from the then rigorous demands of the national laws.

Educational.—On the 10th of April, 1865, when Lee's surrender was announced, joy burst forth throughout the land; the direct dangers and demands of war were at an end, and township authorities began to direct their attention and proceedings to internal subjects. The first prominent subject to claim their attention was that of public instruction. By 1867 a revolution in school matters had become instituted. On the 21st of March, 1867, a bill passed the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An Act to establish a system of public instruction."

The act was repugnant and arbitrary in the minds of many of the old citizens throughout the State; they believed it to be usurpation on the part of the Legislature, and at variance with the Constitution of the State.

On the 22d day of April, 1867, a special town-meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Willingborough was called at the town-house for the purpose of deciding on the proper course for the township to pursue in regard to the aforesaid act.

Among other things it was unanimously agreed that this act imposed new and untried responsibilities upon the township, and to a great extent takes the education of children from under the control of parents and guardians, and places it in the hands of a State Board of Education. So repulsive was this idea to those present that after a sober consideration of every feature of the act, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That the education of our children is a sacred trust, not to be wrested from their parents consistently with a republican form of government.

"Resolved, That all moneys from time to time appropriated to constitute a State fund for educational purposes by the Constitution of this State has been wisely withheld from legislative control, further than to direct the income thereof for the equal benefit of all people of the State.

"Resolved, That a portion of the surplus revenue belonging to the county of Burlington by virtue of a contract entered into in the year 1837, by which the county assumed obligations to the State to repay it upon certain conditions in said contract named, and upon no other conditions than so named can the State exercise control over it either for school or any other purposes.

"Resolved, That the practice of the board of freeholders of this county of distributing the income of this fund among the townships, to be dis-

posed of as the inhabitants in town-meeting assembled may direct, is wise and judicious, in accordance with law, and should be continued.

"*Resolved*, That all funds raised by taxation or otherwise for school purposes belong equally to the whole people, and laws that would require parents to surrender their children into the hands of strangers to be educated in a manner not approved by them, and make this a condition upon which they can be benefited by such fund, but that such funds be for the benefit of only such as will thus surrender their children, is in every sense of the word unjust, and a system of education based upon principles of injustice must be charged with detriment to the morality of such as receive it, and a foundation laid for a class of citizens with very imperfect notions of the rights of property, and taught to believe that the hard earnings of others may with impunity be taken to maintain them and their children in idleness.

"*Resolved*, That the act to establish a system of public instruction passed at the late session of our Legislature does not meet with the approval of this meeting in many of its provisions, and, rather than voluntarily place ourselves under its requirements, we cheerfully forego our just claim to a share of the sixty thousand dollars authorized to be taken from the State Treasury.

"*Resolved*, That the two hundred dollars directed to be raised for school purposes at our last town-meeting, and two hundred dollars additional, be appropriated out of the township funds, and, together with our share of the income of the State school fund and surplus revenue, be divided, as heretofore, among our schools, for the equal benefit of all of the people of the township.

"*Resolved*, In order that the guarantee in the Constitution of State may be maintained which was intended to secure us the inalienable right to acquire and possess property, and that no sanction be given to the immorality of taking one man's for the benefit of another without his consent, the act above referred to should be repealed, or so modified as to recognize the just rights of all the citizens of the State.

"*Resolved*, That the collector of the township be directed to hold such moneys as are raised by tax for school purposes in this township, the income of the surplus revenue, and this township's share of the forty thousand dollars appropriated from the State school fund for the purpose of school education, and for the equal benefit of the children in the township between the ages of five and eighteen years.

"*Resolved*, That the aforesaid sums, and such other moneys as may be under the control of the township for educational purposes, be equally appropriated for the benefit of all the children of the township, in the ratio of the number of days they attend school, provided no one shall receive more than sufficient to pay his or her school bill.

"*Resolved*, That John Stokely, Isaac F. Bishop, and James L. Kemble be a committee to ascertain the number of children between the ages of five and eighteen years that patronize each of the schools in which the children of the township are taught; and that they meet at the town hall, at such time as the collector may appoint, to assist him in the equal appropriation aforesaid; and that each of the said committee receive one dollar per day for such time as may be necessarily employed in the service aforesaid.

"*Resolved*, That when the said appropriation be agreed upon, the collector be directed to pay the same to the order of the trustees representing the schools in which the children of Willingborough are taught, or such other persons as may be duly authorized to receive it.

"*Resolved*, That if any difficulty shall arise in regard to the distribution of the moneys as aforesaid or otherwise, that the township committee be applied to, whose judgment in writing shall be final.

"*Resolved*, That the township committee settle with the collector, and make full report of the whole proceedings to the annual town-meeting.

"*Resolved*, That the foregoing proceedings be offered to the Mount Holly papers for publication."

The above resolutions controlled the educational subject in the township until 1869, when on March 9th, in annual town-meeting of the inhabitants, the following resolutions were subscribed by them:

"*Resolved*, That a fund for the free schooling of the children of this township between the ages of five and eighteen years be provided by adding to this township's share of the surplus revenue, the State appropriation, and State school fund such amount raised by taxation as will be sufficient to pay five cents for each day that any such scholar between the ages aforesaid may attend any school within this or adjacent townships.

"*Resolved*, That the trustees of any school within this or an adjacent township where there are no trustees, the principal who will make out and certify a list of the names of scholars between the ages of five and eighteen years, residents of this township, and the number of days each one has attended said school, together with the name of the employers, parents, or guardians, and furnish the same to the township committee on or before the first days of the Sixth, Ninth, Twelfth, and Third months respectively.

"It shall be the duty of the township committee to draw orders on the treasurer of this township in favor of the trustees or principal of such school for such sums as shall pay five cents for each day that all scholars on such lists have attended such school within the three months immediately preceding each quarter-day; and on the presentation of such order, and not otherwise, the treasurer is directed to pay the same.

"*Resolved*, That the assessor of this township take a list of all the children of the township between the ages aforesaid, with the names of parents or guardians, and furnish the same to the collector, to be used by him to obtain this township's share of the public moneys aforesaid, and until such list be made the one last taken be used for this purpose."

The system of free schools instituted by the foregoing resolutions gave unusual satisfaction, and was approved by the tax-payers because the schools got the full benefit of all moneys appropriated by patrons, because they insured good schools, as only those that were well managed could expect patronage and support, and by the people generally because they were free from sectarian interference.

These township school laws worked admirably, and are now referred to as the most just, practical, and effective that have yet been enacted by any tribunal. But this system of free schools died a premature death, as there was a law soon enacted by the Legislature discarding all schools which would not comply with the general school law in all particulars. In the natural course of events the inhabitants finally submitted, and the public school districts Nos. 31 and 32 became instituted. Neither of the districts is confined to the township of Willingborough. District No. 31 was fixed by an act of the Legislature, approved Sept. 27, 1777, and are as follows, viz.:

SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 31.—Beginning at a point in the Burlington and Bridgeboro' road where it crosses the township line, and running thence southeastwardly along said line to the Coopertown road; thence eastwardly along said road to the Salem road, including James Asay; thence southwardly in a straight line to the Willingborough township line just west of Thomas Bridge's house; thence westwardly along said line to the point at which Mill Creek diverges from said line; thence southwestwardly in a straight line to a point in the Mount Holly and Beverly turnpike, northwest of Franklin Park; thence along the said line southwestwardly to the northwest corner of J. Buzby's land; thence along Buzby's west line southwestwardly to the Rancocas River; thence down said river to its intersection Tom Sharpe's east line; thence along said line between Sharpe's and Hammel to its intersection with the old Mill Creek road; thence went along said road to the Burlington and Bridgeboro' road; thence along said road to the place of beginning.

SCHOOL DISTRICT No. 32 is as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point in Mill Creek where the townships of Burlington, Westampton, and Willingborough adjoin, and running thence westwardly along said creek to the point at which it diverges from the township line; thence southwardly to the Mount Holly and Beverly turnpike, to a point just west of Franklin Park, including it; thence along the said road south-eastwardly to the northeast corner of J. Buzby's land; thence along Buzby's west line southwestwardly to the Rancocas River; thence eastwardly up the river to Garrish's Landing; thence northwardly to the intersection of the Beverly turnpike and Woodpecker lane; thence northwardly in a straight line, including J. E. Deacon's and J. B. Hillyard, to Mill Creek; thence westwardly along said creek to the place of beginning.

Albert Hansell, district clerk. The number of school children in the district is eighty-six.

The present officers of school district No. 32 are Mordecai S. Haines, Alexander Thompson, and William R. Wills, trustees, and Alexander Thompson district clerk.

Under the general school law the township collector has the charge of disbursing the school finances to the schools that are situated in his township, which identifies the school district with the township. Two school-houses are situated in Willingborough.

The building of the large two-story brick public school building of district No. 32 is described in the sketch of Rancocas village.

Charleston and Beverly Turnpike.—In 1868 an effort was made, principally by the inhabitants of the lower end of the township of Willingborough, to carry into effect the long-standing concern to turnpike the road leading from the village of Charleston to the city of Beverly. A bill was drawn and taken to Trenton. The Legislature, on the 2d day of April, enacted a law entitled "An Act to incorporate the Beverly and Charleston Turnpike Company." Section 1st of said act reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the subscription books of the capital stock of the Beverly and Charleston Turnpike Company shall be opened by Jacob A. Vansciver, Ephraim Garwood, Edward H. Master, Louis Stokes, Benjamin Buzby, M. A. Brett, P. W. Somers, Caleb A. Vansciver, Charles S. Master, Amos Buzby, Timothy M. Bishop, T. G. Reech, Granville Stokes, Jonathan Good, Benjamin F. Bishop, James D. Bennett, Robert Vansciver, John B. Wills, or a majority of them, who are hereby appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions to the said stock at such times and such places as they or a majority of them may direct, giving notice at least twenty days prior to the opening of said books by publishing the same in one of the newspapers published in the county of Burlington."

Pursuant to the aforesaid section, books were opened, stock subscribed, a survey made, and cuts and fillings calculated by William Parry, civil engineer, and the building of the turnpike commenced, which resulted in very much improving the grade of the road-bed, and benefiting the section of the township through which it passed.

Pier Bridge Road.—At a joint meeting of the township committee of the townships of Beverly and Willingborough, held on the 25th of 6th month, 1870, on the causeway on the township line between said townships, leading from the fast land to pier bridge on the Rancocas River, the following agreement of partition was drawn and executed by Macajah Dobbins, Abraham Marter, and Theodore E. Belding, on behalf of Beverly, and Charles Stokes, James L. Kemble, and Caleb A. Vansciver, on behalf of Willingborough, viz.:

"It is now agreed by the undersigned, committees of the townships aforesaid, that in future the township of Willingborough shall keep and repair that part of said causeway from said pier bridge to a post now marked on the westerly side of the road, being a distance of seven chains and forty-two links from the north end of said pier bridge, at the said township's said proper costs. And the said township of Beverly shall keep in repair that part of said causeway from the post aforesaid to the fast land aforesaid, it being a distance of seven chains and fifty-two links, at the said township's own proper costs, and that hereafter each of said townships shall take charge of and manage so much of said road or causeway as is hereby assigned to them respectively, and cleared, exonerated from any expense attending repairs, or otherwise connected with so much of said road as is assigned to the other townships respectively."

The care of the respective ends of the causeway being assumed, as recited in the above agreement, in order to have material to keep up its end in all time to come the township of Willingborough became vested of one acre of marsh land adjoining the said causeway to the west, by virtue of a deed of conveyance from under the hand and seal of Mary Hubbs to the inhabitants of the township of Willingborough, bearing date the 12th day of the 4th month, A.D. 1876.

Township Line Road.—The township road on the line between the townships of Beverly and Willingborough having been abandoned by the company, at a joint meeting of the township committee of the aforesaid township, Charles Stokes, Jr., surveyed the road, planted a stone at the point of division, and drew the following agreement, which was properly executed on the 28th day of the 11th month, 1877, by Davis W. McClellan, Jacob V. Heisler, the township committee on behalf of Beverly, and George W. Wolf, Peter R. Heisler, and George W. Bentliff, township committee on behalf of Willingborough, viz.:

"Whereas, The public road on the township line between the townships of Beverly and Willingborough being in a neglected and dilapidated condition and much in need of repairs, we, the township committees of the townships of Beverly and Willingborough, on behalf of our respective townships, that each township may know which portion of said public road is under its care and jurisdiction, do subscribe our names to the following article of division or agreement: that is to say, in future, or until said division or agreement may be canceled or changed, the township of Beverly will keep and repair at its own cost and expense that portion of said road beginning at the Fast land end of Beverly's portion of the causeway leading to the pier bridge, and running on the several courses of said road a distance of seven thousand one hundred and seven feet to a stone erected on the west side of said river for a monument of division. And the township of Willingborough will keep and repair at its own cost and expense that portion of said road commencing at the said stone or point of division, and extending along the course of the road seven thousand one hundred and seven feet to the township line of the township of Burlington."

Graveling Roads.—The next and present subject claiming the attention of the township is the improving and graveling and general improvement of the roads.

In taking a retrospective view of the men who are dead, and who have been prominently identified with the township, who by their sterling characters and ability have served it wisely and usefully, will be seen Charles Stokes, James S. Hansell, Benjamin Ridgway, Jacob A. Vansciver, and Jarrett Stokes. The present who are prominent in township matters are Joseph Wills, Joseph Bishop, Joseph Lundy, Charles Stokes, William Rogers, William Stokes, and Timothy M. Bishop.

Prominent Men.—The names that represent the present prominent owners of the land and identified with the township are Lundy, Stokes, Buzby, Sharp, Parry, Borden, Vansciver, Wills, Wolf, Rogers, Seattergood, Ballenger, and Haines.

• **The Rancocas River,** which forms the southern boundary of the township of Willingborough, enters the Delaware ten miles above Philadelphia, and drains an area of three hundred and fifty square miles of rich and prosperous agricultural country, containing numerous towns and villages. It was surveyed by Charles Stokes, Jr., civil engineer for the Riparian Commission of the State of New Jersey in 1875. The original map is on file in the office of the chief engineer of the Riparian Commission at Jersey City, upon which is shown the tide lines, bars, soundings, fast and marsh lands, lines of old banks, wharves, impediments of all kinds, the names of riparian owners, and the lines of partition dividing their land, extending back from the river on both sides.

The transportation facilities afforded to the country through which this river flows are valuable, as the Rancocas is a stream of good natural capacity, and, as commercial statistics show, is the medium of a heavy traffic. The trade of the Rancocas is carried on by means of numerous steam and sailing vessels and barges, the draught of which to the forks or junction of the Mount Holly and Lumberton Branches, seven miles above its mouth, is now limited to seven feet by the Coates and Newton bars; were they removed the average channel would be from twelve to fifteen feet. By the River and Harbor Act of Congress, dated 14th of June, 1880, through the instrumentality of H. B. Smith, M.C. from the Second Congressional District of New Jersey, an appropriation was made for the examination of the Rancocas River, and a statement of the character and dimensions of the obstructions to navigation and the cost of removing the same. In accordance therewith the desired examination was made by engineers in the employ of the United States during the fall of 1880, and on the 4th of January, 1881, a report was made by J. N. Macomb, colonel of engineers, to U. G. Wright, chief of engineers, brigadier and brevet major-

general, describing the obstructions to be situate as follows: "Hammell's Island bar," "Coates' bar," "mouth of Mill Creek," "below Vansciver's," "above Vansciver's," "abreast of Buzby's," "above Joertswhark," "below lime-works," "at Centreton," and "between Forks and Mount Holly;" that the nature of obstacles is sand and mud; that the dimensions of obstructions were one hundred and ninety-five thousand and forty cubic yards, one hundred thousand of which were between Forks and Mount Holly. That the cost per cubic yard for removal would be forty cents, and that the total cost for removing obstructions and erecting a required dike from the upper end of Hammel's Island to the bank above the mouth of Mill Creek would be eighty-one thousand two hundred and thirty-six dollars.

On application of the manufacturers, merchants, land producers, land-owners adjacent the stream, and farmers in the neighborhood, by petition drawn and subscribed to by Charles Stokes, Jr., the Congress of 1881-82, through the influence of J. Hart Brewer, M.C., appropriated ten thousand dollars to begin the work of improving the stream.

Steamboating on the Rancocas.—Before the erection of the Camden and Amboy and the Burlington County Railroads, the Rancocas River was the medium of travel, which made plenty of work for a propeller steamboat which made daily trips to Philadelphia. The earliest steamboat of which we have any knowledge that passed up the Rancocas River was the "Norristown," Capt. John Gardner, which ran between Philadelphia and Mount Holly in 1823.

The Mount Holly and Rancocas Steamboat Company was formed in 1824. Judge George Haywood was secretary. The said company had the steamboat "Lafayette" built; she ran between Philadelphia and William Hillyard's wharf in 1825, and was commanded by Capt. Shaw. Owing to her construction and draught, "Lafayette" was unsuitable to run to Mount Holly, and was sold at auction in Philadelphia on the 1st of April, 1826.

The steamboat "Band-Box" followed the "Lafayette." The steamboat "Mayflower" succeeded the "Band-Box," and ran between Philadelphia and Centreton. The steamboat "Barclay" followed the "Mayflower," and ran until the building of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad, which carried the passengers and freight to Philadelphia, and the "Barclay" was withdrawn and sold to other parties.

At present the agricultural traffic is carried in small sailing packets, which sail to accommodate the demands, and give good satisfaction to the farmers.

"Rancocas" is the ancient and aboriginal name of the river. It bore the name when the first settlers arrived upon its shores. William Penn, in writing to his friends in England concerning the beauty of the Indian names, particularly spoke of the Rancocas.

A survey of the Burlington County front on the

Delaware River was made by Charles Stokes, Jr., in 1876, for the Riparian Commission aforesaid, the original draught of which is on file in the said office of the chief engineer, upon which are described all the particulars as mentioned in connection with the survey of the Rancocas.

Villages.—RANCOCAS is a beautiful village on the Beverly and Mount Holly turnpike, nearly equidistant from the towns of Mount Holly and Beverly, and is connected with Centreton, Masonville, and Moorestown by the Centreton turnpike.

In former times the neighborhood and even the river took the name of *Ancocas*, from a mistaken idea that some of the leading men had that it was more purely Indian than Rancocas, asserting the Indians had no *r* in their language, but we have the authority of an old Swedish map for the *R* in their description of the river by the name of *Rareleoquez*. Early conveyances of land designated it as the "Rancocas" or "Northampton River."

It is in the memory of some now living when there was but one dwelling where the village now stands, a one-story building owned by Samuel Wills, and occupied by Jacob Cowgill as a dwelling and weaver's shop, with two looms in the basement. This property has been enlarged and beautified by the late Ezra Haines and his worthy family, who are its present occupants.

Friends' meeting-house is on the north side of the turnpike, and was built in 1772; an addition was made to the original building some years later, and it is used as a place of worship by both branches of the Society of Friends. On the north of it are beautiful old oak-trees, representing a generation that is rapidly disappearing in this section.

In the meeting-house yard there was a frame school-house, where the youth of this section during half of the past century received their education, without regard to sect or color. It was an old saying in connection with Friends that "they never built a meeting-house but that they put a school-house beside it;" in this way they were the educators of the public in West Jersey. In a neighborhood of Friends, with their meeting- and school-houses, they had no need of a parsonage; you always found an industrious, intelligent, and honest people. In the beginning of the present century education received a fresh impulse in this neighborhood. John Gummere, a young man of limited education, but of remarkable mathematical mind and studious habits, began teaching in the old frame school-house at a salary of about two hundred dollars for twelve months; he taught reading scientifically, and created a love for mathematical branches, soon had a school admired not only by the neighborhood but by the surrounding country, and at the same time took up and mastered several branches of the more abstruse studies and prepared himself to compile standard works on astronomy and surveying, the last of which is a standard work at the present

time. He remained several years in charge of this school. He afterwards established a boarding-school for boys in the city of Burlington. From there he went to Haverford College, and was the president of that institution. He was an excellent man, and deserved the gratitude of the country at large and particularly of this community.

A brick school building was erected on the site of the old frame structure, and was used by Friends for school purposes. Another frame school building was erected by Orthodox Friends in the opposite end of the yard within the last forty years. Neither its date nor the date of the brick building is exactly known. The Orthodox school-house was given up to the public after the establishment of the present public school system, and previous to the building of the present brick school-house in Second Street.

Teachers who were identified with this school during the first part of this century were Jacob Knight, Susan Haines, Mordecai Matlack, Martha Haines, David Stokes, Meribiah Wright, Jarret Stokes, and William Stokes.

The teachers prominently identified with Friends' school since 1859 were Hannah A. Scattergood, Rachel G. Hunt, Catherine Underwood, Deborah Yerkes, Ellen Spencer, Emma Fussel, Mary Allen, Godfrey Hays, Rachel G. Hunt, Lizzie Hollinshead, Howard Stokes, and Charles Stokes, Jr., who taught the said school for seven successive winters.

In 1810 a dwelling-house was built by the Society of Friends for the school-teacher, John Gummere, at the west end of the village as now laid out. The meeting-house, school-house, and two dwellings were the only buildings until after the building of Centreton bridge in 1831.

The land upon which Rancocas is situated, the eastern part, was located by Dr. Daniel Wills, from Northampton, England, in 1681, and was sold by his descendants for town-lots. The land on the west end was located by John Paine for Thomas Green, of England, about the same time as the Wills location. It came into the ownership of Joseph Lundy by purchase; lots were sold by Joseph Lundy, Samuel Wills, and Ezra Haines after the building of the Centreton bridge, and houses were erected, first to William Rogers, on the corner now owned and occupied by Jacob H. Leeds for store and dwelling; second, the lot on the opposite corner to Andrew Hollinshead, who built the store-house which is still there.

Lots continued to be sold by Lundy to numerous persons, and houses were erected until the whole of his two fronts, one on the Beverly turnpike and the other on the Centreton turnpike, were occupied as we now see them.

He then opened Olive Street, running southwardly, and Second Street at right angles with Centreton turnpike. These lots were sold by Joseph Lundy, the elder.

Since the title has been in Joseph Lundy, the

present proprietor, he has opened and extended streets and sold lots to numerous persons, many of whom have built houses.

The Methodist Episcopal Church became vested of a lot of land on Second Street by deed dated Jan. 1, 1845, from Collin Hackney and Eliza, his wife, to William Sharp, Micajah Dobbins, James Rogers, John A. Stockton, and Daniel Stephenson, trustees. The church building was erected in 1846; admitted into the circuit in 1872. The first minister was D. Stuart.

Edward Mesler appointed minister March, 1874. Number of members when he left, 104.

William Margrum appointed March, 1877. Number of members when he left, March, 1878, 96.

J. Warthman appointed March, 1878. Number of members when he left, 99.

D. W. C. McIntire appointed March, 1880. Number of members when he left, 91.

The present minister, T. D. Sleeper, appointed March, 1882. Stewards of the church, Thomas Deacon, William Oldershaw, Benjamin B. Bishop.

The present trustees are Thomas Deacon, William A. Fish, B. Bishop, William Oldershaw, and Elwood Bounds. Their corporate name is the "Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Rancocas."

The Protestant Episcopal Church held its first meeting in the Union League Hall. It became vested of a lot of land, with dwelling-house thereon, situated on the Beverly turnpike, by deed from John Bullock, dated 1864. The dwelling-house was taken down and the church building erected in 1865.

The St. Peter's parish was incorporated April 9, 1860.

The first minister was Henry P. Hay; Franklin Gaunt was elected senior warden; Lewis Fish, junior warden; Elam R. Woodoth, Charles Funk, Thomas Budger, John R. Goldborough, and Edward A. Cox, vestrymen; Charles Funk, secretary of the parish.

The first members of the parish were Lewis Fish, Sarah Fish, Charles Funk, Rachel Funk, Edwin S. Woolman, Elam R. Woodoth, Thomas Budger, Sarah Ann Budger, Jane Budger, Lizzie Kelly, and Sarah Milliner.

The present senior warden, Charles Funk; junior warden, John Smith; vestrymen, John Pine, Jacob Bebee, and George Weadle; and Charles Albert Budger, secretary.

The Rancocas Library.—The first meeting to consider the subject of organizing a library was held in the frame school-house, Rancocas, second month 14, 1859.

Charles Stokes was appointed president, and Samuel C. Woolman secretary.

A committee was appointed to prepare a constitution for the government of the company.

Forty-one persons subscribed as members; each subscription was five dollars.

The first directors appointed were Charles Stokes,

Daniel Wills, Samuel Williams, James S. Hansell, Samuel Haines, David Ferris, and James S. Hillyard.

Charles Stokes was elected president of the board; Samuel C. Woolman, secretary; and James S. Hillyard, treasurer; Jervis S. Woolman, first librarian.

The first library room was over Jacob Leed's store.

The library as first started consisted of one hundred and twenty-seven volumes. Subscribers to the Rancocas Library in 1859: James S. Hansell, Daniel Wills, Joseph Hillyard, Samuel Williams, William R. Wills, S. C. Woolman, Charles Wills, William L. Martin, J. H. Leeds, Amos Buzby, David Ferris, Charles Stokes, Henry W. Wills, Jarret Stokes, William Stokes, Elizabeth H. Burr, Evan R. Tomlinson, Matson Matlock, William H. Deacon, R. D. Woolman, George B. Borton, P. P. and Lucy Haines, J. Hemper Dobbins, John Hillyard, William A. Scattergood, Dr. G. S. Woolman, Benjamin Buzby, Benjamin Hillyard, Uriah Borton, Benjamin Ridgway, William Woolman, Chalkley Stokes, Addie Haines, Daniel Wills, Jr., John Woolman, Samuel Haines, Stacy Haines, James McIlvaine.

The present directors of the library were appointed Jan. 2, 1882; they are Joseph W. Hillyard, J. B. Hillyard, Evans R. Tomlinson, William L. Martin, John W. Hillyard, Spencer Haines, and S. Lee Haines. Dr. William L. Martin was elected president; Spencer Haines, secretary; and John W. Hillyard, treasurer and librarian.

Union League of Rancocas.—During the late Rebellion the excitement of the hour instigated many citizens to express their patriotism in words where they had not other means of exercising it; this led to an association known throughout the Northern States as the Union League. Such a society was organized in Rancocas in 1861, and held regular meetings in a hall over the blacksmith-shop until after the close of the war.

Order of United American Mechanics.—Meetings are held in what was formerly the Union League Hall. The charter is dated March 28, 1873. Charter members, Charles Funk, William A. Fish, Samuel Lippincott, Theodore Rodman, John Hunt, John Pine, Matthias B. Triant, William Rogers, James Barryams, George A. Elberson, William Oldershan, Edwin B. Haines, Richard R. Lippincott, John M. Wells, William Mortland, Uriah B. Funk, and Samuel H. Vansciver. Present number of members, forty-five. Charter was given by the State Council, and signed by John W. Haycock, Counsellor of State Lodge; Joseph H. Shinn, Secretary of State Lodge. "Done in the city of Camden on the 28th day of March, 1873. Affixed thereto the seal of the State Lodge. Lodge entitled, 'Willingborough Council, No. 97.'"

Hall over the Blacksmith-Shop.—Original members, James S. Hillyard, James McIlvaine, William R. Wills, William Mortland, Evan R. Tomlinson, George B. Borton, Isaac L. Woolman, Nathan S. Roberts, R.

D. Woolman, Jervis S. Woolman, Samuel J. Wills, Samuel C. Woolman. The first officers were: President, George B. Borton; Secretary, Samuel C. Woolman; Treasurer, James S. Hillyard; Executive Committee, Isaac L. Woolman, William R. Wills, and Jervis S. Woolman. The foregoing association was identical with the Union League. The property is still owned by the association. The present officers are: President, William R. Fish; Secretary, William R. Wills; Treasurer, Evan R. Tomlinson.

The **Rancocas Lyceum Association** was organized in 1860. The first meeting was held in the brick school building. The object of the society was mutual improvement and entertainment of a literary character. The meetings were a success from the beginning, and before the first session was over the fame of the lyceum had extended throughout the county of Burlington, and the society was a county as well as a neighborhood institution. Albert Hansell served the association a number of years as president, and the membership included the most of the names of the intelligent part of the community, who welcomed the residents from other neighborhoods, and encouraged them to take part in the exercises. During the first sessions of the lyceum the debates were the most noticeable feature. Richard R. Lippincott, Albert Hansell, Charles Stokes, Jr., and Cyrus Moore for a long time wielded the weapons of debate. The interesting discussions soon induced persons from other localities to attend the lyceum, and in a short time Rancocas Lyceum enrolled among its debating members such controversial giants as Harry Herr, of Hainesport; Capt. Bailey, Col. J. H. Haffey, and Dr. Phillips, of Beverly; William R. Lippincott, of Fellowship; George Wills, of Marlton; Charles Parry, of Cinnaminson; Levi Proud, of Medford; and Dr. Janney, of Cinnaminson, who delighted to meet each other as intellectual antagonists, and at the same time they increased the interest and entertainment of the lyceum by their quick wit, sparkling satire, and polished logic.

Entertainments of this character gathered immense crowds of people, and the school-house was too small to accommodate them. This necessity for a larger room for the lyceum instigated a few of the public-spirited citizens of the neighborhood to organize an association for the building of a public hall, which was completed in 1877, and the lyceum was held in the new building the following winter with increased success. The hall, which has a seating capacity of five hundred, was always crowded both in seating and standing room. Ladies took an active part in the exercises, which consisted of readings, recitations, dialogues, tableaux, and charades. Horace and Jacob Haines, of Cinnaminson, added much to the entertainment by rendering selections from Shakespeare and other dramatists. The debates still continued one of the most interesting features. The association continued under the same programme until 1880, a

period of ten years. In 1881 the association arranged for a new order of exercises by establishing a course of lectures and readings, which proved very successful. For the lyceum season of 1882 a similar entertainment is arranged under the name of the "Rancocas Lyceum Lecture Course."

Rancocas Hall was built in 1877. It was designed to accommodate the Rancocas Lyceum. Two young men interested in the lyceum, Charles Stokes, Jr., and Empson Garwood, induced some of the members of the lyceum and a few of the capitalists of the neighborhood to take stock in such a company. Accordingly a meeting of the stockholders was held in the brick school building, the association organized, and trustees appointed.

Stores.—There are at present two stores for general merchandise, one kept by Jacob H. Leeds and the other by Richard R. Lippincott, both of which have a good custom from the surrounding country.

Mills.—A steam flour-mill is owned and managed by Haines Brothers.

There are two blacksmith- and a wheelwright-shop, owned and conducted by Theodore Whitcraft and William Fish.

Spencer Haines keeps a warehouse for agricultural implements, where the farmers of the surrounding country purchase their machinery.

The **Post-Office** was established May 1, 1838. The first postmaster was Samuel Stokes, Jr., who kept it in his store, which was in the building erected by Andrew Hollinshead on the north side of the Beverly turnpike. The mail at that time was carried by stage from Philadelphia. The present postmaster is Richard R. Lippincott.

The village is located on a ridge which slopes gently to the Rancocas River. It is surrounded by a beautiful agricultural district, the fertility and pleasant appearance of which will compare favorably with any agricultural district in the Middle States.

The village has easy access to Philadelphia and New York, by railroad from Masonville, by the Burlington County Railroad, and all other qualities which go to make up a delightful place of residence.

Public school district No. 31 became vested of a lot by deed dated —, from Joseph Lundy, at the end of Second Street, as laid out by said Lundy, the said lot being the end of Second Street. Here, in the middle of a street, a two-story brick building was erected in 1874, and dedicated to public school purposes. The first teacher was Sally Mortland.

The population of Rancocas at present is about 300.

COOPERTOWN received its name from William Cooper, father of the author, James Fenimore Cooper, whose mother was a daughter of Richard Fenimore, of Old Willingborough. On the erection of the first house where the village now stands, William Cooper called the place Coopertown. Later in life Mr. Cooper moved to Otsego Lake, Otsego Co., N. Y., and founded the village of Cooperstown.

JARRETT STOKES, a prominent citizen of the county of Burlington and State of New Jersey, departed this life on the 18th of the 9th month, A.D. 1870. He was the son of Charles and Tacy Stokes, and traced his genealogy to Thomas Stokes, of London, England, who came to America in the ship "Kent" in 1677, and settled near Burlington.

Jarrett Stokes was born in the township of Willingborough, 4th mo. 23, 1823, in which township he always resided, and with which he was identified.

In childhood he was fond of the pastimes and amusements which engage the attention of boys. He entered into their pleasures with vigor and earnestness, which traits of character distinguished his career through life. He commenced attending school at an early age, going to the Friends' brick school-house in Rancocas, where he received the first rudiments of an English education. From the Friends' school he entered the "Franklin Park Boarding-School," under the management of Mayberry McVeigh, a celebrated institution of learning for that day, the reputation of which extended throughout the States. Here he engaged in the higher and more abstruse branches of study. His intellectual powers were good. He was quick to comprehend, which made study easy and the acquisition of knowledge a pleasure. He made rapid progress as a scholar, and mastered the various branches there taught. Grammar, rhetoric, geometry, and astronomy were favorite studies. Algebra he substituted for arithmetic in his complicated calculations in business life. History he was fond of, both as a study and pastime. At school he became acquainted with its general outlines. On leaving school he continued the study. He traced the history of man and government from their dawn throughout the various ages recorded. His purpose was to become conversant with the rise and fall of governments, to learn the secrets of their prosperity and the causes of their decline. It was a study of all others which most baffled his ability to understand how, in the institutions of government, to avoid the causes of decline. In his close perusal of the biographies of distinguished men, their subordinates and subjects, he was strong in his convictions that human nature was always the same in its innate form; that man always possessed the same passions, powers, dispositions, and weaknesses; that in his conclusions, drawn from history, to the extent that law-makers and those who sway the destiny of nations are wise and just, to that extent will legislation and society's doings be conducted in a manner conducive to the country's glory and the government's prosperity.

During the vacation seasons, while attending school, he was required to work upon his father's farm, developing his physical along with his mental powers. On leaving school he manifested a disposition for professional life. He was fond of the studies of chemistry, philosophy, and anatomy, and was strongly inclined to make a special study of medicine, which

met the stern opposition of his parents, whose judgment he respected, and whose influence caused him to abandon the prospect and adopt farming, the occupation of his father. A tract of fifty acres of timber adjoining the homestead was cleared, and the stump-land assigned him upon which to commence his agricultural pursuits. The necessary buildings were erected and the property given into his possession and management. In 1848 he united his destinies with Martha, the daughter of William and Hannah Hillyard, and moved with her upon the aforesaid premises, and occupied the new buildings thus erected in the midst of stumps without a tree left standing of the giant old forest that had lately been removed. Having become reconciled to the idea of being a farmer, he went earnestly at work, plowing, grubbing, and draining the ground, and in a very short time changed the appearance of his small farm, and reduced to subjection the wild nature of the soil. He soon purchased another tract of land, known as the Park Landing farm, adjoining, containing one hundred and twenty-nine acres of land, the greater part of which was covered with timber, and the balance considered worthless for farming purposes, which farm he immediately cleared of woods and began improving. He erected new buildings, and in a short time made of it one of the best and most productive farms in the township. He then came in possession of another tract of timber-land containing fifty acres, adjoining the original fifty acres toward the north. This he cleared of wood, grubbed, plowed, and drained, and reduced to a farming and productive state. This changed his original farm of fifty acres of stumps to one of the largest and most improved farms in the county, one of the most productive, well fenced, drained, and stocked. He then turned his attention to beautifying his residence and the grounds and building around it, and lived to enjoy one of the most beautiful lawns and attractive homes in the country.

In addition to his agricultural improvements he found time to take an active part in public improvements. His first distinguishing effort was in 1851, in the institution of "the Beverly and Mount Holly Turnpike and Plank-Road Company," which was extended through his premises along the front of his residence, and which company he served as director and secretary for many years.

After changing the wild nature of his lands to an easy state of production and got his system of farming established and under way, he thought he would return to his mental pursuits and practice civil engineering, and do general public business thereunto, as had been the custom of his father. This plan answered but a short time. He so soon established a business that he had not sufficient time to attend to both it and the farm. Being naturally of a professional turn, he became fond of public writing and general surveying, and concluded rather than not to attend well to both to reduce his farming operations

and give his undivided services to the public. Accordingly he divided his premises into two farms, placing a tenant upon one and a foreman upon the other, which he continued to do as long as he lived.

Being thus relieved of the management of his farms, he went regularly into the surveying and conveyancing business; he soon enjoyed an extended reputation for honor and accuracy. He, together with his father, Charles Stokes, did most of the public business in a radius of five miles of their homes, and also much business beyond. He ran out most of the town of "Progress," now Riverside, for Samuel Bechtold. He did the general business of that neighborhood for many years, as appears from the original surveys and miscellaneous notes in connection therewith in his handwriting, now in the possession of his son, Charles Stokes.

In 1855 his services were sought as civil engineer by parties interested in large tracts of land in Camden and Atlantic Counties of New Jersey. The work was such as comprehends a labyrinth of difficulties for a surveyor. It came from the entanglements which were difficult to avoid in the first settlement of the country where large locations were made. Trouble and conflicting claims had existed for several years previous in connection with the tracts in question. Various surveyors and engineers had undertaken to mark the division lines, and given up the job, when Jarrett Stokes was applied to and undertook the task.

In 1739-40, by virtue of two separate warrants of the Council of Proprietors of West Jersey, the surveyor-general was required to survey and locate for the West Jersey Society "eighty-five thousand nine hundred and seventy-three and thirty-five hundredth acres ($85,973\frac{35}{100}$), with allowances for highways, and excepting therefrom twenty-two prior included surveys, to the number of seven thousand nine hundred and thirteen acres. These two locations comprehended what was known as the "Weymouth" tract, which Jarrett Stokes was employed to survey and run the lines of the included surveys. He was some three years engaged in tracing titles and establishing disputed lines, and was gratified in the end of making a final survey. He established a reputation as a surveyor in the lower counties, and was employed in the running out of new towns.

In 1859 the country had become distinctly divided on the subjects of the institution of slavery and State rights. Political excitement was raging everywhere. Alarming and disloyal speeches were made by eminent men who were leaders of powerful factions and sections. The destiny of the Union appeared hung in the balances. The name of Jarrett Stokes became prominent in political circles. He was held in high esteem by the party with which he was identified, and was much abused by the radical abolition leaders and organs.

At that serious and important crisis in the history

of the republic the Conservative Republican party consolidated with the Abolitionist, the conservative and radical factions of the Democratic party separated. The conservatives declaring their allegiance to the Constitution of the United States at all hazards, while the Radicals, afterwards the Secessionists, declared their intention to dissolve the Union rather than submit to the aggressions of the Abolition party, and which threat was officially announced in 1860 by States declaring ordinances of secession.

Of the four distinct original factions, Jarrett Stokes was always in principle a member of the Conservative Democratic party, and always believed that as soon as the radical faction of the Democratic party disavowed the Constitution of the Union, they ceased to be exponents of Democratic principles, and were no longer members of the Democratic party.

At this rebellious step of the Southern States, which before, in their respective rights under the Constitution, had had his sympathies, they found him firm in the midst of their severest opponents. By referring to the war records of his township his name will be found conspicuous among the most active and loyal workers in complying with the then rigorous demands of national law, and in procuring volunteers to put down the Rebellion.

From early manhood he had been a close student of the political history of the United States. His purpose was to get to the foundation of our republican institutions, to understand the principles which brought about the original Union of the States.

He studied the history of the colonies, the aggressions of the mother-country, and the oppressions which caused their rebellion and "the Declaration of Independence." He followed them in history through the sufferings and hardships of battle. He followed them home rejoicing, crowned victors and independent sovereignties in themselves.

He studied well the origin, character, and defects of the "Articles of Confederation," and rejoiced over the convention called "to form a more perfect Union." He studied thoroughly the proceedings of each State in the appointment of its delegates to attend the great Constitutional Convention. He studied the proceedings of the convention, and followed the States home, and studied their proceedings in the ratification of the Constitution formed. He there learned that conflicting views on State institutions always existed; that the Constitution of the United States was the result of compromises, and that it would never have been ratified if it had not meant, strictly construed, exactly what it said.

In the convention called to form it, it was seriously and carefully read, every clause analyzed, and every word weighed in the balances, and such as were found wanting struck out.

Jarrett Stokes was always a strict constructionist, and bold in his opposition to the invasion of State rights. In his political addresses, and in public and



private discussions, he would never submit to the establishment of the respective institution or institutions involved as the issue between the Democratic and Abolition parties, but that the one and only issue was the Constitution and the reserved rights under it.

His long opposition to what he believed to be the disloyal measures of the "American Anti-Slavery Association" caused them to misrepresent and stigmatize him as an advocate of the institution of slavery, when no one in principle was more opposed to it than he, and no one more plainly saw and acknowledged its ravishes upon the Commonwealth of the States wherein it was tolerated. Had the institution of slavery existed in New Jersey, he would have been foremost in the ranks of those who sought to abolish it. He was a warm friend of the colored man, and they esteemed him in return.

In the fall of 1863 the Democratic party of the Third Legislative District of the county of Burlington conferred upon him the nomination for Assembly. The convention was held in the large hall of the Farnum School in the city of Beverly. Excitement was running wild. It was a terrible time in political history, but notwithstanding Jarrett Stokes, upon being escorted to the platform, fearlessly delivered one of his strongest of political orations, which address was severely criticised, but it still exists in print, and will go down in history as truth and an irrefutable statement of facts and conclusions. The campaign was a heated one from the platform, and resulted in the election of Jarrett Stokes. The following fall the same opposing candidates were nominated; the same hotly-contested campaign ensued, which resulted in the election of Charles C. Lathrop. Again the following fall Jarrett Stokes yielded to the persuasions of his friends, received the nomination, and headed the campaign with as much vigor as before, not the third time with a view to an election, but to embrace the opportunity to bear his testimony to what he conscientiously believed to be the true principles of the American republic.

Jarrett Stokes did not long survive the war, but long enough to enjoy seeing peace and good will re-established and war feuds blotted out among friends and neighbors, which was one of the features of the war most regretted by him, as he never allowed political differences to disturb him in personal relations with his fellow-men.

He was a warm friend and kind neighbor. He enjoyed the admiration and respect of all who knew him. His position as a man of ability and usefulness was questioned by none, and his status in society as a brilliant and interesting member was acknowledged by all.

Jarrett Stokes was a member of the religious Society of Friends, and served for many years in the capacity of clerk of the Preparative and Monthly Meetings. He believed in the Christian religion as taught by George Fox, William Penn, and John Hunt.

He was a public-spirited man, and was always prominent in the enterprises of the neighborhood, whether charitable, educational, social, or otherwise. He always found time to share the enjoyments of young society. He was charitable and indulgent. They loved and welcomed him, and he was fond of them.

In January, 1869, he had occasion to visit Burlington, N. J. As was his custom, he drove two of his fine horses, in which he took much pride. He did not start to return home until evening, when it was raining and very dark. In driving along the railroad the sparks from the locomotive frightened his horses, which both began to run, and became unmanageable, and were halted by plunging into an open culvert upon the railroad-track at the easterly end of Burlington. The cars following in hot pursuit tore over the carriage and horses with demon-like speed, and the occupant of the wagon was all that was saved from a total wreck. Both horses were killed and carriage demolished. It was believed that he never recovered from the internal injuries then received.

He died at his residence near Rancocas, in the forty-eighth year of his age, apparently in the prime of life. His funeral was a great outpouring of friends and admirers from all parts of the State. The feeling manifested and the multitude gathered to take a parting look at his remains spoke more eloquently of his worth and influence than his biographer can write. He left a widow and three sons,—Hillyard, Charles, and Rowland, all of whom have grown to men's estate and survive him.

When his death was announced the journals throughout the State expressed feelings of regret, condolence, and sympathy, and public men sent letters to his family to that effect.

The following brief obituary from the *Camden Democrat* at the time of his death is expressive of his general character, viz.:

"Seldom has the death of a citizen of Burlington County produced more surprise and regret than that of the Hon. Jarrett Stokes. His disease was pleuro-pneumonia, a dangerous one even to those most likely to withstand it. In his case it fell with double force upon a lung that was injured in the terrible accident of January, 1869, in Burlington. His death was caused by one of the sometimes suddenly fatal sequelae of the original disease.

"In his manners he was courteous, sociable, familiar, and attractive. At his beautiful residence near Rancocas his numerous friends and frequent visitors ever received cordial welcome and unbounded hospitality. He had a decided predilection for politics, and was thoroughly Democratic. He venerated and studied carefully the supreme law of the land, and was familiar with it all. Argument was his principal forte and pleasure, and no man ever better preserved his equability of disposition during a discussion with his opponent than he. His reasoning powers were superior and cultivated, with which an opponent seldom successfully coped. In religion he was a member of the Society of Friends, a kind husband, an affectionate father, a warm friend; of value to the State, and an ornament to the community was Jarrett Stokes.

"*De mortuis nil nisi bonum.*"

At the time of his death Jarrett Stokes was summoned on the grand jury of the county of Burlington, which met at the court-house in Mount Holly on the

appointed date, and who first passed the following resolutions, viz.:

"*Resolved*, That this grand jury has learned with sincere regret of the death of Jarrett Stokes, Esq., who was summoned as a member of this body; a citizen long known to a circle of ardently attached friends, and prominently known both in the county and State.

"*Resolved*, That this grand jury desire to give expression to their sincere sorrow at the sudden affliction thus brought upon his family, and do cordially tender to them their sympathy and condolence in their bereavement.

"*Resolved*, That the clerk be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and to furnish a copy to the county papers for publication.

"Attest:

"FRANKLIN W. EARY, Clerk."

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

CHARLES STOKES.

Charles Stokes, son of David and Ann Stokes, was born 8th month 12, 1791, in the township of Willingborough, now Beverly. He was a descendant of Thomas and Mary Stokes, of London, England, who in 1676 came to America in the ship "Welcome," and settled in Burlington County, N. J. With the exception of nine years spent in Beverly, he remained with his parents on the old Stockingham homestead until twenty-five years of age, when he married Tacy Jarrett, daughter of William and Ann Jarrett, of Montgomery County, Pa. He occupied new buildings erected on lands set apart for him by his father on the original tract, where he remained until 1863, at which time he removed to Rancocas, where his wife departed this life, in the ninety-second year of her age. He died on Second day, the 27th of the 2d month, 1882, in the ninety-first year of his age. His early education was received at the Friends' school of Rancocas. His natural taste for study and the acquisition of knowledge led him to seek for books of a character at that time few and difficult to obtain. He was much assisted in this direction through the kindness of Joshua Wallan, a venerable citizen of Burlington, who tendered him the free use of his private library. In his opinion, the existence of an infinite Creator is manifested by his works, and his attributes by the gracious impressions and teachings made upon the mind. He did not seek to imagine from or to determine locality, but to be satisfied with Scripture doctrine "that such things as are revealed belong to us, but such as are secret and not revealed belong to the Great Fountain of knowledge." Harmonizing his life and actions with this power was the purpose of his life. The following extract from his will exemplifies his views on these subjects: "And lastly, with a desire as fervent as could be uttered, were it possible for an affectionate father to speak from the grave, would enjoin upon all my dear children to be obedient to the teachings of divine truth in their own minds in all things, as the only and alone means of securing happiness and true respectability in this life as well

as in that to come. This has been the foundation, dear children, as you well know, upon which has been based all the religious instruction which I have felt it right for me to bestow upon you; and at this moment, when contemplating the final issue of all things on earth as regards myself, I again reiterate it, with a full conviction of its everlasting truth. Farewell."

His earlier years were spent in the pursuit of agriculture, laboring on his father's farm during the summer months, and teaching school the balance of the year. This he continued for a number of years. At the age of seventeen he commenced a long and active career as a practical surveyor, performing most of the work of that character in the section of Burlington County adjacent to the Delaware River, and his collection of draughts, titles, and miscellaneous papers prove very valuable to that section of the country. At the building of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, in 1833, he acted as agent of the company, surveying the route of the road from the Rancocas River to the city of Burlington, purchasing lands, and transacting the general business of the company between these points. In 1847 he surveyed and laid out in streets, building-lots, etc., a large portion of Beverly, then Churchville. In 1852 he surveyed and laid out the town of Delanco, then called Delaranco; in 1853, the town of Edgewater, then called Willington; in 1856, the town of South Beverly. He did most of the surveying of the old Willingborough township, the accuracy of which has since been clearly proven. In connection with surveying he was the principal conveyancer of his locality, and kept the records of his township for nearly twenty years. As member of the township committee he served the township off and on through life, and as freeholder for fifteen years. In 1830 was one of the five commissioners appointed by the county to superintend the building of the bridge across the Rancocas River at Centreton. Residing near the work, the superintending of the entire structure devolved upon him, and it was successfully completed. Was also one of the six commissioners selected to construct the pier bridge over the Rancocas River at Bridgeborough.

The temperance question claimed his attention at an early age. He being convinced that the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage was wrong, the following out of his convictions subjected him to much ridicule and even censure on the part of some friends, as at that time spirituous liquors were considered a necessity, particularly among farmers. He frequently narrated the circumstances associated with this important period of his life, and often mentioned a meeting held at Rancocas, which he considered as the turning-point in his life, and he has always been enabled to carry out the resolutions he then made concerning the use of spirituous liquors. When farming on his own account he offered his harvest hands additional wages if they would dispense with



Chas. Stokes.

liquors, which in almost every case they acceded to, until the practice almost entirely ceased in the neighborhood. Though holding positive convictions as to his duty on this question, he was very careful not to force his views on others, as he held that the cause was often retarded by striving to advance it too rapidly. In enthusiasts or extremists he had no confidence.

In the fall of 1830, in opposition to his desires, the party professing the principles of government which he advocated elected him as their representative to the House of Assembly. He served but one term, and objected to a renomination until the public mind became much divided concerning the policy pursued by Andrew Jackson in regard to the old United States Bank. That there might be no doubt as to his opinion on that subject, he permitted his name to appear as candidate for Council in the State Legislature, in connection with others who dared to approve of the policy of the President. He was defeated, as he had expected to be, but public sentiment changed so on this subject that in the fall of 1835, and again in 1836, he was elected a member of the Legislative Council.

He was a great admirer of Andrew Jackson, was personally acquainted with him, and on two occasions dined with him. During his legislative service he always opposed monopolies and infringements upon personal or religious liberty. His unselfish demeanor and disregard of popularity, and his determination to uphold the right, enabled him to command the respect and confidence of his opponents, and laid the foundations of many valuable friendships. Governor Vroom, in 1836, in capacity of chancellor, sent him a commission of master in the Court of Chancery, with the following message: "A token and evidence of a long and appreciated friendship which shall be as long as life." In 1844 he was a member of the convention which assembled at Trenton, fifth month 14th, to prepare a Constitution for the State of New Jersey. Here, as elsewhere, he was ever true to his principles, whether referring to public affairs or individual interests. He opposed the resolution suggesting the calling of hiring ministers to open the session of the convention with prayer, as well as the administration of oaths, which he considered unnecessary, and of a demoralizing tendency. He believed that the rights of conscience in regard to the performance of religious worship should be inviolably maintained, and he prepared and had inserted a clause in the bill of rights and privileges to this effect, which was unanimously adopted by the convention. His object was ever to perpetuate that spirit of free government set forth in a letter dated London, England, the 26th of sixth month, 1676, from the proprietors in New West Jersey, North America, to Richard Hartshorn, who had previously sailed for the new province, concerning the grants and concessions they had framed for the government of New West Jersey, to wit:

"Thus we lay a foundation for after-ages to understand their liberty as men and Christians, that they may not be brought in bondage, but by their own consent, for we put the power in the people,—that is to say, every man is capable to choose or to be chosen, etc."¹ He was a consistent advocate of peace principles, and bore a faithful testimony against the wars of 1812, 1848, and 1860.

In 1828 he was one of the principal participants in the great Quaker trial in the Court of Chancery at Trenton, and the venerable Eli K. Price, of Philadelphia, is the only survivor of all the lawyers, chancellors, judges, and other citizens who participated therein. He was one of the originators and stockholders of the Mount Holly Insurance Company, an institution organized in 1831, with which he was identified from its commencement, and served until his decease as a member of its finance committee. He filled many positions in various organizations of less magnitude creditably. At intervals during the past twenty-five years he wrote a number of philosophical essays, as well as interesting sketches of unpublished history pertaining to the county and its various institutions. He contemplated the compilation of some extensive researches which he had made for a proposed history of Burlington County, but his sudden illness and death prevented their completion. His life was one of remarkable activity, rarely interrupted by sickness. He was systematic, regular, and temperate in his habits, a consistent member of the religious Society of Friends, and seldom failed to attend its appointed meetings for worship; was elder in the society for many years, and for more than sixty-five years was chosen as one of the representatives of its Quarterly Meeting in the Yearly Meeting held in Philadelphia, in which he filled an important place. His funeral took place on the following Sixth day after his decease, 2d month 3, 1882, from the Friends' meeting-house at Rancocas; the interment was made in the Friends' burial-ground near Rancocas. Here rest side by side all the ancestors of Charles Stokes who have died in America. By his death a vacancy is made which can never be filled. The resolutions adopted at the annual meeting of the board of directors of the Mount Holly Insurance Company, held on Seventh day, 5th month 6, 1882, is an evidence of the high esteem in which he was held by those with whom he was associated:

"Whereas, Since our last meeting as a Board it has pleased God to call to Himself the venerable CHARLES STOKES, a Director of our Company;

"Resolved, That this Board thinks it due to themselves and the deceased to place upon record its high appreciation of his services, and its deep regret that the course of nature remove from us our best and dearest associate, and one whom the members of the Board were accustomed to look up to with unfeigned respect and veneration;

"That in the death of our fellow-member, CHARLES STOKES, we have lost the last of the original Directors of this Company,—one who for

¹ Of the members who composed that convention but four now (1882) survive him, viz.: Abraham Browning, Alexander G. Cattell, Robert Laird, and John R. Sickler.

more than fifty years was in constant attendance upon its sessions and the Chairman of its Finance Committee, and by his counsel and advice founded its present prosperity;

"That his personal relations to the members of this Board were so pleasant, so kind, so unselfish and generous, that we look to him as a pattern of what a Director should be;

"That his long continuance here, past ninety years, coming to us from the past century, and freighted with the wisdom and knowledge of so long a period, makes our loss still greater and more difficult to bear;

"That a copy of these resolutions, duly attested, be presented to the family of the deceased, and be published also in the Mount Holly newspapers.

"ALLEN FENNIMORE, *President.*

"HARRIS COX, *Secretary and Treasurer.*"

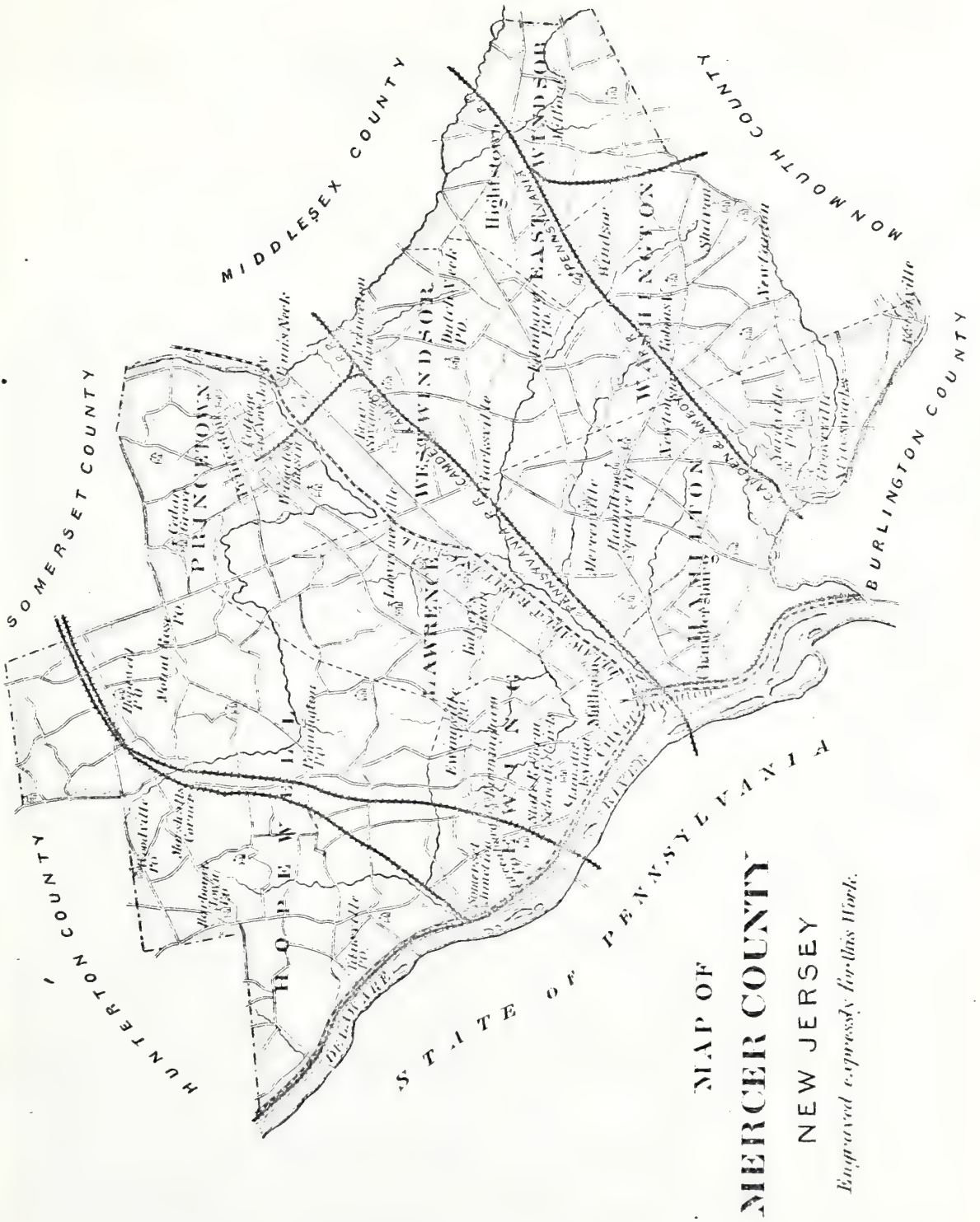
RICHARD BUZBY.

His grandfather, Amos Buzby, resided in Willingborough township, was a farmer, a member of the Orthodox Friends' Meeting, and had children,—Nicholas, Amos, Hannah, wife of Richard Heaton; Mary, wife of Robert Middleton; Joseph, and Hudson. The latter, father of Richard Buzby, was born in Willingborough township, Feb. 7, 1777, married Rachel, daughter of Asher and Rachel Woolman, who was born Aug. 8, 1782, and lived to the age of sixty-six years. Their children were Anne, born Aug. 19, 1801; Edith, July 7, 1803, wife of Arthur Engle; Elizabeth, March 9, 1806, wife of Joseph Deacon; Mary Ann, Jan. 3, 1808, wife of Allen R. Pharo; Martha (deceased), born April 27, 1810, was the wife of Thomas Taylor; Evan, Oct. 15, 1812 (deceased); Granville W., Jan. 1, 1815, died at Warsaw, Ind.; Richard; Nathan H., Oct. 18, 1819; Rebecca S., March 9, 1822, wife of Stokes Haines; Hudson, June 27, 1824, of South Bend, Ind.; Samuel W., Aug. 12, 1829, a commission merchant in Philadelphia. All grew to maturity but two, and were married. Only Hudson, Richard, Samuel, and Rebecca survive in 1882. Hudson Buzby carried on the Ferry House

and a farm on Long Beach for twelve years, and was well known among the gunners, hunters, and tourists who spent their leisure time there for his geniality, frankness, and hospitality. For seven years following he resided near Centreton, in Evesham, and about 1844 he purchased the Governor Franklin property of Mr. McVaugh, in Willingborough township, where he kept the Franklin Boarding-House, and resided until his death in his eighty-eighth year. This property was formerly the home of Governor Franklin, was afterward owned by Maberry McVaugh, who built the present brick structure of two stories, and carried on what was known as the "Franklin Park Boarding-School." Hudson Buzby's wife, Rachel Woolman, was a lineal descendant on her father's side from John Woolman the Quaker preacher. Richard, son of Hudson Buzby, was born on the homestead in Willingborough township April 3, 1817, and first married Miriam E., daughter of Benjamin Middleton, of Crosswicks, N. J., who died about one year after her marriage. His second wife, Mary Ann, daughter of Thomas Taylor, of Springfield, N. J., died in 1865, leaving children,—Miriam E., wife of William M. Winner, of Philadelphia; Martha T., wife of Ezra C. Engle, of Easton, N. J.; Adelaide, wife of Walter S. Reeve, of Medford, N. J.; and Thomas T. Buzby, at home. Mr. Buzby's present wife, whom he married Dec. 19, 1866, is Deborah, daughter of Joseph and Sarah Borton, of Rancocas, N. J. After his marriage Mr. Buzby resided with his father at Franklin Park for a time, afterward for seven years on the farm of his father-in-law, Thomas Taylor, which he purchased, and then bought the Franklin Park farm, where he has since carried on general farming and stock-raising. Like his ancestors he is a strict adherent of the Orthodox Friends' Meeting, no seeker after public place, but a man of correct habits, sterling integrity, and a good citizen.



Richard Buzby



MERCER COUNTY.¹

CHAPTER XLVI.

LOCATION, BOUNDARIES, AREA, AND PHYSICAL FEATURES.

THE county of Mercer may be regarded as the most *central* county in the State of New Jersey. In a straight line drawn from Carpenter's Point, the northernmost point of the State, to Cape May, the southernmost point of the same, the city of Trenton, the capital of this county, as also of the State, will be found to stand on such line about midway between those extreme points. So, too, the old Keith province line, which divided the province of East and West Jersey, passes through Mercer County, and about seven miles east of the city of Trenton. Again, in a line drawn across the State, marking its natural boundaries on the geological map between those northern counties which have a rocky formation, with high hills, rapid streams, handsome valleys, with a variety of soils and valuable minerals, and those counties which lie to the south of such line, where we find extensive plains, sluggish streams, and a clayey and sandy soil, it will be seen that Mercer County will be divided by this line, whose western terminus is at Bloomsbury, on the Delaware River just below Trenton, and whose eastern terminus is where Lawrence's Brook empties into the Raritan River just below New Brunswick.

The State centrality of Trenton, which is situated on the Delaware River, which forms the western boundary of the State, separating it from Pennsylvania, will appear to be a paradoxical idea until we recur to the map of New Jersey, and note the divergence of the river from a straight line southward after leaving the county of Warren, whence it trends in a southeasterly course till it reaches Trenton, and thence in a southwesterly course till it flows into Delaware Bay. Except for this divergence the site of Trenton would have been nearly twenty-five miles east of the Delaware, about the same distance that it is from New Brunswick. This horseshoe territory of Pennsylvania, as it is called, caused by the Delaware flowing into the centre of New Jersey and then out, does not make Trenton any less the centre of the territory which is within the bounds of this State.

The situation of Mercer County is enhanced by

the beautiful Delaware, which flows rapidly along the townships of Hopewell, Ewing, Trenton, and Hamilton. Trenton is at the head of tide-water. Here the series of falls in the river from Lambertville down terminate, and here navigation begins. The numerous falls in the river afford a valuable water-power, which has not yet been half developed, but which has been profitably utilized in the interest of manufactures at Trenton, and in supplying the Delaware and Raritan Canal with water. The shad fisheries, especially those below Trenton, are of value to the county, and may be regarded as a natural tributary to its wealth.

This county is bounded on the north by Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, on the east by Middlesex and Monmouth, on the south by Monmouth and Burlington, and on the west and southwest by the Delaware River, which separates it from the State of Pennsylvania.

In its area it may be classed among the smaller counties of the State, but not so small as those which are almost limited to the large cities which they comprise. It contains 141,844 acres of land, with no wet meadows or tide marshes, except an insignificant parcel in Hamilton township.

It presents no extraordinary physical or natural features. It contains no lofty mountains. The townships of Princeton and Hopewell have what may be called small mountain ridges. "Rocky Hill" Mountain, in the former, is about two hundred and fifty feet above the sea, and extends from the Millstone River to Cedar Grove, and to Mount Rose, in Hopewell, and is about half a mile in width. The northern part of Hopewell is quite hilly and slightly mountainous. There is a mountainous locality a little south of Marshall's Corner and Harbortown called "Bennington Mountain," and at the extreme northwest end of the township along the Delaware may be seen a peak called "Belle Mount," which seems to belong to the range of "Goat Mountain," in Hunterdon County. There is very little uncultivated land on these little mountains, and very little wood left growing on them. The land in Hopewell is hilly, but not extremely so. The same may be said of Princeton, while that of Lawrence and Ewing is undulating and not at all mountainous. The Windsors, Hamilton, and Washington townships may be described as level, slightly undulating, and quite free from stones.

¹ By John F. Hageman.

We have referred to the Delaware River as the boundary line of the county on the west. In addition to this, the county is quite well watered with small interior streams, though it is hardly traversed by any river. The Millstone River, which rises in Monmouth, flows through a portion of East Windsor, passing through Hightstown, and then forming the boundary between West Windsor and Middlesex County till it receives the Stony Brook at the Aqueduct Mills, formerly Scudder's mills, thence flowing in a northerly course on the line between Princeton and the county of Middlesex to Kingston, and thence on the line of Princeton and Somerset to the township of Montgomery in Somerset, and so on into the Raritan at Bound Brook. This river is sluggish and of small volume until it receives the Stony Brook. It turns several grist- and saw-mills in Mercer County.

The Stony Brook rises up in Hunterdon County, and flows down through the central part of Hopewell township, then flows eastwardly into Princeton in a circuitous direction, and unites with the Millstone at the Aqueduct Mills. This is one of the most valuable interior streams in the county, and it supports four or five mills in its progress. One of the most ancient and historic of these mills is the one near Princeton, known as Worth's mills, on the old road from Princeton to Lawrenceville, of Revolutionary story.

The Assanpink Creek rises in Monmouth County and flows northwardly through Washington, West Windsor, and on the line between Lawrence and Hamilton townships, and empties into the Delaware at Trenton. This stream is hardly less valuable than the Stony Brook. It is utilized for mills as well as for watering the lands through which it flows. As it approaches the Delaware it has a good deal of fall, and has been employed in supplying power to manufacturing enterprises. It, too, has a memorable Revolutionary interest.

The Shabakunk Creek flows southwardly and waters Ewing and Lawrence townships, and empties into the Assanpink at Baker's Basin.

Hamilton is further watered by Doctor's Creek, which rises far down in Monmouth County, flows up by Allentown, and empties into the Crosswicks Creek near Yardville, and thence on the Burlington and Mercer line to the Delaware at Bordentown. There are other small streams in Hamilton, such as Pond Run, Miry Run, and Buck Creek, the latter flowing into the Crosswicks, and the other two into the Assanpink. There are other small creeks in Hopewell and Lawrence.

The soil of Mercer County is diverse. The upper townships exhibit the red sandstone, the red shale, and the loam, somewhat like that of the more northern counties of the State, but without their limestone. The lower townships are sandy, with a mixture of soft clay, more in the nature of alluvial soil, but not quite extending to the marl region.

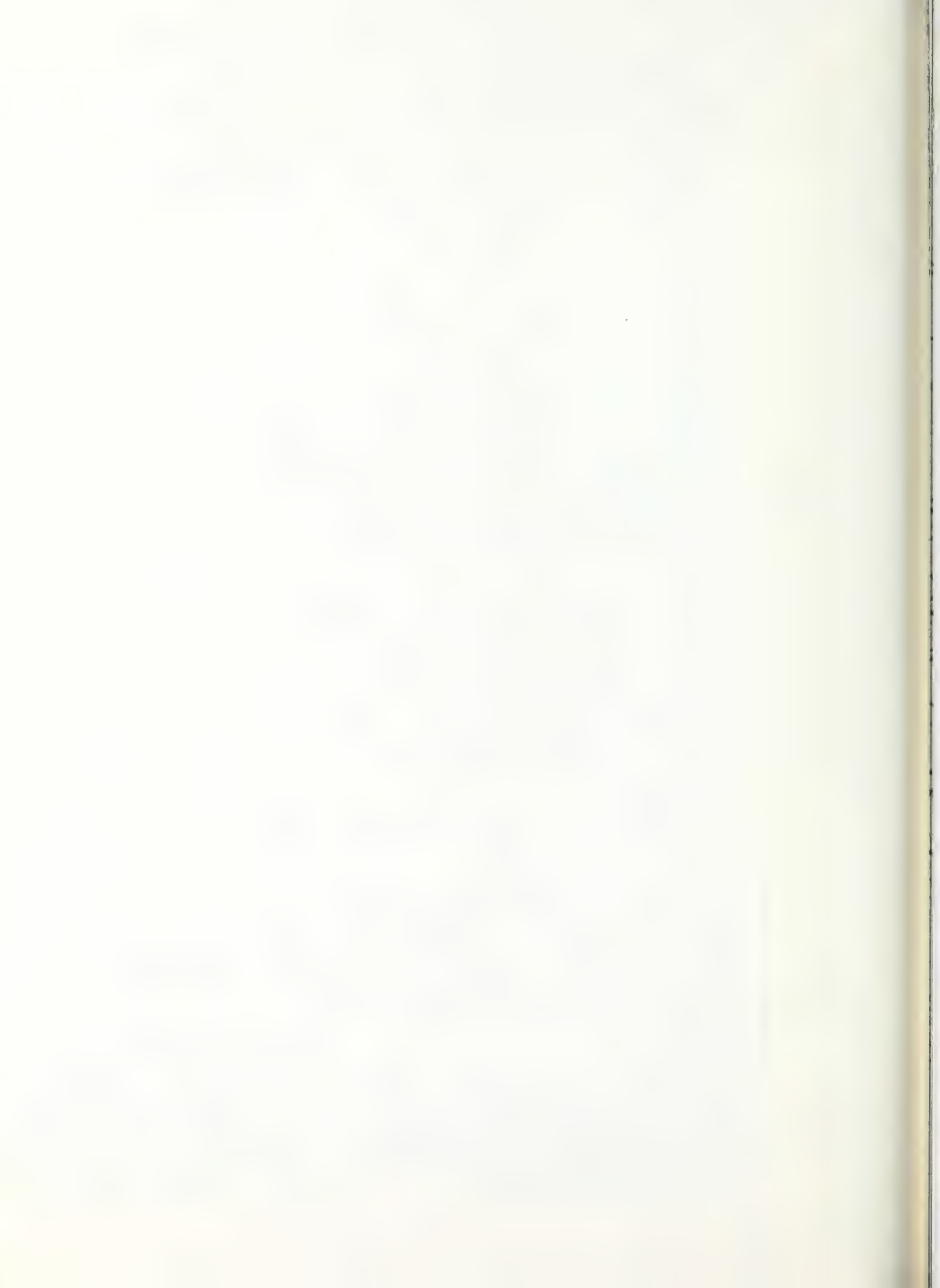
The whole county is well adapted to agricultural labor and products, and it is difficult to decide which portion of the county possesses the greater possibilities. Some kinds of grain and fruits may succeed best in the upper townships, while the warmer and sandy soil of the lower townships are preferable for vegetables and early fruits. But the whole is adapted to wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, apples, peaches, cherries, etc.

But Mercer is unlike the counties north of it in respect to minerals. It has no limestone, or iron, or copper, or coal, or slate within its borders. On the margin of the Delaware, in Ewing and Hopewell, there are valuable quarries of red sandstone, affording the best of building material, and this is a source of wealth. A large amount of this stone is exported yearly. There are also beds of clay from which brick are manufactured near Trenton and in other parts of the county. Our State geologist says, "There is a small outcrop of Azoic rocks about Trenton. It extends along the Delaware from the mouth of the Assanpink about two miles up the river, and occupies a triangle whose apex is on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, six miles east of Trenton. The rocks are gneiss, and their strata are almost vertical. They are chiefly covered by a cultivated soil. In some places they have been decomposed, and the feldspar is changed into a fire-clay." The trap rock crops out on Rocky Hill, and in Princeton and West Windsor, on the highlands of the Stony Brook, quarries of a light brown sandstone have been opened. Many of the college buildings have been built with stone from these quarries, and also several palatial residences in Princeton.

The climate of Mercer County is the medium climate of the State. The geographical situation of New Jersey between the 39th and 42d parallels of north latitude gives it a temperate climate. The State is so limited in extent, and so free from surface variations, that there are scarcely any perceptible gradations in the temperature between its extreme limits, though it is estimated that there are five degrees between the extreme northern and southern points. Local causes, such as elevation above the sea, proximity of mountains or ocean, have some, though an unascertained, disturbing influence. The greater altitude of the northern part lowers the annual mean temperature of those parts two or three degrees, or about one degree for every three hundred feet of altitude.¹

The annual mean temperature of the southern end of the State is between 53° and 50°; that of the northern end 48° and 50°. As the climate of the State is conceded to be salubrious, so it is in the county of Mercer. Destructive cyclones are unknown in this region; a small tornado passing through Hopewell and Lawrence about twenty years ago, from west to

¹ Professor John C. Smock.



east, and breaking down trees and fences, was the only one of the kind that is remembered to have visited this county. Princeton and parts of Hopewell are cooler in summer than Trenton and the lower townships, for the reason that Princeton is on an elevation of two hundred and twenty-one feet above the ocean level, and the Rocky Hill Mountain is still higher,—perhaps nearly four hundred feet higher at Hassler's triangle signal-post near Mount Rose.

CHAPTER XLVII.

ABORIGINAL HISTORY—LAND TITLES AND FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

THE county of Mercer having been erected so recently as 1838, from portions of four other counties, but principally from two, namely, Hunterdon and Burlington, the early history of those old counties is supposed to embrace the aboriginal history of such parts of them as are now incorporated within the territorial limits of this new one. But Burlington County originally embraced Hunterdon, so that the strictly aboriginal history of the great portion of Mercer may be sought in the history of Burlington. Instead, therefore, of repeating or reproducing what we may find in the history of Burlington County, which is incorporated in this volume, or what we may find in the history of Hunterdon County, which has been published with that of Somerset in one volume, touching the Indian title and occupancy, and the more general development of title under the proprietors and subsequently under the British crown, about which so much has been written and published in our several State as well as in many local histories, we shall deem it more satisfactory and quite sufficient to state with brevity so much of that history as pertains legitimately to the county of Mercer, and refer to sources of information of more general and ancient history, which probably some of our readers may desire to obtain.

Not to dwell upon the original occupancy and title of the Indians, we pass to the grant of Charles II., king of Great Britain, March 20, 1664, to his brother James, the Duke of York, of territory in America, embracing what is now New Jersey, and the conveyance in the same year from the duke to Sir George Carteret and Lord Berkeley of what was then named New Jersey for the first time. We note that Sir George Carteret afterwards sold his right in what subsequently bore the name of West Jersey to John Fenwicke, as trustee for Edward Billinge and others. This section having been divided into parts and distributed among the proprietors, the tract called the "thirty-thousand-acre tract," above the Falls of the Delaware, now the city of Trenton, fell to Thomas Sadler and Edward Billinge, who conveyed their in-

terest and title to Dr. Daniel Coxe,¹ of London, Oct. 20, 1685.

This thirty-thousand-acre tract almost covered the original township of Hopewell, and a re-survey of it is contained in the Secretary of State's office in Trenton, in the Book of Surveys, page 103, and designated in the margin, "Re-survey of Hopewell tract for Col. Cox, 31,000." This survey was made by Daniel Leeds, in September, 1707. A copy may be found in the local history of Hopewell township, hereinafter given.

Daniel Coxe was Governor of West Jersey from 1687 to 1690, and he owned twenty-two shares of property. While Governor he obtained through his agent, Adlord Bowde, a deed for a tract of land which seems to cover the whole of Hopewell township, executed by eleven Indian chiefs, dated March 30, 1688. The consideration was a variety of goods and chattels, including wampum, kettles, knives, shirts, stockings, needles, lead, shot, powder, guns, pipes, tobacco, rum, and beer. It was addressed "To all people to whom this present writing shall come," and was signed by Hoham, Teplagpaman, Meroppe, Weweenoling, Lammusecon, Pleeze, Meheekissue, Copenakoniskow, Nehuoging, Neheekan, Shawsuna, as Indian Sachimachers and owners of the said tract of land. The witnesses were Thomas Budd, Henry Greenland,² Thomas Bowman, William Biddle, Jr., John Wells, interpreter.

This Indian deed is a bright page in the history of this locality and of the State, for it shows that the lands of the aborigines were not wrested from them by force, under the proprietors, in the name of the crown of England. We see here Daniel Coxe, the Governor of West Jersey, holding a title derived from the grant of Charles II., king of Great Britain, a title acquired by conquest, but not by conquest over these Indians, yet purchasing a title from the latter who were the original and rightful occupants of the soil.

The early settlers of Hopewell acquired title to their lands directly or indirectly from this Col. Daniel Cox. Nearly five thousand acres of this thirty thousand-acre tract were taken by about fourteen purchasers from Thomas Revell, agent of the West Jersey Society, between 1688 and 1696. Their title from Revell was of questionable validity, and some of the purchasers under that title were evicted in ejectment suits brought against them. The title of Daniel Cox was established in those suits by the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Previous to March 15, 1713-14, Burlington County included Maidenhead, Hopewell, and Amwell, but at that date Hunterdon County was set off by act of the Provincial Assembly, making the Assanpink Creek the southern boundary, including

¹ This name Coxe is written sometimes with and sometimes without the e.

² This is probably Dr. Henry Greenland, the first settler in the vicinity of Princeton, who lived on the Castle-Howard farm as early as 1681, and is mentioned in the deed of Penn to Stockton, in 1701.



what are now Trenton, Ewing, Lawrence, Hopewell, in Mercer, with Morris, Sussex, Warren, and Hunterdon Counties.

That portion of Mercer County which lay south of the Assanpink and belonged to the county of Burlington, bounded on the south by the Rancocas, on the west by the Delaware, on the east by the province line, and on the north by the Assanpink, comprised what was known as "Yorkshire Tenth," so called because the purchasers of that part of the State had divided their land into "tenths." The township of Nottingham, which was formed near the close of the seventeenth century, about 1692, was made up of a portion of the "Yorkshire Tenth" tract. That old township of Nottingham comprised all of Hamilton township, including South Trenton and Chambersburg. The title to these lands was derived from the West Jersey proprietors.

The early title to most of the lands in Princeton township was derived directly from William Penn, one of the proprietors. He conveyed by deed to Richard Stockton a tract of five thousand five hundred acres, excepting therefrom fifteen hundred acres, which he had probably sold to others, along the province line, and which would take in the neighborhood of Cedar Grove. Thomas Warne, who was also one of the proprietors, sold and conveyed twelve hundred acres to Benjamin Clarke in 1696, and Dr. Gordon was at an earlier date the owner of eight hundred acres between the main street of Princeton and Stony Brook, on the southeast of the village. This would cover all the township except the corner about Kingston Mills, including the plantation of Dr. Henry Greenland, occupied as early as 1681, and the ancient lands of David Brinson, and that land which lies between the Penn-Stockton tract and the Van Horn tract, which may contain about two thousand five hundred acres; so that the title was all well established, the land purchased, and occupied by permanent settlers at the beginning of A.D. 1700.

The early settlers within the boundaries of Mercer County comprised immigrants of various nationalities and of various religious faith. The land was chiefly taken up by purchasers, with a view of settlement, between 1680 and 1710. The first settlements were made along the Delaware on both sides, advancing from below Philadelphia as high up as Trenton. There had been a few settlements made by Swedes before the arrival of the Quakers whom Penn had induced to seek homes in West Jersey. But it was upon the arrival of the vessels filled with immigrants from England, almost entirely Quakers, who came up the Delaware and settled in what then was Burlington County, extending to the "Yorkshire Tenth" and to Trenton Falls, that the early settlement began, and this was not earlier than 1680. From this date the settlers began to increase in number, and by the close of the first decade in the eighteenth century the most of the land had been sold

and subdivided, and was in possession of its owners, though many of the farms contained from five hundred to one thousand acres. While lower West Jersey was settled by a majority of Quakers, the upper portion was not so settled. There were Quakers among the early settlers of old Hopewell and Maidenhead, north of the Assanpink; but Episcopalians, and especially Presbyterians, came into those townships from East Jersey and from New England, as well as directly from the mother-country. There was a mixed population from England, Scotland, Holland, and France, of Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Quakers, and Baptists, and this mixed population occupied a considerable portion of old Nottingham and the Windsors also.

The first settlers of Princeton were principally Quakers, and there were at first only a few families who did not belong to that society; but from 1710 other religious denominations began to multiply, and in time the Quakers lost the ascendancy in the township.

The names of some of the early settlers, with a sketch of their families, though necessarily very imperfect, will be found in the local history of each township, in their order, hereinafter given.

CHAPTER XLVIII.

ORGANIZATION: TOWNSHIPS, CITIES, VILLAGES, AND POPULATION.

THE county of Mercer was created by two several acts of the Legislature, and thereby securing votes enough to carry both acts separately, which could not have been done if the measure had been proposed in one bill. The members from Somerset County were willing to vote for the new county provided no portion of Somerset County should be annexed to such new county.

The first bill, which was passed Feb. 22, 1833, took parts of Hunterdon, Burlington, and Middlesex Counties, but none of Somerset. Its first section defined its boundaries as follows:

"That all those parts of the counties of Hunterdon, Burlington, and Middlesex contained within the following boundaries, viz.: Beginning on the river Delaware, at the mouth of Crosswicks Creek, and at the extreme western point of the division line between the townships of Nottingham and Chesterfield, in the county of Burlington, and running thence up said creek and along the middle of the same, and as the same runs its several courses to the boundary line of Monmouth County; thence northwestwardly along said line until it strikes the boundary line of the township of East Windsor, in the county of Middlesex, which divides said township from the county of Monmouth; thence down the middle of said brook to a new road leading to Milford; thence along said road eastwardly to the westerly line of Louis Reggs' land; thence along said line northwardly to the middle of Millstone River; thence down the said river along the middle thereof, the several courses of the same, to the line dividing the counties of Somerset and Middlesex; thence southwestwardly along said dividing line to the line of the

county of Hunterdon; thence along the line dividing the counties of Somerset and Hunterdon to a point therein where the same crosses the road called the Pennington road, leading from the village of Rocky Hill to the village of Pennington; thence continuing along the middle of said road to the Delaware River, at Titusville; thence down said river the several courses, and including the islands belonging to this State, to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby erected into a separate county, to be called the county of Mercer."

This included Nottingham in Burlington, the Windsors in Middlesex, and Lawrence and a part of Hopewell in Hunterdon.

On the 27th day of February, 1838, five days after the previous act was enacted, an act to establish the boundaries of Montgomery township was passed as follows, viz.:

"All that part of the township of Montgomery in the county of Somerset which lies south of the following line, to wit: Beginning on the Millstone River where the boundary line between the counties of Middlesex and Somerset crosses the same, continuing down said river to the original southeasterly corner of a tract of land called the Van Horn tract, and thence running westerly along the original south boundary of said tract, and continuing on in the same course to the middle of the road called the Pennington road, leading from the village of Rocky Hill to the village of Pennington, and thence westerly along the middle of said road to the boundary line of the county of Somerset, shall be and the same is hereby attached to and made a part of the county of Mercer, . . . and said line shall hereafter be the boundary line between the county of Mercer and the county of Somerset."¹

While the Somerset members of the Legislature who voted for the former act were unwilling to vote for this act which dismembered their own county, other members from other counties who withheld their votes from the former act gave their votes for this one, and thus the county of Mercer was formed as originally designed by those who projected the measure.

The first act left Princeton half in the county of Somerset and included the other half in Mercer. The second act made a new township from a part of Montgomery and West Windsor, and called it the township of Princeton, and annexed it to the new county of Mercer.

These were the boundaries of the new county till 1844, when the Democratic party, having a majority in the Legislature, made many changes in the lines of townships and counties in the State, and passed an act March 13, 1844, "re-annexing the township of Hopewell, in the county of Mercer, to the county of Hunterdon." This was so strongly a partisan movement, and so palpably unwise, that with the other alleged "straightening of crooked lines" at the same session, the people, in the fall of 1844, rose in their displeasure and elected a Whig Legislature. And among other acts passed by that body restoring old lines was the act entitled "An Act to re-annex the township of Hopewell, in the county of Hunterdon, to the county of Mercer," approved Feb. 5, 1845.

By this act not only that portion of old Hopewell which had been annexed to Mercer in 1838 in forming the county was re-annexed, but the *whole of old Hopewell township extending to the Amwell boundary*

was included and annexed to Mercer as the line now stands.

The county was named after Gen. Hugh Mercer, who fell at the battle of Princeton, Jan. 3, 1777.

The county of Mercer now contains eleven townships, including Trenton and Chambersburg, both of whose city limits are co-extensive with the township boundaries. viz.: Chambersburg, Ewing, Hamilton, Hopewell, Lawrence, Millham, Princeton, Trenton, Washington, East Windsor, and West Windsor.

The histories of these townships are severally given in their alphabetical order in this volume, and to them our readers are referred for such local information as may be pertinent to them as separate organizations. Our township historians have endeavored to gather up and record details and annals which have not hitherto been published, and they have incorporated, in their narrative so much of previously published matter, documentary and otherwise, as would seem necessary to make the volume as complete a local history as the enterprise of the work contemplated. The history given of the organization of the townships is documentary, but great difficulty and much imperfection have been experienced in tracing the families of early settlers. It may seem strange in some instances to our readers that certain families, and it may be prominent persons, have been unnoticed by the township historian, but the explanation may be found in the ignorance, and in some instances the unwillingness, of the present living representatives to communicate what they know of the unwritten history and genealogy of their ancestors. These local writers applied to the natural source of information, and sometimes after going from family to family and failing to glean anything of the traditions or records of the ancestral branch, they were obliged to abandon the pursuit. For the history of early settlements, the growth of villages, the institutions of religion and education, the industrial pursuits, the social and political progress of the people, the streams, roads, and internal improvements, and the natural features of the country, our readers are referred to what has been written under the heads of the several townships.

There are but four incorporated cities or boroughs in the county, viz.: Trenton, Princeton, Hightstown, and Chambersburg.

The city of Trenton is the most ancient and the largest of the four. Its original charter embraced much territory which has since been set off from it. Its first charter was dated Sept. 6, 1746. It traces its name to William Trent, who had come from Scotland to Philadelphia and thence in 1714 to the Delaware Falls, where he purchased from the Mahlon Stacy tract of land eight hundred acres on both sides of the Assanpink, and he removed his residence there. He gave an impulse to the growth of the village, and having given in 1729 or thereabout a lot to the county of Hunterdon for a court-house and jail where

¹ Act of Assembly, 1838.

now the old Trenton Bank stands, the inhabitants called the town after Mr. Trent,—Trenton, often called in former years Trentown and Trentstown.

This city has been of slow growth, though eligibly and handsomely situated at the head of tide-water navigation on the beautiful Delaware, with the Assanpink Creek separating Trenton from South Trenton. It is fifty-five miles southwest of New York, thirty miles northeast from Philadelphia, ten miles southwest from Princeton, twenty-six miles from New Brunswick on the Raritan, and one hundred and sixty-six miles from Washington, D. C. Just below the falls the Delaware is spanned by a wooden bridge which was built in 1804-6 at the cost of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars. It was a remarkable structure for strength and durability. The floor was supported by iron rods hanging from arches. It has withstood great floods. Mr. Burr was its architect. It has been modified of late years somewhat, and adapted to the additional use of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as well as for common travel. Another bridge has been erected across the Delaware at the upper end of the city. This, too, is of great value to Trenton in its intercourse and trade with citizens of Pennsylvania.

The city of Trenton has also been for nearly one hundred years the seat of the State capital, which adds to its dignity and appearance as well as to its trade and business; and the presence of other State institutions adds much to the interest and importance of the city. But more of this in a subsequent chapter.

This city gains importance also from its being the capital of the county, where the county courts are held, and the county buildings are situated; with all these advantages, and with a valuable water-power, it has become a prominent manufacturing city, and as such is growing steadily. There is but little doubt that Millham and Chambersburg will soon be annexed to the city of Trenton, and be consolidated with it in one municipal government. The population of Trenton in 1880 was 29,910; of Chambersburg, 5437; and of Millham, not less than 1500; making a combined city population of about 37,000 inhabitants, at present say 40,000. When our readers come to the long chapter devoted to the city of Trenton they will be fully apprised of the extent and character of this peculiarly attractive and prosperous city. We add only that thus far its growth and development have been slow, but stable and sure; its capitalists have been cautious, its municipal government has been conservative and economical, its religious sentiment has been demonstrative and diffusive, but it will hardly be denied that its public spirit, as manifested in public enterprises for the health and ornamentation and higher development of the city, has hitherto been somewhat paralyzed by a timidity which was more excusable in former generations than in the last half-century.

Princeton, it will be seen, is a beautiful university

town, highly and healthfully situated, and whose prosperity consists in the prosperity of the institutions established there. Its charter bears date 1813. Its population is under four thousand, but it has enjoyed many modern improvements and advantages which many much larger towns have not been able to obtain. It is the depository of many treasures and gifts. Its local history will be read with interest. The population of the borough is three thousand two hundred and nine.

Hightstown became an incorporated borough in the year 1853. It is the principal town in East Windsor, and was stimulated in its growth by the business of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, which passed through it, and in former years made it a very active business-place. It is particularly described in the history of East Windsor. Its population is one thousand three hundred and fifty-five.

Chambersburg was incorporated as a borough in the year 1872. It has obtained its rapid growth through its manufacturing interests and as a suburb of Trenton. It is growing rapidly, its situation is pleasant, and it contains some handsome streets and residences. It has a population of five thousand four hundred and thirty-seven.

The histories of the townships bring to notice several villages and hamlets throughout the county.

In Hopewell are mentioned Pennington, the largest and most attractive of the unincorporated towns of the county, Titusville, Hopewell, Mount Rose, Woodsville, Harbortown, Marshall's Corner, Stoutsburg.

In Ewing, Greensburg, Ewingville, Birmingham.

In Lawrence, Lawrenceville, Princessville, Baker's Basin, Lawrence Station.

In Hamilton, Hamilton Square, Sandtown or Mercerville, Yardville, Groveville, N. Crosswicks, Extonville.

In Washington, Sharon, New Canton, Windsor, Newtown, Robbinsville.

In East Windsor, Milford.

In West Windsor, Clarksville, Port Mercer, Penn's Neck, Edinburgh, Dutch Neck.

In Princeton, Cedar Grove, Stony Brook, Princeton, Princeton Basin, Mount Lucas.

The population of the county of Mercer is, by the census of 1880, given at fifty-eight thousand and sixty-one (58,061) inhabitants, made up as follows, viz.:

Chambersburg.....	5,427	Princeton.....	4,348
East Windsor.....	2,271	Trenton.....	29,910
Ewing.....	2,412	Washington.....	1,281
Hamilton.....	3,370	West Windsor.....	1,396
Hopewell.....	4,462		
Lawrence.....	3,174	Total.....	58,061

In the above Millham was counted in Lawrence, not having been then set off as an independent township.

By the census of 1870 the population of the county was 45,057.

Mercer County is divided into three legislative districts. They have recently been redistricted.

The First District is composed of the townships of Ewing, Hopewell, Lawrence, Princeton, West Windsor, East Windsor, Hamilton, and Washington.

The Second District is composed of the First, Second, Fifth, and Seventh Wards of Trenton, and of Millham.

The Third District is composed of the Third, Fourth, and Sixth Wards of Trenton, and of Chambersburg.

Mercer County belongs to the Second Congressional District, which is composed of Mercer, Burlington, Ocean, and Atlantic Counties.

CHAPTER XLIX.

PLACES OF HISTORIC INTEREST.

THE whole of Mercer County may be described as a place of historic interest. The territory, though small, occupies a position so prominent on the great thoroughfare of travel and transportation between New York and Philadelphia, or more extensively between New England on one side and the Southern and Western States on the other, that it has from its natural position and from necessity been appropriated by use as the nation's highway. Far back in the centuries, before the advent of the white man to these ancient forests, before the Dutch, French, or English touched our soil or traversed our streams, the Indian path of the aborigines between the Raritan at New Brunswick and the Falls of the Delaware passed along and upon where afterwards the first white settlers opened their first wagon-road, called the king's highway, which came through Mercer County, on what is still the old road from Princeton to Trenton by Stony Brook and Maidenhead. This ancient road therefore has a historic interest.

The province line, which was the ancient division line in the partition of the colony between East and West Jersey, and which seems to have so impressed itself upon the history of New Jersey that it will not pass into oblivion, has left its perpetual monument in its straight course across this county. There is historic interest in this invisible line, though it may hardly be called a place.

Trenton is eminently a place of historic interest. Far back when it was in Burlington County, and then in Hunterdon, before the Revolution, while it was known as "the Falls" on the Delaware, it was the pioneer traveler's stopping-place when, on his journey across the province to Pennsylvania and Delaware, he crossed the Delaware River. Early in the eighteenth century the Hunterdon County court-house was established there, where it remained from 1719 till 1785.

Trenton was occupied by the Hessian soldiers of Cornwallis' army during the middle of December, 1776, while Gen. Washington with the American army had retreated across the Delaware and encamped in Pennsylvania. The recrossing the Delaware on Christmas night by Washington and his army, their march to Trenton, and their splendid surprise and capture of the Hessian army on the morning of the 26th December, 1776, and the military exploits of Washington on the banks of the Assanpink on the 2d of January following, involving a battle in the evening and a strategic retreat to Princeton during the night, made Trenton one of the earliest and most noted places in the history of the Revolutionary war; and additional lustre was given to these events by Gen. Washington when, in 1789, on his journey to New York to be inaugurated President of the United States, he was welcomed by the ladies of Trenton and escorted by the white-robed choir under the floral arch across the Assanpink. So Trenton, though without any other monument than the ever-abiding Assanpink, must be written a historic place.

And if the passing and repassing of both the British and American armies in the Revolutionary war over the roads and fields; if the cantonments of the enemy planted in adjoining neighborhoods, inspiring the people with fear, and if the depredation by lawless soldiery upon the stock and produce of the country are worthy of being recorded among the terrible fruits of war, then the townships of Lawrence, Hopewell, Ewing, Hamilton, and West Windsor furnish material for the historic page.

The banks of the Delaware at a place called Washington's Crossing, in Hopewell township, about eight miles above Trenton, indicate the place where Washington with his twenty-four hundred men, besides horses and twenty pieces of artillery, in small boats, at night over a swollen stream filled with floating ice, recrossed the Delaware on Christmas night in 1776, and which he repeated about a week later, cannot but arrest the attention of the traveler passing that way, and recall to his mind the great events which followed and were connected with that historic spot.

Princeton is pre-eminently a place of historic interest. Its Revolutionary annals are peculiarly full of interesting history, both local and national. The church, the State, and the nation turn to its history to note important events and to commemorate the character and services of many of its distinguished public men who lived before, during, and after the Revolution. It is a place where the fires of the Revolution were kindled, where leading sons of liberty took wise counsel together, where the ablest and most patriotic men of the colony discussed and weighed the question of national independence, where two of the signers of the Declaration resided, both of whom were personally known at the court of Great Britain, where the organization of the State government under a Constitution which antedated the declaration

of independence was organized, and where its first Legislature held its first session; where, during the progress of the Revolution, the Council of Safety, the sessions of the Legislature, and the conferences of leading men were most frequently held; where Washington and his troops were quartered; where Cornwallis and his troops were also quartered for weeks in the college, the church, and the town, burning the houses and plundering the homes of the patriots. It is a place where a sharp and deadly battle in three engagements was fought under Washington, who periled his life in the fight, and in which Mercer and other noble officers lost their lives, but which resulted in a cheering and brilliant victory over the enemy. The Quaker road at Stony Brook, the Quaker Church, the bridge at Worth's Mills, the battle-field, the hundred unmarked graves, old Nassau Hall scarred by British balls, and the still standing house in which Mercer died, with the stains of his blood upon the floor, are surely all places of historic interest.

And in addition to all these, for several months in the year 1783 the American Congress held a session in Princeton, using the college library and chapel for their meetings, drawing around them foreign ministers and their families, and Gen. Washington closing their session with a festive celebration of peace, which was announced in the college chapel in the presence of ladies and gentlemen of distinction. If such events do not make a place pre-eminently historic, what more can be required? Need the visitor be taken to "Tusculum," to "Morven," or to the Quaker burying-ground and to the Witherspoon Street Cemetery, where the dust of Princeton's illustrious dead lies?

CHAPTER L.

THE SEAT OF THE STATE GOVERNMENT AND OF NATIONAL AND STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE county of Mercer has the honor and the advantage of having the State capitol and many important institutions of the State located within its boundaries. The building belonging to the national government for the use of the city post-office and for the United States courts is also at Trenton. These buildings are the most imposing public structures that are to be seen in Trenton or in the county, except the lunatic asylum and what may be found in Princeton.

The United States Post-Office and Government Building is situated on the corner of State and Stockton Streets. It is a beautiful three-story sandstone building, the front floors devoted to the city post-office, and the remainder of the building is appropriated to the use of the United States courts and the offices connected with them. It is one of the most imposing buildings in the city, erected at great expense, and its estimated cost, when completed, has been declared in Congress to be nearly four hundred

thousand dollars. It is almost universally regarded as a blunder that the court-room should be on the third high floor, to be reached by ascending nearly a hundred hard iron steps.

The State Capitol.—The seat of the State government was fixed at Trenton by the Legislature in 1790. The present handsome lot on West State Street, extending to the low-water line of the Delaware River, was purchased, and the original old State-house, together with an office for the Secretary of State, were erected upon it. It was a very quaint-looking building forty years ago; it was rough-cast, of bluish color, with a cupola upon it, and a large room in each end, one for the Assembly and one for the Council. It has been enlarged and altered again and again by the outlay of several hundred thousand dollars, until it has become a grand and commodious capitol, scarcely having a superior in any of the States, so far as handsome and convenient rooms for all the purposes of the State Department is concerned and required by the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the government. Though not magnificent and pretentious in its exterior architecture, it is a very large building, and one of which Jersey men may well be proud. It is surrounded with neatly-kept grounds, and it is the most attractive place in the city to invite strangers to visit.

The State Library occupies a southern wing in the capitol, and has been growing with the building for a hundred years. At the present time the State library and the law library are consolidated, the former occupying the galleries and the latter the alcoves on the floor, the institution being admirably arranged and excellently governed. It is the gem of the State-house. The court-rooms are large and well furnished and tastefully decorated, and the Senate and Assembly rooms are gorgeous and convenient. All the offices and appointments are simply luxurious.

The State Prison.—This is a very costly and extensive building, of the Egyptian order of architecture, situated in South Trenton, and was erected in 1836, with one hundred and fifty cells. It has been from time to time enlarged by the addition of several long wings and work-shops. It is a very elaborate affair, holding at present over eight hundred prisoners. This prison superseded the original one, which was quite near this new one, and which is now kept for the State Arsenal. The original was built in 1797, and still bears the old inscription on its front, "*Labor, Silence, Penitence.*" The prison system of the State demands solitary confinement, hard labor, and silent intercourse, but the prison has become too crowded with inmates to permit this system to be strictly adhered to in practice.

The Normal School.—This institution was established by the Legislature in 1855. Its object was to train teachers for common schools. The present building on Clinton Street, in the city of Trenton, was erected in that year, and Professor W. F. Phelps opened

the school the same year, before the building was completed.

A "Model School" for practical experience in teaching in connection with the Normal School was subsequently established, and a suitable building was erected on a lot adjoining the Normal, with Professor John S. Hart, principal, who became successor of Professor Phelps as principal of the Normal School also in 1865.

These two buildings are large, and contribute to the architectural interest of Trenton, and the institutions themselves are a source of profit as well as intellectual advantage to the city and the county.

The State Industrial School for Girls, established by the Legislature in 1871, has recently been located on a farm of seventy-nine acres, in Ewing township, near the Lunatic Asylum. A new building has been erected and furnished on the farm by the State, at the cost of a little less than forty thousand dollars.

The State Lunatic Asylum, whose legislative origin dates A.D. 1844, but which was not ready for patients till 1848, is situated about two and a half miles northwest of Trenton, in Ewing township, on the Delaware and Belvidere Railroad, near the Delaware River, on an elevated tract of land, which affords a most beautiful landscape view from the majestic building that has been erected upon it. The central building is four stories high, with divers wings of three stories, the whole length extending over two thousand feet. This is New Jersey's favorite institution, a monument of her wisdom and Christian humanity. There are in it five hundred and seventy-seven patients, and it requires about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year to maintain it. This is paid by the State, by the counties, and by private individuals. It is a very important institution, and seems to be very well managed. The portrait of Miss Dix should adorn the walls of this institution, or a mural tablet should commemorate her indefatigable perseverance in arousing the public mind, and besieging the Legislature to take up this noble charity.

To ignore the presence and influence of these several national and State institutions, not the buildings alone, but the uses made of them, and the demand they make upon the home market, the frequent attendance upon them by citizens from other counties in the State, especially the attendance upon the courts and the Legislature, would be to omit a very important chapter in the history of the city of Trenton and of Mercer County. In this respect this county is peculiarly situated, and enjoys peculiar advantages.

CHAPTER LI.

THE SEAT OF HIGH EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

As a State is honored and benefited by the renowned institutions of learning that exist within its limits, though they may be private and independent

of State support and State control, so a county in which such institutions are located must, by reason of its closer proximity to them, receive their more immediate and felt influences. And this principle grows more emphatic as the area contracts within the limits of the town or city in which they are established. The fame of a town is often due to the celebrity of some world-renowned school established there. The homes of illustrious men often lend dignity and public character to counties and States, just as battle-fields do.

So the county of Mercer derives honor and importance from the presence and power of distinguished schools of literature, science, and theology planted and flourishing within its borders.

Princeton College, known in its charter as "The College of New Jersey," which is twenty years older than the State of New Jersey, is in this county. It has a proud history which the world delights to read. The filial cry of *Alma Mater* sent up yearly from its distinguished alumni who are scattered abroad throughout the world, and many of them in high places of power and influence, is not without affection and pride. It is the mother of statesmen, of philosophers, of scientists, of educators. It came down through the Revolutionary war with honored scars, but with the gratitude of the new nation for the loyal support it gave through its president, its sons, and its patrons to the cause of liberty and independence. The blessings which it bestows yearly in diffusing education in its various grades among the sons of this and other States; the growth it exhibits in all its departments of study, and in its endowments, in its magnificent buildings, in its library and other appliances of college work, and in its grand school of science, are known and felt with peculiar force by the people of this county. Old Nassau Hall on its high elevation, with its large cluster of beautiful, costly, and magnificent college-buildings around it; with its large faculty, with over five hundred students in attendance, and intrusted with several millions of property, is a public treasure, a public trust, a local power planted upon the soil of this county, and challenging the sympathy and protection of our citizens and our civil institutions.

The Princeton Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church is an institution hardly less widely known than Princeton College. It was established in 1812, the oldest of all the theological seminaries of that denomination in this country. It is beautifully situated near the college in Princeton, yet unconnected with it. It has been endowed with millions of dollars. It has costly and massive public buildings for its use, with a valuable library and other appliances of study. It has been distinguished with eminent and honored professors who consecrated the first half-century of its existence. It has now an enlarged faculty of seven professors, with an attendance of about one hundred and forty students.

This, too, is a great power and a great honor, and is recognized as such throughout the country, and its influence upon the ecclesiastical institutions of this county, in which it is located, is happily enjoyed and cherished.

In an appropriate chapter of the local history of Princeton, hereinafter given, a full historical sketch of both the college and seminary will be found.

The Pennington Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute, an institution belonging to the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was established at Pennington, in Hopewell township, in 1839. It is a school of high grade for both sexes, designed to give young ladies a finished education, and for training young men for college, for teaching, or business.

The buildings are two hundred and seventy feet long and forty feet wide, and four stories high. The two departments, male and female, are entirely separate. Twenty-five acres of land are connected with it. While this seminary is cherished by the Methodists as their denominational preparatory school, it has a local patronage from families in the county who are not so ecclesiastically connected. More especially is this the case in the female department. Its commencements attract a large public attendance yearly.

Peddle Institute is a literary institution established at Hightstown, in East Windsor township, by and under the Baptists of New Jersey. Thomas B. Peddle, of Newark, was a liberal benefactor, having contributed about fifty thousand dollars to it, and it was named in honor of him. The college building now in use was formally opened Oct. 26, 1869. It consists of centre and wings in line, extending two hundred and fifty-five feet in length, and is five stories high, including attic and basement. It cost one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and is well equipped and adapted to its use. It has one hundred and seventy-five students in attendance. It has three departments, viz.: 1, a preparatory course to prepare young men for college; 2, a scientific course for young men who do not propose to go to college; 3, a course for young ladies, similar to the scientific course for the young men.

Ladies and gentlemen have equal advantages and graduate on equal terms, both receiving diplomas conferring the regular degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. It is as promising as it is an important institution to the Baptist denomination, and its able corps of instructors attract many pupils from families in that part of the county who are outside of that denomination.

The Lawrenceville Classical and Commercial High School, established at Lawrenceville, in the county of Mercer, in 1810, by the Rev. Isaac V. Brown, D.D., and which has been under the control and direction of the Rev. Dr. Samuel M. Hamill and brother since 1837, is an unincorporated institution for preparing boys for college or for a business life. It is a first-class boarding-school, and in it have been

trained for college and for unprofessional life a large number of young men who have become prominent and highly honored. While it has been highly esteemed in this county and liberally supported by a local patronage, it has gained a wide reputation throughout all the States, and on its roll of graduates are names from many foreign countries in Europe, Asia, and South America, and from nearly all the States of this Union. The large stone classical building, with pleasant surroundings, on the old road from Princeton to Trenton, in a quiet and pleasant village noted for order and good morals, combines more of the home comforts and security of the family, with the manly training of the students, than most classical boarding-schools are able to afford. Situated in the centre of the county, with a history of seventy-two years, without denying its national reputation, the county of Mercer cherishes it as one of her important institutions of learning. The trustees of the John C. Green estate have purchased this institution, and are about to erect new buildings and establish a first-class Preparatory School, with a larger endowment than any similar institution in the country.

The Trenton Academy is an educational institution of an incorporated joint-stock company one hundred years old. During that long period it has been the chief if not for years the only high classical preparatory school in the city of Trenton. It has trained many students for Princeton College. Its students, of course, have been chiefly day scholars from families of the city. It is still a prosperous school.

The Trenton Business College should also be enumerated among our important institutions of learning. It is so convenient of access to the young men of Mercer County that they can attend its sessions and still board at home.

The Normal and Model Schools, though State institutions, and as such have been noticed in the preceding chapter, should be remembered as of special local advantage to the county in which they are situated as a home agency in popular education.

Female Academies.—There is one at Hopewell, one at Hightstown, one at Lawrenceville, and one at Pennington, which are public boarding and day schools, unconnected with other higher institutions. These are noticed in the local history of the township.

Without referring to divers other private schools, or to the great system of common schools as fully carried out in this as in any other county, it must be evident that the citizens of Mercer County are living more in the presence of the higher institutions of learning, and more under the influence and exhibition of intellectual forces and stimulus of study than those of any other county in the State. Whether this atmosphere of colleges and schools is appreciated as it ought to be, and whether the grade of intelligence among the people is advancing in a higher ratio in this than in other counties, we have not the data to test and to determine, nor do we desire to do so.

CHAPTER LII.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE—COUNTY COURT-HOUSE, OFFICES, AND JAIL—COURT OFFICIALS.

THE creation of a new county involves the creation of a new seat of justice, where new courts and all the legal machinery of justice are constituted. Citizens within the new county are recalled from their journeys to the old court-house in the original county to which they formerly belonged. The old county jury-list is revised, and names which had become as familiar as household words in the old court-houses are transferred to the new lists in the new county, and become associated with names which had been known only in other distant county-seats. The legislative act of erecting a new county is a very simple thing, but its effect upon the people in dis severing their political and civil relations to the counties to which they severally had belonged is not altogether without regret, that old associations and ties are thus broken, and old ways and familiar places are abandoned for new ones.

This is not mere sentiment. If we take a stand where we could look over the territory of what now composes Mercer County, fifty years ago we would see the inhabitants of Trenton on the north side of the Assanpink, and of Lawrence and Hopewell linked to Flemington, where they were accustomed to go to court as jurors, witnesses, litigants, and for other legal business, while those on the south side of that stream were wending their way to the courts at Mount Holly, the capital of Burlington County.

And in like manner the citizens then in Montgomery township, on the north side of the Main Street of Princeton, could be seen making their long journey of eighteen miles to Somerville to attend the courts, then held four times in a year; while those on the south side, including the Windsors, would drive to New Brunswick, in Middlesex County, for the same purpose, a distance of twenty miles.

In the absence of railroads, the common highway to these several distant seats of justice would be lined with wagons, gigs, sulkies, and public stages. Every lawyer kept his horse and sulky in those days, and their attendance upon the county courts involved the necessity of their remaining, generally, during the whole week, and it was so with jurors and witnesses. The public hotels were thronged with people during the whole term of court, day and night. The table set for the court and bar in those and previous years makes an interesting chapter in the history of judges and lawyers who practiced in the courts of the county. County courts in those years were very different from those of the present time. They were more expensive and inconvenient, and they were attended with more conviviality it may be, but they were more impressive upon the people of the county, and diffused more knowledge of human rights and

wrongs among the throngs who daily filled the courtroom than is done at the present day. Those who served on the grand and petit juries were freeholders and the most solid and intelligent men of the county.

With the creation of Mercer County in 1838, all this was changed. The remote townships of those several counties, whose inhabitants were from fifteen to twenty miles distant from their county-seat of justice, were detached from them and consolidated into a new county, in which no family would be farther than about a dozen miles from the county-seat. It made a visible change in the courts of the four old counties. The lawyers at Trenton and Princeton, whose local clients had belonged to several different counties, but now to one, and that at home, began to withdraw attendance from the old and more distant county courts, and cultivate the business in the new county in which they resided.

At this time the railroad came into use, and it became a common thing for all who attended court to go home at night.

In the administration of justice in the county of Mercer, there is not much to state which does not belong to the history of other counties. The people of the county are intelligent and moral, and consequently orderly. The civil business transacted in the courts of the county is very much less now than in the earlier years of the county. The civil calendar seems to grow shorter and shorter yearly. The cases litigated are very few, and seldom involve large amounts or important legal principles. Very few days of the term are required to try the causes which are litigated in the Supreme or county circuits, sometimes less than a week. It is a matter of wonder to the bench and the bar that there is so little of litigated business in a county of fifty-eight thousand inhabitants, including the city of Trenton, which is not only the capital of the State, but is a city of factories, with a large foreign population, where there is a convergence of railroads which pass through all parts of the county, and a large investment of capital in banks and business. It is quite inexplicable how all the business of Trenton and of the county of Mercer can be carried on year by year with so little complaint of wrong and breach of faith, and so little resort to the courts for redress of grievances. The business in the Mercer courts is less than that in the counties of Hunterdon, Warren, and Monmouth, though she exceeds all those in population.

And the criminal side of the court corresponds with the civil. The number of indictments found for the higher grade of felonies is very small compared with other counties in which there is present so large a manufacturing city population. Since the county was formed there has been but one conviction of murder in the first degree, and that was followed by capital execution. That was the remarkable case of Charles Lewis, for the murder of James Rowand, the jeweler of Princeton, in 1862. The arrest, the trial,

the conviction, and the execution in that case did honor to the administration of justice in the county.

We find but one other case of capital punishment inflicted for murder within the territorial limits of this county, and that was in Hopewell, before this county was formed, in the year 1827. James Guild, a colored boy, between thirteen and fourteen years of age, killed Mrs. Beakes, a white woman, aged sixty years, with an ox-yoke. He was tried, convicted, and executed at Flemington. The case is reported in 5 Halst. Rep. 163.

There have been other cases of homicide, and other indictments for murder, but no other convictions in the first degree followed by capital executions.

The public mind is not burdened with a sense of infidelity on the part of the civil authorities in executing the laws and enforcing justice. It happens sometimes that justice is cheated out of its victim, but this is rarely the case. In criminal cases the leaning of all our courts seems to be against the accused. The sentiment is as often heard expressed that the prisoner who has been convicted ought not to have been convicted as that he who was acquitted ought not to have been acquitted.

But the people have strong confidence in the integrity and ability of our courts. It devolves upon the courts of this county to take cognizance of criminal offenses which arise sometimes in connection with the Legislature sitting in Trenton. The charges of bribery have been again and again presented before the grand juries of Mercer County, and they have received a thorough investigation, and in some instances there have been indictments, trials, convictions, fines, and imprisonments, which from the peculiar circumstances and political relations involved, most honorably vindicated the independence, impartiality, and integrity of those whose duty it was to administer the law.

It has been the honor of Mercer County to be favored with the chief justices to preside over and to hold the circuits of this county for about thirty-two years out of the forty-four years of the existence of the county,—Chief Justice Henry W. Green, from 1846 to 1860, with some exceptions, and Chief Justice Beasley, from 1864 to the present time.

The legal ability of these eminent jurists has added dignity and reputation to the bar, and greatly assisted the legal profession in seeking justice for their clients. The associate justices who presided at this circuit when the chief justice did not were Justices Dayton, White, Randolph, and Brown, and others occasionally.

The business of the court is transacted at one session a day, with a little recess at noon. This is done to accommodate counsel, parties, and jurors to go home at night. The calendar for each term, with the list of jurors, is printed for the bar, and is distributed also to some extent among the jurors. Saturday is growing to be a *dies non* at the court-house.

There is one facility in the trial of causes allowed by law which has been unaccountably ignored in this circuit, and that is the use of a public stenographer. In cases where the testimony is voluminous, the time and labor required in taking the testimony are so great that the business of the circuit must be obstructed thereby, and especially in cases where the cause may be carried up on error or on motion for a new trial, it is of vital importance to have a clear statement of the evidence, the rulings, and charge of the court. The stenographic provision which is generally adopted in other counties is not used here; whether it is waived by the court or the bar we have no information, but we infer that the court does not desire it. It would lessen the days of jury duty, and be economical. We note it, however, as a peculiarity in the administration of justice in this county at the present time.

The common law courts of the county remain as in other counties of the State. The Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, and Orphans' Courts are held by three judges, one of whom is a law judge and presides over these courts. The Sessions dispose of a majority of the criminal complaints by trying the defendants without a jury when they waive the jury. The cases are mostly larcenies, assaults, and violations of the liquor laws. This court holds a session at least one day in a week from term to term, except perhaps in the month of August. The chief justice only sits in the Oyer and Terminer when that class of crimes is tried which cannot be tried without a justice of the Supreme Court.

The court holds three terms in each year, instead of four, as the law required when the county was first formed.

The sergeant-at-arms, or crier of the court, opens its sessions in the old style of "*Oyez! Oyez!*" etc. The constables are required to hold their staves, and keep order in the court-room.

Looking at the question in every aspect, the conclusion must be reached that the people of Mercer County are peaceful and orderly, and, it may be added, moral, whether it be due to the Quaker blood still coursing in their veins, or to the influence of their schools and churches, or to the pacific counsels of the bar.

There is a District Court in the city of Trenton, held by a law judge, which has the same jurisdiction as the justice's court.

Justice's courts have now jurisdiction when the claim is two hundred dollars or less in amount, instead of one hundred dollars, as formerly, but this increase of jurisdiction involves no compulsion to select the justice's court.

The Court-House.—The location of the court-house when the county was formed was a question which, as is usual in such cases, created a good deal of interest and some divisions among divers sections of the county. Some wanted it at Lawrenceville,

some at Hamilton Square, some at White Horse, and some in Trenton. But the strongest combination selected Mill Hill, in South Trenton, and it was decided by a majority of votes to build it at the latter place.

The lot on which the court-house stands is a large one, and beautifully situated on high ground on the south side of Broad Street, with a fine view of the Delaware westward.

The court-house was built by Charles Steadman, architect, of Princeton.

The style of the structure is Grecian, with Corinthian columns at the end fronting the street and also in the rear. It was built of brick, stuccoed or rough-cast, with a basement underneath for a jail. On the first floor the grand jury and witnesses' rooms are on the west side of the entry, and the rooms for the jailer's family on the east side.

The second floor is occupied by the court-room, with two small jury-rooms on each side of the entry before reaching the court-room.

The court-room is one of the largest of the kind in the State. There are ten large windows in it, and it has much the appearance of a plain church. The architectural order was spoiled somewhat by the cupola and bell which were placed upon it.

On the right of the building as you enter the gate from the street stands the clerk's office, and on the left the surrogate's office. These were built of the same kind of material with the court-house, and are Greek miniatures of it. They have both been enlarged from time to time, and are well provided with fire-proof vaults and suitable furniture. Each office is designated by neat gilt letters upon the door. The grounds are neatly kept in grass and flower-beds, and are surrounded with a substantial, massive iron fence on the street.

The original cost of the building was about sixty thousand dollars.

About twenty years ago a new jail was erected at the southwest end of the court-house, on the same lot and touching the main building, and after that a work-shop for the county was built on the southeast corner, opposite the jail. The old jail had been repeatedly presented by the grand jury of the county as disgraceful and unsuitable, and this new one is well adapted to the object for which it was built. It will bear inspection. It is well kept, but really not large enough for the numbers that are committed to it, many of them only temporarily. It receives prisoners from the police justices' courts of the city of Trenton and other municipal boroughs of the county, as well as those who are properly county prisoners. It also receives United States prisoners.

No reflecting man can witness the administration of criminal justice in Mercer County and fail to see the great need of an intermediate prison, by which a certain class of prisoners can be saved from the great wrong of being sent to the State prison, and by which

another class may be saved from a long confinement in the common jail of the county. The judges who are shut up to the necessity of imposing such sentences acknowledge the need of such a reformatory prison, where those who have fallen for the first time into crime, and who are not incorrigible felons, but who would gladly be rescued from a felon's life and destiny, might be confined and subjected to reformatory appliances. The average number of prisoners daily in the county jail in the year 1881 was seventy, each one costing per week for maintenance two dollars and fifty-two cents, and earning nothing. A large proportion of these are tramps and disorderly convicts.

Mercer County Officers.

SHERIFFS.

1838. Richard Jaques.	1861. Robert L. Hutchinson.
1841. George T. Olmsted.	1864. George Brearley.
1844. Daniel D. Britton, died in office.	1867. Henry T. Cox.
1846. John Hammell.	1870. Thomas Crozer.
1849. Joseph Justice.	1873. Benjamin F. Walton.
1852. William Boswell.	1875. Joseph S. Mount.
1855. William Napton.	1878. Charles H. Skirm.
1858. John Muirhead.	1881. Amos Sickel.

COUNTY CLERKS.

1838. Ralph H. Shreve.	1868. Crowell Marsh.
1853. William R. Murphy.	1873. Randolph H. Moore.
1858. Robert C. Belville.	

SURROGATES.

1838. William P. Sherman.	1863. James H. Scudder, died in office.
1853. Richard R. Rogers.	1864. John H. Scudder.

PROSECUTORS OF THE PLEAS.

1838. James Wilson.	1867. Caldwell K. Hall, died in office.
1843. Samuel R. Hamilton.	1871. Garret D. W. Vroom, resigned.
1847. Isaac W. Lanning.	1874. Mercer Beasley, Jr.
1857. Egbert H. Grandin.	
1862. John F. Hageman.	

LAW JUDGES.

— Andrew Reed.	1880. James H. Stewart.
1874. James Buchanan.	

PRESENT LAY JUDGES OF THE PLEAS.

William S. Yard.	E. T. R. Appleget.
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The First Term.—The first term of the Mercer courts was held in June, 1838, in the State-house at Trenton. Justice William L. Dayton presided, with a host of associates in the Sessions and Pleas, among whom were Evan Evans, John B. Mount, Charles Burroughs, Samuel Evans, Aaron Moore, Henry Van Cleve, Randall C. Robbins, John S. Van Dyke, Gershon Mott, William Howell, Robert Brown, John Gulick, William Tindall.

First Grand Jury.—The panel of grand jurors consisted of the following persons: Samuel McClurg, Isaac Barnes, Abram Updyke, Allison Ely, Josiah S. Worth, Peter S. Schenck, Enoch Johnson, Stacy Decou, Daniel Hart, Richard J. Bond, George Woolsey, John L. Thompson, James B. Green, Henry D. Phillips, Israel Fish, George Hutchinson, Joseph

Ashmore, Richard Warren, Robert T. Purdy, John H. Rulon, Robert C. Hutchinson, W. Smith Schenck.

The constables assigned to take charge of the grand jury were Alexander Hudnut and Ralph Gulick, both of Princeton.

Richard S. Field, the attorney-general, prosecuted the Pleas, as was then the practice of that officer, though James Wilson was the prosecutor of the county.

CHAPTER LIII.

HIGHWAYS, RAILROADS, RIVER AND CANAL NAVIGATION.

ONE of the most ancient roads that traversed Mercer County was the old road from New Brunswick to Trenton, or, as described before these names were assigned to those places, from "Inians Ferry," on the Raritan, to the "Falls of the Delaware." This road was originally an Indian path. "In 1667, William Edmundson, a public Friend, traveling southward from New York, says he traveled all day with a Fin from the Falls of the Delaware (southward) without seeing a soul; and from Middletown Point coming to Delaware River, although with an Indian, they could not find the way all day, and were obliged to go back so as to find the Raritan River at any point, and thence to follow its margin until they could find a small landing from New York; and thence to follow a small path to Delaware Falls, and by this means only they found their way. He says 'we saw no tame animals in all the way!'"¹

In 1748, Professor Kalm, the Swedish traveler, passed over the same route from New Brunswick to Trenton, and said, "On the road from Trenton to New Brunswick I never saw any place in America, the towns excepted, so well peopled."

The same writer at that date, speaking of Trenton, says, "The inhabitants of the place carried on a small trade with the goods which they got from Philadelphia, but their chief gain consists in the arrival of the numerous travelers between that city and New York; for they are commonly brought by the Trenton yachts from Philadelphia to Trenton, or from thence to Philadelphia. But from Trenton further to New Brunswick the travelers go in wagons, which set out every day for that place." . . . "For between Philadelphia and Trenton all goods go by water, but between Trenton and New Brunswick they are all carried by land, and both these conveniences belong to the people of this town."

This road passed through Kingston, Princeton, and Lawrenceville to Trenton. It was the road over which the armies of Washington, and of Cornwallis pursuing him, passed in December, 1776. The Quaker

road from Crosswicks and Sandtown runs into it at Worth's Mills on Stony Brook.

At the beginning of this century travel and cartage had become so great on this route that greater facilities were demanded, and in 1804 a turnpike company was chartered, known as the "Straight Turnpike from Trenton to New Brunswick," going through Clarks-ville, Pennsneck, and the Sand Hills. For a quarter of a century there was extensive staging and carting on this road. It is not now a toll-road.

In 1807 the Princeton and Kingston Branch Turnpike Company was incorporated. It went from Trenton straight to Princeton, and thence on the old road to Kingston, where it soon intersected the Straight Turnpike, and also had a branch across Rocky Hill to the Georgetown and New Brunswick turnpike, through Ten-Mile and Six-Mile Run. This became the most popular stage-route between Trenton and New Brunswick in the days of staging across the State. This Princeton and Kingston Branch pike has ceased to be a toll-road, though it has been bought by the joint companies and its franchises belong to them. The old road from Trenton to Pennington and to Hopewell, and those from these towns to the Delaware River ferries, as well as the Old Scotch road through Ewing and the river road through Hopewell, which were traveled by the armies in the Revolution, still remain as the most ancient highways of Mercer County. So, also, the roads to Burlington, to Allentown, and to Cranberry through the lower townships, are still used as the principal highways of the county. Some of these roads have been taken by incorporated turnpike companies in later years, as that of the Trenton and Pennington pike and the Trenton and Allentown pike.

The common roads of the county are numerous and make pleasant drives in the summer and autumn, but are not worked and kept up with the advance of civilization, and in winter and spring they often become almost impassable through want of proper grading and bad treatment.

The county of Mercer has become well furnished with railroad facilities. The Camden and Amboy Branch, now a part of the great trunk road of the Pennsylvania Company across the State of New Jersey, affords us direct and quick connection with New York and Philadelphia for all our freight and passengers. The branch to Bordentown connects with all the roads in the lower counties. The Belvidere Road, on the bank of the Delaware, intersects roads that traverse all the northern counties and connect with all the coal-mines and railroad routes of the North and West. The Delaware and Bound Brook Road,—run by the Reading,—starting from Trenton, penetrates the townships of Ewing and Hopewell, and forms a competing route for passengers and freight with the Pennsylvania Road to New York and Philadelphia. Every township in the county has at least one railroad passing through it. Princeton is reached

¹ Watson's Annals, vol. i. p. 74, note.

by a branch road from the junction of the Pennsylvania track in West Windsor. These roads place our county and almost every village in it in railroad connection with the railroad world. The road from Camden to Amboy by Bordentown opens a way to the city markets from the townships of Hamilton, Washington, and East Windsor. The whole county resounds all day and all night with the rumbling sound of the distant trains, broken only by the shrill whistle of an approaching locomotive.

The city of Trenton has two horse railroad companies running cars through the city.

The Delaware River from Trenton southward is a tide-water navigable stream. Before the days of railroads it was more highly esteemed as a mode of transportation of freight and passengers between Trenton and Philadelphia. It was liable to be interrupted by ice in winter. Perhaps the depth of water in the channel was greater a hundred years ago than it is at the present time. But the channel should be kept open and vessels adapted to the capacity of the river should be employed continually upon it. A steamboat, however small and light it may be, should be kept plying the river daily from Trenton. And while the river above the falls may not be considered navigable, it is a beautiful stream for aquatic amusements, and at times for transportation in small crafts. Where is there so beautiful a river which is so little appreciated and enjoyed by those living on its banks as the Delaware from the Water Gap down to Trenton? Let its pure water be kept unadulterated.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal, seventy-five feet wide, a noble public work, passes through Trenton and the centre of Mercer County, and carries an immense tonnage of freight during the canal season. Huge steamers and mast ships may be seen passing through the fields of agriculture where no river flows, — a monument of human enterprise and capital.

This canal, whose termini are in the Raritan at New Brunswick, and in the Delaware at Bordentown, is supplied with water from the Delaware at Baul's Island by the feeder which comes down on the margin of the river to Trenton, where it feeds the canal. This feeder itself is a canal, and does a large amount of canal transportation of coal and other merchandise all along its route.

With all these extraordinary facilities, Mercer County in all its townships enjoys a home market for all its produce and manufactures. Its commercial advantages are by no means insignificant.

CHAPTER LIV.

MANUFACTURES.

WHILE the land in Mercer County is devoted to agricultural productions, and yields its full proportion of produce with other counties, the city of

Trenton is a prominent manufacturing centre, where over four millions of dollars of capital are invested in manufacturing enterprises, yielding a yearly product in value of over nine millions of dollars.

A reference to the local history of Trenton, herein-after given, will afford some idea of the extended industries carried on in the city, but the analytical statistics of the United States census of 1880, not yet published and distributed, will alone give a correct statement thereof.

We have been able to obtain from the United States Census Bureau, at Washington,¹ the following condensed tabular statement in advance, though confined to Trenton, which will be read with much interest:

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES, CITY OF TRENTON, NEW JERSEY.

Tenth Census of the United States, 1880.

Number of establishments.....	389
Capital.....	\$4,456,830
Total number of hands.....	7,741
Total amount paid in wages.....	\$2,411,474
Materials, value of.....	\$5,394,554
Products, value of.....	\$9,351,453

The above statement embraces the following industries:

	Establishments.
Agricultural implements.....	1
Bags, paper.....	4
Bookbinding.....	2
Blacksmithing.....	16
Boots and shoes.....	39
Boxes, cigar.....	2
Boxes, wooden packing.....	5
Brass castings and finishing.....	1
Bread, crackers, and other baking products.....	29
Brick and tile.....	3
Bridges.....	1
Brooms and brushes.....	4
Carpentering.....	18
Carpets, rag.....	5
Carriages and wagons.....	5
Clothing, men's.....	16
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods.....	3
Confectionery.....	8
Copperage.....	3
Drugs and chemicals.....	3
Dyeing and cleaning.....	3
Engraving and die-sinking.....	2
Flouring and grist-mill produce.....	5
Furniture.....	8
Glue.....	2
Hardware.....	2
Iron castings and finishings.....	4
Iron forging.....	3
Lime.....	2
Lock and gun-smithing.....	2
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	2
Lumber, planed.....	3
Machinery.....	4
Marble and stone work.....	12
Masonry, brick and stone.....	12
Musical instruments.....	2
Painting.....	25
Photographing.....	6
Plumbing and gas-fitting.....	7
Printing and publishing.....	6
Roofing and roofing materials.....	4
Rubber and elastic goods.....	2
Saddlery and harness.....	6
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	3
Soap and candles.....	2
Stone and earthen ware.....	29
Tin, copper, and sheet-iron ware.....	9
Tobacco, cigars.....	21
Upholstering.....	3
Wire.....	1
Wheelwrighting.....	12
Belting, hose, leather.....	1
Boot and shoe findings.....	1
Boxes, paper.....	1
Coffee, spices, roasted and ground.....	1
Jewelry.....	1
Lumber, sawed.....	1
Man and ground earth.....	1
Kindling wood.....	1

¹ By the kindness of the Hon. J. Hart Brewer, our member of Congress.

Establishments.	
Patent medicines and compounds.....	1
Pumps.....	1
Sash, doors, and blinds.....	1
Shirts.....	1
Wood, turned and carved.....	1
Fertilizers.....	1
Fruits, vegetables, canned and preserved.....	1

We append also an extract from the Thirteenth Annual-Report of the Board of Trade of the City of Trenton, prepared by Mr. W. Stelle, their secretary, and published in the *Trenton State Gazette*, Feb. 4, 1881:

"We regret that we are unable to furnish accurate and complete statistics of the industrial interests of Trenton, and are only able to furnish approximate figures of three of the more prominent manufactures of Trenton, but hope for more complete returns at an early date. And first on the list we would mention the pottery interest.

"The year 1880 has been one of exceptional thrift among the potteries of Trenton; not only have they been steadily employed the whole year producing an amount of ware in excess of any preceding twelve months, but most of the manufacturers have made large additions to their works, thus largely increasing their manufacturing capacity, and preparing to meet the increasing demand for their wares, which are every season becoming better known and more extensively sought after and appreciated by a discriminating public.

"Foreign competition has not relaxed during the period, and continued low prices for imported wares has necessitated corresponding discounts by our home manufacturers. One special feature of the pottery industries is the great advance that has been made in the quality and extent of the decorations. Almost every factory now has a large force of their own employed in this branch of the industry on their own premises, nor does this force employed materially interfere with the successful business of some six extra establishments devoted to decorating alone. Trenton can now boast of twenty-seven potteries of various kinds, beside the decorating establishments, as follows:

"China potteries, 7; White Granite C. C. and stone porcelain, 15; Yellow and Rockingham ware, 1; Terra Cotta and fire-brick, 2; Stilt factories, 2; making a total of 27.

"During the year 1880 three new factories have been built, viz.:

"Prospect Pottery, Dale & Davis; Enterprise Pottery, C. H. Skirm & Co.; Trenton China Co., Clark & Tams. New kilns erected in 1880, 20. Estimated amount of ware produced, \$2,700,000; estimated amount of wages paid, \$1,500,000; hands employed, 3600; coal consumed, 40,000 tons; other materials, 40,000 tons; with a capital invested of about \$3,000,000.

"These figures show a healthy and steady increase when compared with figures before us of the Centennial year, and they give every evidence of a prosperous and growing industry which is being successfully prosecuted in our midst.

"The 'Trenton Potteries' are becoming as familiar as household words, while the eyes of the nation are being turned towards us as they read of our manufactures as depicted and illustrated in the weekly papers and standard monthly magazines of the day. We refer more especially to an article in the February number of *Harper's Magazine* for the current year, from the pen of Miss Fryatt, in terms of high appreciation of this particular industry which is being successfully prosecuted in our midst.

"The next industry claiming our attention at this time is the iron-works.

"In this department of the manufactures of Trenton there is a large amount of capital invested giving employment to quite an army of hands, yet the statistics that we have been able to gather are far from being complete, and we can only approximate the amount in our estimates, which furnish the following results: capital invested, \$3,500,000; wages paid per annum, \$1,200,000; value of products, \$4,800,000; average number of hands employed, 3000; coal consumed, 75,000 tons; pig iron, old rails, etc., 30,000 tons; scrap iron, 35,000 tons.

"These figures show to some extent the large amount of business done in the iron trade of Trenton, furnishing employment to a large number of hands and tending largely to the business prosperity of our city.

"Another branch of the industries of Trenton is assuming an important place in the manufacturing pursuits of our people, and that is the rubber business.

"This is an industry which at no distant day will be one of vast im-

portance, and even at the present time is furnishing employment for considerable capital and keeping busy a large force of skilled laborers.

"From estimates furnished us we are able to give the following statistics:

"Amount of capital invested, \$400,000; number of hands employed, 450; wages paid per annum, \$200,000; cost of material used, such as rubber, cotton duck, muslin, etc., \$1,100,000; whitening, 5000 barrels; barytes, 1500 barrels; zinc, 2000 barrels; litharge soapstone, etc., about 1500 barrels; dry lead, 250 tons.

"The works already established have a capacity of turning out 7,000,000 pounds of manufactured goods per annum. Among which are hose, car springs, packing, belting, and all goods for manufacturing purposes.

"The best grade of crude rubber come from Para, Brazil, and along the valley of the Amazon River, in South America, and is worth at present from fifty-nine cents to eighty-six cents per pound. Other grades of crude rubber such as Central America strip and slab, Esmeralda and Panama strip, Nicaragua sheet, African flake, etc., come from the countries represented by their names, and are worth in the market from forty-five cents to fifty-six cents per pound.

"The rubber factories of Trenton distribute their manufactures all over the country, and large quantities are sent to Canada, California, and Cuba, at the same time New York and Boston handle large amounts for export to other countries. The general out-look for the coming year is good, and unless some unforeseen calamity overtakes our manufactures, the business of the coming year will far exceed that of the year just closed.

"There are other very important industries carried on in our midst to which we are unable to refer at present, but hope at an early date to give a more complete list of the several industrial establishments of our city."

The *State Gazette*, in an editorial written within the present year, after describing the progress of the city within the last twenty years, and noting the handsome mercantile structures and public buildings, as well as the beautiful private residences, which have supplanted the little old-fashioned buildings in Greene, State, Broad, Warren, and other streets, ascribes its growth to the manufacturing interests, and closes in the following language:

"The city has, indeed, been fairly transformed in twenty years from a sleepy, old-fashioned town, that had reposed here on the banks of the Delaware in rather proud old foginess for two hundred years, into a live, wide-awake, and growing city.

"This transformation, this rapid growth, is due to a single cause,—the development of our manufacturing interests. The vigorous impulse to grow and go ahead came with the establishment of the pottery manufacture here and the expansion of our iron and other industrial interests. Take them away, and the city would immediately shrink to its former meagre proportions, and a fatal blight would fall upon the paralyzed city. Our mercantile trade and many other branches of business have grown and flourished, but the mainspring of the vigorous movements of all has been the manufacturing interests.

"The direction which should be given the commercial and social energies of the place is therefore plain. Trenton must be a great manufacturing city or nothing. Here lies her road to greatness. Within the ensuing twenty years her growth in population and wealth may be double that of the past twenty years if our advantages and possibilities be fully availed of,—if we put our commercial energies and capabilities to their fullest and most intelligent use. All experts agree that our natural situation is peculiarly advantageous for manufacturing. We have abundant water-power and water-ways for transportation. We are convenient to the markets, to the coal-mines, and to the sources of crude materials. We are on the line of great competing railroads connecting with all parts of the country. Land is still abundant and comparatively cheap for manufacturing sites. Our taxes are light, living here is cheap, and our climate is salubrious and healthful. If Trenton seriously and energetically address itself to that object, this city may become one of the largest and most prosperous manufacturing centres in the country."

CHAPTER LV.

STATISTICS — BANKS, COUNTY FINANCES,
AGRICULTURE, PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

THERE are within the county of Mercer five banks of discount and deposits, viz.:

Trenton Banking Company, capital of \$500,000; Mechanics' National Bank, capital \$500,000; First National Bank of Trenton, capital \$500,000; Princeton National Bank, capital \$100,000; First National Bank of Hightstown, capital \$150,000.

The Trenton Banking Company is an old and reputable institution, which still retains its State charter, and has never organized under the national banking system.

The Central National Bank of Hightstown, in 1879, went into liquidation, and thereupon the First National Bank of that place increased its capital from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

These banks are all in good repute, and are so managed as to pay good dividends and hold large individual deposits.

There are also the following savings-banks in the county, viz.: The Trenton Savings-Fund Society at Trenton, State Savings-Bank at Trenton, the Princeton Savings-Bank at Princeton.

These several institutions have at present the following officers, viz.:

The Trenton Banking Company.—Philemon Dickinson, president; Joseph H. Bruere, cashier.

Mechanics' National Bank.—Timothy Abbot, president; James H. Clarke, cashier.

First National Bank of Trenton.—Edward Howe, president; S. Thompson Seger, cashier.

The First National Bank of Hightstown.—N. S. Rue, president; Joseph H. Johnes, cashier.

Trenton Savings-Fund.—Caleb S. Green, president; Lewis Parker, treasurer.

Princeton Savings-Bank.—L. H. Anderson, president; Crowell Marsh, treasurer.

County Finances.—The following is an abstract as returned by the assessors of Mercer County for the year 1881:

TOWNSHIPS.	Acres.	Valuation of Real Estate.	VALUATION OF PERSONAL ESTATE.			DEBT.			
			Bond and Mortgage.	Other Personal.	Total Personal.	Bond and Mortgage.	Other Debt.	Total Debt.	
Lawrence.....	12,912	\$1,431,336	.....	.....	\$354,608	\$294,063	\$76,875	\$370,938
Ewing.....	10,066	1,021,435	\$148,282	\$222,195	370,477	181,009	30,075	211,084	
Hopewell.....	36,998	2,504,135	726,605	832,907	1,559,312	744,473	318,797	1,066,270	
Princeton.....	10,772	2,092,152	254,715	820,379	1,075,094	292,266	98,853	391,119	
East Windsor.....	10,023	1,095,111	.....	.....	621,034	.....	.....	386,546
West Windsor.....	16,350	969,847	.....	.....	444,848	.....	.....	292,880
Washington.....	11,983	721,614	.....	.....	309,019	.....	.....	230,473
Hamilton.....	17,575	1,537,623	444,915	353,882	798,797	462,915	80,681	543,596	
Chambersburg.....	.....	1,396,428	.....	.....	419,164	.....	.....	502,411
Trenton.....	.....	10,883,879	.....	.....	4,275,348	276,095	226,316	.....
Total.....	126,679	\$23,653,560	\$1,574,517	\$2,229,263	\$10,227,701	\$2,250,821	\$831,597	\$3,992,317	
ABSTRACT.—Continued.									
TOWNSHIPS.	Total Valuation Taxable.	Polls.	Poll-Tax.	STATE TAX.		County Tax.	Bounty Tax.	Road Tax.	Poor Tax.
				School.					
Lawrence.....	\$1,415,006	729	\$647	\$3,602.50		\$3,550.55	\$685.63	\$1,300	\$1,000
Ewing.....	1,180,928	496	3,006.06		2,963.15	811.93	1,000	1,700
Hopewell.....	3,000,176	1,108	7,637.19	7,637.19		7,327.94	1,858.41	3,000	1,700
Princeton.....	2,776,127	987	7,066.74		6,965.60	1,786.24	2,250	3,500
East Windsor.....	1,330,309	519	3,356.56		3,338.37	811.93	500	1,300
West Windsor.....	1,122,802	328	2,858.03		2,817.26	577.37	800	1,200
Washington.....	800,050	310	2,636.68		2,007.77	523.24	400	800
Hamilton.....	1,792,824	760	4,563.73		4,498.49	920.18	2,200	1,200
Chambersburg.....	1,815,592	1,162	4,621.78		4,555.61	613.45
Trenton.....	14,636,816	6,044	37,304.93		36,775.25	9,111.62
Total.....	\$29,890,820	729	\$12,361	\$76,083.70		\$75,000.09	\$17,700.00	\$11,450	\$12,600

Amount of funded debt, \$57,500, composed of county bonds. Rate of interest on funded debt, seven per cent. Purpose for which contracted: \$12,500, renewal of bonds; \$45,000, volunteer bounty bonds. Falls due: \$21,250, April 1, 1882; \$21,250, April 1, 1883; and \$15,000, April 1, 1884.

Amount of floating debt, \$86,586.99, composed of notes in Trenton Bank. Rate of interest on floating debt, six per cent. Purposes for which contracted: In anticipation of taxes due from city of Trenton; unpaid taxes due from city of Trenton, \$97,962.86, past due.

Amount of real estate taxable, 1880, \$23,472,372.
 Amount of personal property taxable, 1880, \$10,366,609.
 Amount of cash on hand May 9, 1880, \$13,120.36.
 Amount of tax raised, \$65,000.

Appropriations for specific purposes made by board of chosen freeholders:

Bridges.....	\$8,000.00
Court-house expenses.....	6,250.00
Board of prisoners.....	9,500.00
Courts.....	12,000.00
Justices of the peace.....	2,800.00
Bonds payable, and interest.....	7,600.00
Coroners.....	800.00
Boards of election and canvassers.....	1,000.00
Board of examiners.....	100.00
Asylum.....	15,500.00
Printing and stationery.....	1,000.00
Officers' salaries.....	6,000.00
Extension of surrogate's office.....	2,250.99
Constables.....	1,500.00
Incidentals.....	1,805.41
Total.....	\$76,175.40

Expenditures for the fiscal year ending May 9, 1881:

Bridges.....	\$7,189.48
Court-house expenses.....	6,154.70
Board of prisoners.....	9,426.01
Courts.....	11,889.58
Justices of the peace.....	2,790.36
Bonds payable, and interest.....	7,595.00
Coroners.....	708.02
Board of election and canvassers.....	990.70
Board of examiners.....	56.00
Asylum.....	15,406.77
Printing and stationery.....	914.83
Officers' salaries.....	5,816.61
Extension of surrogate's office.....	2,352.99
Constables.....	1,500.00
Incidentals.....	1,805.41
Total.....	\$74,603.96

Agricultural.—We deeply regret that we are unable to avail ourselves of the last census taken to furnish correct agricultural statistics of the county. By the State returns of 1875 the produce of the county was given as follows:

Bushels of wheat.....	149,230
“ rye.....	16,505
“ Indian corn.....	545,547
“ oats.....	428,143
“ barley.....	40
“ buckwheat.....	11,415
“ potatoes (Irish).....	222,207
“ potatoes (sweet).....	9,724
Pounds of tobacco.....	17,516
“ wool.....	25,425
“ butter.....	500,342
“ cheese.....	2,095
Gallons of milk sold.....	203,837
Tons of hay.....	28,767
Value of animals slaughtered.....	\$426,210
Value of all live stock.....	\$1,195,593
Number of horses.....	4,164
“ mules and asses.....	680
“ milch cows.....	6,891
“ working oxen.....	42
“ other cattle.....	2,487
“ sheep.....	9,384
“ swine.....	6,738
Value of market garden produce.....	\$84,003
“ orchard products.....	\$65,281

Public Schools.—The present county superintendent of public schools, William J. Gibby, in his annual school calendar, gives the apportionment of school moneys for the ensuing year, from Sept. 1, 1882, to Aug. 31, 1883.

From this official pamphlet we learn that Mercer County has fifteen thousand five hundred and nineteen children, and will spend seventy-six thousand four hundred and thirty dollars and sixty-one cents

on its schools the coming year, exclusive of the special direct taxes levied in the school districts. The amount apportioned to the different townships is:

Hopewell.....	\$6,403.01	Chambersburg.....	\$8,110.92
Ewing.....	2,122.35	Princeton.....	6,022.92
Trenton.....	37,312.78	West Windsor.....	1,031.35
Millham.....	2,455.46	Washington.....	2,340.52
Lawrence.....	2,247.25	East Windsor.....	3,322.62
Hamilton.....	4,241.93		

The amount of school money raised by tax is determined by vote of the several school districts in the county, subject to the law of the State, and the percentage is not necessarily uniform throughout the county. The number of school districts in the county is fifty-four.

The county superintendent is William J. Gibby, of Princeton, and he, with Abel W. Hartwell and William M. Lanning, constitute the board of examiners for the present year.

Mercer County has one hundred and thirteen patients in the Trenton Lunatic Asylum, the largest number of any county in the State, and double its quota, which is fifty-seven.

CHAPTER LVI.

THE PRESS.

THE printing-press is a mighty agency in the development of civilization. It is a great power in the family, in the church, and in the civil state. It enlightens, quickens, and energizes the mental and moral forces of society. To withhold from us the newspaper, the magazine, the pamphlet, the book, would be like denying us bread to eat, water to drink, and air to breathe. The power of the modern press has become a wonder in the world. The great cities are the centres of their operations. With New York on one side and Philadelphia on the other, New Jersey borrows or buys so much from the press of those cities as greatly to lessen the work of her own printers. But notwithstanding the disadvantage of our State in this respect, if it is a disadvantage, a printing-press, with its newspaper, can be found in every county and in almost every village of our State.

It is well to remember that among the very full and detailed instructions given by Queen Anne to Lord Cornbury in 1702 for the government of the province of New Jersey the following inhibition was laid upon the liberty of the press, viz.:

“Forasmuch as great Inconveniencies may arise by the Liberty of Printing in our said Province, you are to provide by all necessary Orders, that no person keep any Press for printing, nor that any Book, Pamphlet, or other Matters whatsoever be printed without your Leave and License first obtained.

The first printing-press established in New Jersey was that of James Parker in 1751 at Woodbridge. He printed the proceedings of the Legislature and

official documents, and in 1752 he printed the *Independent Reflector*, edited by that brave man William Livingston, who became the first Governor of New Jersey under the State Constitution, in 1776. But the fear of men in authority deterred Mr. Parker from publishing it for any considerable length of time.

There was very little printing done in New Jersey prior to the Revolution. James Parker, Shepherd Kollock, and Isaac Collins were the printers of that period. The first newspaper printed in New Jersey was the *New Jersey Gazette*, commenced Dec. 5, 1777, printed by Isaac Collins at Burlington, and it was removed from Burlington to Trenton March 4, 1778. Its files may be seen in the State Library at Trenton, and it contains a valuable record of events in this State during the Revolutionary war.

From the year 1778 the city of Trenton has not been without a printing-press, and without at least one weekly newspaper. This original *New Jersey Gazette*, though suspended for a few years, and though its name has been sometimes changed, as well as its proprietors and editors, still lives in the present *State Gazette* of Trenton.

As newspapers are usually made the organs of political parties, and receive their support mainly from those who agree in the views promulgated in them, we commonly find two papers coexisting very soon after one has been established in a place. But it was not as easy a matter to start a paper a hundred years ago as it is now. And it was not till the year 1802, after Trenton became the capital of the State, that a second paper was established, and from that time to this there have been from two to three and four weekly newspapers published, and as many job printing houses maintained in the city, except for a short interval in 1828. And as facilities for distribution have of late years been multiplied, and the advanced state of society demands an immediate report of passing events as they occur, the weekly paper has become supplemented by the tri-weekly and the daily.

The *New Jersey Gazette*, which was established in 1778, was suspended in 1786, and the *Federal Post* took its place till 1791, when George Sherman and John Mershon revived the *Gazette* by the name of the *New Jersey State Gazette*, and continued it till 1797, when, after some change of proprietors, it again became the property of Sherman and others in 1799. In 1806, George Sherman became sole proprietor and editor. On or about 1829 it took the name of *State Gazette*, which it has retained till the present time, and it was in the Sherman family from 1791 till 1853. With very short interruptions, George Sherman edited it from 1791 to the time of his death, in 1829,—thirty-eight years,—and James T. Sherman, his son, edited it from 1829 till his death, in 1853,—twenty-four years,—making the period of sixty-two years that it was under the Sherman control and editorship. It was during that period of its history that its high reputation was made.

James T. Sherman, though he has been dead thirty years, is remembered by many citizens of New Jersey as a man of high honor, great integrity, and strong intellectual force. His editorials were clear, terse, logical, and manly. When any dishonest conduct or hurtful policy, any unfair or oppressive measures, injurious to the public welfare, aroused his indignation, he could pen as caustic and as powerful an editorial as any editor in the country. Though a strong partisan of the old Whig school, and always faithful to his colors, he conducted his paper with so much dignity and justice to all men, that the *State Gazette* was welcomed in all the families who read it. The name of Sherman might well be inlaid upon every sheet of paper upon which the *State Gazette* is printed, as its trade-mark.

The *True American* was established in 1801. James J. Wilson may be said to have been its editor and proprietor till his death in 1825, soon after which it was discontinued; and in 1828 a paper which had been established as a literary and religious paper in 1822, called the *Emporium*, by Stacy G. Potts and Joseph Justice, became a political paper and supported the election of Gen. Jackson.

Joseph Justice continued to publish this paper till 1843, when Joseph A. Yard published it till 1845. In 1849, Morris R. Hamilton became its editor, and he revived its original name and called it the *True American*.

In 1852, Judge David Naar became owner and editor, with Franklin S. Mills, assistant, and Judge Naar controlled the editorial chair until he became disabled by age and infirmity, since which his sons have succeeded him.

The *True American* has ever been a strong partisan paper, and Mr. Wilson during the first twenty years of its existence and Judge Naar during its last thirty years may be regarded as its veteran editors. They both were able writers and impressed themselves upon the paper.

These two papers have been the permanent and prominent newspapers of Trenton for nearly a century. Opposite in politics, both claiming to be the recognized organs of their parties at the capital of the State, the *American*, Democratic, and the *Gazette*, Republican.

The *Gazette* became a tri-weekly in 1840 and a daily in 1847.

The *Trenton Daily* was issued from the office of the *Emporium* in 1839. This was the first daily paper issued in Trenton.

Among the various editors who are mentioned as connected with the press in Trenton there are several who were men of liberal education and of editorial ability, but as their connection with it was for a very short period we have noticed particularly only the veterans.

It will be seen by reference to the accounts of the press in Princeton that a weekly newspaper called

the *Princeton Packet* was established in that village as early as 1786, the year the first *Gazette* in Trenton was suspended, and was continued for a year or two. We hear nothing of another press there till 1824, ever since which time there have been one or more, on which at least one weekly newspaper has been continuously printed and published, besides many magazines, pamphlets, books, and miscellaneous matter.

The notable printers in Princeton have been David Borrenstein, and John T. Robinson and his sons.

The press at Hightstown and Hopewell has been so recently introduced that it has not been able to make much history. Two weekly newspapers are published at the former place, and one at the latter, and a weekly is also published at Chambersburg.

A more particular history of the press in its several localities in the county has been prepared and is as follows:

The Press in Trenton.—The first newspaper published in the State of New Jersey was the *New Jersey Gazette*, which was first issued at Burlington, Dec. 5, 1777. It was a weekly journal, nine by fourteen inches, and the subscription price was twenty-six shillings, or five dollars and twenty cents per annum.

On the 4th of March, 1778, the paper was removed to Trenton, and the office was located at the corner of Greene and East State Streets, in a wooden building. By reason of insufficient patronage and the high price of paper, the publication was discontinued after the 27th of November, 1786.

About six months after the suspension of the *Gazette*, the *Federal Post*, or the *Trenton Weekly Mercury*, was established. The office was on the north side of Front Street, nearly opposite the present St. Michael's Episcopal Church. What was originally King (now Warren) Street was then Front, and Queen (now Greene) was Back Street. It was ten by sixteen inches in size, and was published weekly at four pence per week. In consequence of the scarcity of paper its size was on the 3d of October, 1788, reduced to nine by fifteen inches, and it was changed to a semi-weekly at two dollars per annum. It became a weekly again October 21st.

George Sherman and John Mershon on the 5th day of March, 1791, commenced the publication of the *New Jersey State Gazette* in a two-story framed building, adjoining the Trenton House on the south. Jan. 3, 1797, it was purchased by Matthias Day, and its name was changed to the *State Gazette and New Jersey Advertiser*. July 9, 1798, Gershom Craft and William Black purchased it and changed its name to *Federalist and New Jersey Gazette*. On the 26th of March, 1799, it became the property of Sherman, Mershon & Thomas. May 11, 1802, Sherman & Mershon became the proprietors, and the name was again changed to the *Trenton Federalist*.

On the death of John Mershon, Dec. 16, 1806, George Sherman became editor and proprietor, and

on the 4th of July, 1829, changed the name to *New Jersey State Gazette* and afterwards to *State Gazette*, which title it still bears. William Sherman was for a short time its editor. After the death of George Sherman his family conducted the paper a few years, no publisher's name appearing.

In 1836 it was published in an alley opposite St. Michael's Church, with James T. Sherman as editor, and in 1839 it was removed to the northeast corner of Warren and State Streets, where it was published by James T. Sherman and Henry Harron. Jan. 14, 1840, they commenced the issue of a tri-weekly, and Jan. 12, 1847, of a daily paper, which is still continued. William Brown and Thomas C. Borden purchased it Feb. 1, 1853, and Mr. Borden retired from the establishment March 1, 1854. In the autumn of that year Mr. Brown sold to Edmund Morris. From July 30, 1855, to May 12, 1857, it was published by C. D. Tolles.

July 17, 1857, Jacob R. Freeze was publisher, and Enoch R. Borden, associate editor, and its name was changed to *Daily State Gazette and Republican*.

It was purchased by William Brook and Jonathan Vannote, Sept. 25, 1865, and by John L. Murphy and Charles Bechtel, July 10, 1869, and removed to the corner of State and Greene Streets, where it has remained till the present time.

The publication of the *True American* was commenced March 10, 1801, at an office in Market (now State) Street, by Matthias Day and Jacob Mann. James J. Wilson became a partner June 28, 1802. Matthias Day retired November 3d in the same year, and Mr. Mann Feb. 9, 1803. It was then conducted by Wilson & Blackwell till 1811, when Blackwell retired, and Mr. Wilson continued its publication till his death, in 1825, after which it was conducted for Mrs. Wilson by W. L. Pratt, who purchased it in 1826, and continued its publication till 1828, when it was purchased by George Sherman, the publisher of the *New Jersey State Gazette*, and discontinued.

The publication of a literary and religious paper called *The Emporium* was commenced by Stacy G. Potts and Joseph Justice on the 23d of June, 1822. The office was in a framed building in Warren Street. In 1827 it became political, and advocated the election of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Potts retired from the concern in 1830 to accept a clerical position, and Mr. Justice continued to publish the paper, with Joseph C. Potts as editor. A tri-weekly electioneering sheet was commenced in August, 1838, and discontinued in October of the same year. Dec. 2, 1839, the *Trenton Daily* was issued from the same office, and continued till March 2, 1840. No tri-weekly or daily paper had previously been published in Trenton.

In 1843 the *Democratic Union* was issued from the same office. Its purpose was to promote the election of George T. Olmstead, an independent candidate for sheriff of Mercer County.

The *Emporium* was published by Joseph A. Yard from February, 1843, till 1845, when the *Newark Evening Post* was consolidated with it, and the publication was continued by Samuel G. Arnold.

In 1846 it was conducted by Brittain & Jones, then by Samuel J. Bayard, and about 1849 it came under the charge of Morris R. Hamilton as editor and owner, with William Magill, publisher, and was removed to Greene Street, near the City Hall. Mr. Hamilton changed its name to the *True American*. In 1852, David Naar became the owner and editor, with Franklin S. Mills as associate, and in 1866 it was purchased by Joshua S. Day, Joseph L. and Moses Naar. Judge Naar removed it to the corner of Warren and Front Streets.

Franklin S. Mills commenced the *Sheet Anchor* April 23, 1844, and on the 12th of July, 1845, sold it to Robert Gosman, who changed its name to the *Trenton Journal*.

The *Daily News* was first published at the office of the *Trenton Journal* on the 2d of March, 1846; but it was soon purchased and united with the *Emporium* by Brittain & Jones.

The *Plaindealer*, an anti-monopoly paper, was commenced by Joseph C. Potts and John C. Webster in 1845. When Mr. Potts took charge of the *Emporium*, the *Plaindealer* was merged with it.

The *Argus*, a Democratic paper, was published by Peter Lott and B. F. Vaneleve at No. 9 East Front Street in 1835. It continued only about a year.

The *New Jersey Temperance Herald* was published in 1843 by William M. Whitley. It was first issued from the office of the *Sheet Anchor*, No. 49 Warren Street, then from an office in East State Street.

The *Clay Banner*, a campaign sheet, was published in 1844 by Charles W. Jay.

The *Trentonian* was commenced in 1848 by Charles W. Jay, Franklin S. Mills, and Joseph Justice, Jr., on the southeast corner of State and Greene Streets, which may properly be called Printing-House Corner from the length of time it has been used as a publishing-place. It was afterwards conducted by Charles W. Jay, Israel Wells, and Asher Beatty. It ceased to exist about 1851.

The *Weekly Visitor* and *New Jersey Temperance Sentinel* was published at No. 21 East State Street, first in 1846 by James S. Yard, then by him and Benjamin F. Yard, and finally by Benjamin F. Yard alone. It ceased to exist in 1851.

The *Reformer* and *New Jersey Temperance Advocate* was established in December, 1852, by Henry B. Howell. It was first a monthly publication, then a semi-monthly, and finally in 1855 it became a weekly. It was first issued from No. 5 West State Street, then from the office of the *State Gazette*, and finally after the purchase by Mr. Howell of the *Weekly Visitor* office from No. 21 East State Street.

The *Republican Privateer*, a campaign paper, was published in 1852 by Charles W. Jay.

The *Mercer Standard*, a weekly paper, was commenced in 1854 by J. Madison Drake, at No. 53 Perry Street.

The *Free Press*, a weekly, was published by Enoch R. Borden, at No. 21 East State Street.

The *Monitor* was commenced in February, 1864, by Dorsey Gardner, at Murphy & Bechtel's office, but was removed to No. 79 Warren Street. It continued only about a year and a half.

The *Volunteer*, a campaign paper, was published in 1865 by Charles W. Jay, at the *Monitor* office.

The weekly *Union Sentinel* was started March 1, 1866, by Charles W. Jay, and on the 7th of May, 1870, he commenced the publication of the *Darby Sentinel*. The paper was purchased Oct. 3, 1870, by Jacob R. Freese, and Theodore W. Freese became the editor. It was removed from the corner of State Street and Sterling's Alley to No. 25 West State Street.

The *Emporium* is a daily newspaper established in 1867, claiming to be independent in politics, and edited and published in Trenton by John Briest.

New Jersey Staats Journal (German) is a weekly, published by E. C. Stahl.

The *Trenton Herald* is a weekly newspaper, published by E. C. Stahl.

The *Trenton Record* is a weekly, published by Daniel W. Morrison.

The *Sentinel* is a weekly devoted to the interest of the colored population, and is edited by R. Henri Herbert.

Beecher's Magazine was a quarterly published by Mr. Beecher while he was connected with the business college in Trenton. It lasted only a short time, but was a publication of considerable value and good reading.

Flowers' Family Magazine is a literary monthly, established in Trenton in 1878 by William P. Flowers, editor and publisher.

New Jersey Home Magazine is a literary monthly of fifty-two pages by Mrs. A. E. C. Maskell, editor and publisher.

New Jersey Methodist is a monthly established in 1879 by Rev. George Hughes, editor and publisher.

The *Trenton Times* is a new evening paper, edited by Lawrence S. Mott. Just established.

The *Press in Princeton*.—Princeton had almost won the honor of issuing the first weekly newspaper in the State of New Jersey. The *Princeton Packet and General Advertiser* was the first newspaper published in Princeton. It was established in May, 1786, and published weekly by James Tod. It was neatly printed on a sheet ten by eighteen inches in size, with three broad columns on a side. It had a neat head-letter, with a vignette of Nassau Hall between the words Princeton Packet. How long it was continued we have no means of ascertaining. The last number we have seen was a number in the second volume, June 28, 1787.

The *Princeton Religious and Literary Gazette*, a weekly newspaper, was commenced in May, 1824, edited by the Rev. Robert Gibson and printed by Borrenstein. It was not long continued.

The *New Jersey Patriot*, printed and published by Borrenstein, a weekly newspaper, was commenced in 1825. It was at first a political paper, and in 1827 it became a literary one. After a few years it ceased for want of patronage.

A *Series of Tracts* was opened monthly in 1824, published by Borrenstein at sixty-two and a half cents a year, making a volume of three hundred pages.

The *American Journal of Letters, Christianity, and Civil Affairs*, edited by Rev. Robert Gibson, and published weekly. It contained four pages, with four columns on a page. It was filled with solid reading. Its first number was issued April 2, 1825.

The *American Magazine of Letters and Christianity*, published by T. C. Gibson and printed by Borrenstein, was published Jan. 1, 1826, and took the place of the *Journal*. It was a monthly, at three dollars.

The *Princeton Courier and Literary Register* was a weekly newspaper published about four years from 1831, first by Dr. West & Connolly, then by Baker & Connolly, and lastly by Bernard Connolly alone. It had a vignette of Nassau Hall and adjoining buildings. Price, two dollars. It had five columns on a page, and was published weekly. It espoused the cause of Jackson and Van Buren in the Presidential campaign of 1832. It was soon after discontinued, when Mr. Connolly removed to Freehold.

The *American System and Farmers' and Mechanics' Advocate* was a weekly newspaper, commenced and edited by Dr. L. V. Newton, and published by Robert E. Hornor. Its first number was Sept. 7, 1832. It was a campaign journal and in the interest of the Whig party, with Clay and Sergeant on the Presidential ticket. Dr. Newton withdrew, and it assumed the name of the *Princeton Whig*.

Monthly Journal of Education, edited by E. C. Wines, printed by Moore Baker, Vol. I., No. 1, 1835. It devoted much attention to common-school education, but it was discontinued when Mr. Wines withdrew from the Edgehill High School.

The *Princeton Whig*, into which the *American System* was merged in 1832, was owned and edited by Robert E. Hornor. It was Whig in its politics, strongly partisan. Mr. Hornor was a descendant of the original Quaker family of Hornor, numbered among the first settlers at Princeton. He was widely known over the country, was appointed postmaster of Princeton by Gen. Harrison, and was well known to political leaders at Washington and at Trenton. He sold his paper in 1851, just before his death, to John T. Robinson, who had been its publisher.

The *Princeton Press* was only another name for the *Princeton Whig*, given to it by John T. Robinson after he purchased of Mr. Hornor. It was edited and pub-

lished by him till 1861. It retained its political complexion, but lent its influence to the Know-Nothing or American party when that organization first loomed up into prominence.

Mr. Robinson died in 1862. He was the inventor of a power printing-press, which he manufactured at his own foundry and machine-shop in Princeton for sale. He was a judge of Mercer Pleas, mayor of Princeton, postmaster in Princeton at the time of his death, having been appointed by President Lincoln. He was also a ruling elder in the Second Presbyterian Church.

The *Mercer County Mirror* was a weekly newspaper, established by Howard V. Hullfish, a practical printer and son of David Hullfish, long a constable and police officer of Princeton. Howard Hullfish died in 1856, and the *Mirror* was discontinued.

The *Princeton Standard* was a weekly newspaper, established in 1859. The materials and presses of the late Howard Hullfish, of the *Mercer County Mirror*, were purchased by John F. Hageman, who sought to raise the standard of Princeton journalism, and started this new weekly paper, under the name of the *Princeton Standard*. It was not in opposition to the *Press*, but independent. It was political, religious, and literary; untrammelled by party obligations or sectarian creeds, yet it was in sympathy with the Republican party and regarded as a Republican paper. It was a large sheet, printed on excellent paper, with an impersonal editorship. Its first publisher was John Briest, recently mayor of Trenton, and the next one was John R. Hedden.

In 1861 the proprietor of the *Standard* purchased of Mr. Robinson the *Princeton Press* and united the two papers, retaining the name of the *Standard* and dropping that of the *Press*, published by Mr. Robinson and edited as before. The *Standard* was loyal to the government through the civil war, and was zealous and fearless in support of the national cause. When Mr. Robinson died, in October, 1862, his son, John A. Robinson, took his place on the *Standard*.

In 1867 the proprietor sold his interest in the *Standard* to Charles S. Robinson, his older brother, John A. Robinson having died, and he withdrew from all future responsibility and connection with the paper. Charles S. Robinson continued the *Standard* until 1870, when he sold it to Stelle & Smith, and though it has been maintained until the present time it has not retained the name of the *Standard*.

The *Princetonian* was a new name given to the *Standard*, published by Stelle & Smith, and printed by Charles S. Robinson, and edited by Rev. Dr. Moffat, professor in the Theological Seminary in Princeton. It was printed on a double sheet, and the names of the contributors were attached to the articles inserted. It was predominantly literary in its character, but it was not remunerative enough to sustain its expense, and before a year expired it was reduced to the *Standard* size. Professor Moffat with-

drew from it, and in 1873 the paper was sold and re-transferred to Charles S. Robinson, who became proprietor, publisher, editor, and printer. Mr. Robinson, faithful to the memory of his father, purchased the *Press* building, which his father had owned, restored to the paper the name which his father had given it in honor of his invented press, and thenceforth called it

The Princeton Press, which has been continued until the present time, and is the only weekly newspaper now published in Princeton, and is published by Mr. Robinson and his brother, Harvey Robinson, as C. S. Robinson & Co.

The Princeton Journal was a weekly paper, established by a Mr. Blanchard in 1865, but it lived for only a few months, and then died for want of support.

The Princeton Magazine, a monthly, pp. 48, was established in 1850, printed by John T. Robinson, and edited by William C. Alexander. He was assisted by his brothers, Rev. Drs. James W. and Addison Alexander, and his father, Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander, contributed the first article, "Princeton in 1801." Twelve numbers were issued, and it was discontinued.

The Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review was commenced in 1825, and was edited by Charles Hodge, professor in the Princeton Seminary. The title of Review was not added to its name at the beginning of it, but was after a few numbers had been issued. Dr. Hodge was its sole editor from 1825 to 1870, when Rev. Lyman H. Atwater, D.D., was associated with him. It had generally been printed in Philadelphia, though for a short time it was printed in Princeton. "This venerable and excellent magazine has reflected imperishable honor upon Princeton. A Bulwark of defense to sound doctrine; a learned and modest expositor of the sound oracles, a judicious critic and reviewer of books and publications, always replete with the evidence of scholarship, always respectful to the rights and opinions of others, free with very rare exceptions from bitterness and bigotry in the articles of its contributors, catholic and liberal in the great doctrines of Christianity, while vigilant and courageous in holding up the banner of Old-School Presbyterianism, it has been the organ of Princeton theology and criticism, and has spread the name and fame of Princeton among all the nations."

After the reunion of the disrupted Presbyterian Church this quarterly was transferred to New York for publication. Its name was changed to *The Presbyterian Quarterly and Princeton Review*. Dr. Hodge withdrew from the editorship. It has since taken the name of *Princeton Review*.

The Princeton Review of the present day is a very prominent and scholarly bi-monthly, the cheapest and one of the most elaborate and able Reviews in our country, and is edited by Mr. Jonas Libby, of New York.

The Missionary Review was established in Princeton

in April, 1878, by the Rev. R. G. Wilder, formerly a missionary for many years in India. It is published bi-monthly in Princeton, and edited by Mr. Wilder. It is independent of all church boards and ecclesiastical dictation. It is broad and catholic in its views, well edited and printed, and growing in favor and influence among all the churches. It has been printed by W. S. Sharp, at Trenton, until within the present year, when it has been printed by C. S. Robinson & Co., in Princeton.

There are other papers and magazines which are strictly college papers, such as the *Nassau Literary Magazine*, *Nassau Herald*, *Princetonian*, and a new one called *The Tiger*.

There is a good job-office connected with the *Press* office, in the *Press* building of C. S. Robinson & Co., in which considerable book-work and fancy printing has been well executed.

The Press in Hightstown.—The first newspaper issued in Hightstown was dated June 30, 1849, called the *Village Record*, by James S. Yard and Jacob Stults. There were several other persons who became interested in the management of the paper, but Messrs. Stults and Yard more than others were interested in it till 1857, when it became involved in a bitter religious controversy between the Universalists and Methodists, and hence another paper.

The *Hightstown Excelsior* was published from 1857 to 1861, and then it became consolidated with the *Record*, and was after that known as the *Hightstown Gazette*, with Stults & Norton joint proprietors. In 1870, Thomas B. Appleget took it.

The *Hightstown Independent* was established in 1876, with twenty-eight columns, independent in politics, edited as it still is by R. M. J. Smith.

The Press in Hopewell.—The *Hopewell Herald* is a weekly newspaper established by a joint stock company, at the village of Hopewell in 1874, with Robert Slack first editor and manager. He was succeeded by Henry G. McCarter.

In 1882 the paper passed into the hands of Isaiah N. Leigh as its publisher and editor, and it remains so at the present time.

The Press in Chambersburg.—The *Mercer County News* is a weekly newspaper that is published in Chambersburg by J. W. Moody.

CHAPTER LVII.

RELIGION—CHURCHES—RELIGIOUS AND BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

THE soil of Mercer County was early consecrated to religious freedom. The first settlers, whether from New England or Old England, from Holland or France, from Scotland or Sweden, were men who were seeking homes where they might be free to

worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences. The long and cruel struggle for such liberty in their native land, or in that of their fathers, had always resulted in the triumph of religious tyranny. And the early settlers,—Huguenots, French and Protestant Calvinists, English Puritans and Quakers, Scotch and Irish Presbyterians,—holding various creeds but all protesting against ecclesiastical despotism, found little or no opposition here to the realization of their cherished purpose to be rid of persecution for their religious belief.

The Quaker element was predominant along the Delaware, its central head being in the city of Philadelphia. The county of Burlington in New Jersey was a stronghold of that class of people, and they extended their settlements on lands up through Old Nottingham to Trenton, and still farther into Hopewell. A little colony of Quaker families at the close of the seventeenth century bought choice land at Stony Brook and settled upon it under inducements which William Penn had given them.

The government of West Jersey under the proprietors was moulded by Quakers, and it gave the broadest guarantees of religious freedom to all who should buy and settle upon West Jersey soil.

The English act of 1693 restricting the Toleration Act in the colony of New Jersey, required from an incumbent of office a declaration of fidelity to the king, renunciation of popery, and the following profession of the Christian faith :

"I, A. B., profess faith in God the Father and JESUS CHRIST, his eternal Son the true God, and in the Holy Spirit, one God blessed for evermore, and do acknowledge the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testament to be given by Divine Inspiration."

This was an epitome of the Quaker's creed, for the Assembly of West Jersey would not have assented to it if they had not believed it, as they had power to repudiate it. There is nothing in it which is at variance with the confession of William Penn.

With such a creed and with the special moral precepts which they annexed to it, regulating their personal character and conduct in life, it will not do to say that they were not a religious people. They planted churches and schools at a very early day, and exerted a marked influence upon society and Christian civilization for more than a century in the history of New Jersey. One of the mottoes on the common seal of the twenty-four proprietors was, "Righteousness Exalteth a Nation."

But strong and liberal as "The Friends" were, they did not monopolize the land to the exclusion of other classes or sects. The Puritans from New England, as well as fresh immigrants from Great Britain, came with the Quakers, and both before and after them, and spread over what are now Lawrence, Hopewell, and Ewing, taking up the body of the valuable land in those townships, and bringing it under cultivation. They too planted their Presbyterian Churches, and

established schools, through which their Christian faith asserted itself in fruits of holy living, and which has been handed down from generation to generation to the present day in full vigor.

It will be seen by reference to the several local histories of those townships that those three venerable Presbyterian Churches in Lawrenceville, in Ewing, and in Pennington, established about one hundred and seventy years ago, triangularly situated about four miles from each other, are still flourishing in full vigor and development, drawing into them almost the entire population of those townships, supplemented only by one additional Presbyterian Church at Titusville, and one at Hopewell, offshoots of the old Pennington Church. The descendants of the original Presbyterian settlers, who are dwelling on the lands of their fathers in those three townships, are found worshipping their father's God in the houses which their fathers builded, and the influence of religion grows more demonstrative during every succeeding decade.

In addition to the Presbyterian Churches in Hopewell township, there are two Baptist Churches in the village of Hopewell, the one an ancient church having been constituted in 1715. That was a Baptist neighborhood, and this is a strong church. There is also a small Baptist Church at Harbortown. There is a Methodist Episcopal Church at Hopewell, and one at Titusville, and one at Pennington, also an African Methodist Episcopal Church at Pennington. There is a small "Christian" Church on the northern line of the township next to Hunterdon.

In Lawrence township there is one Methodist Episcopal Church at Baker's Basin. There is no other church in the township except the venerable old Presbyterian Church at Lawrenceville.

Princeton has been since 1757 a stronghold of Presbyterianism. It has had present since that time many of the leading ministers in that denomination, and since the theological seminary was established there in 1812, there has been an increased number of clergy residing there; of late years the number has reached as many as forty at a time. There are four Presbyterian Churches (one colored), two Methodist (one colored), one Episcopal, one Roman Catholic, and one Quaker; a college and a seminary chapel for worship.

In West Windsor there is a Presbyterian Church at Dutch Neck, and a Baptist Church at Pennswick.

In East Windsor there is one Presbyterian Church at Hightstown, one Baptist Church established in 1745, one Methodist Episcopal Church, one Protestant Episcopal, one African Methodist Episcopal Church, and one Universalist Church, all in Hightstown.

In Washington township there is a Methodist Episcopal Church at Sharon, and one of the same kind at Windsor, and a Union Chapel at Newtown.

In Chambersburg there are two Methodist Episco-

pal Churches, namely, the Broad Street Church and the Hamilton Avenue Church; one Baptist, viz., the Calvary Baptist Church; one Roman Catholic Chapel; and the St. John's Church of the Evangelical Association.

In Millham there is only the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church.

In Hamilton there is a Presbyterian Church at Hamilton Square, founded before the Revolution, and a Baptist Church, founded in 1785. There is a Methodist Episcopal Church at Groveville; also one at White-horse; and a Presbyterian Chapel at Yardville; and at North Crosswicks there was before the Revolution a memorable preaching station of David Brainerd, the missionary among the Indians.

In Trenton there are six Presbyterian Churches, and every one of them may be regarded as the outgrowth of the venerable First Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. John Hall, D.D., is still the pastor, and which has an interesting published history.

Of Episcopal Churches there are three, viz., St. Michael's, St. Paul's, and Trinity.

Of Baptist Churches there are four, viz., First Baptist, Central Baptist, Clinton Avenue Baptist, and the Berean Baptist (colored).

Of Methodist Episcopal Churches there are eight, viz., Greene Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, Union Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Warren Street Methodist Episcopal Church, State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Central Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Mount Zion and St. Paul African Methodist Episcopal Churches.

Of Roman Catholic Churches there are three, viz., St. John's, St. Mary's, and the church of St. Francis.

Of German Evangelical Lutheran there are two, viz., Trinity Church and the Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The Jews have one synagogue and cemetery.

There is also one "Messiah Church."

The Society of Friends had one ancient place of worship, perhaps the first church or meeting-house ever built in the city of Trenton, dating 1739. In 1828, when the division of the Society took place, the Hicksites retained the possession of this house, and the Orthodox for a few years thereafter held their meetings in a Methodist Church, which they bought, till 1858, when they built on Mercer Street.

These returns from the several townships of the county, which are assumed to be substantially correct, represent the *whole number of churches in the county of Mercer to be 72*. These churches are distributed among the townships as follows: In Hopewell, 11; Ewing, 1; Lawrence, 2; West Windsor, 2; East Windsor, 5; Washington, 2; Hamilton, 4; Chambersburg, 4; Millham, 1; Princeton, 9; Trenton, 28.

These churches are divided among the several denominations as follows:

Baptists.....	10	Methodist Episcopal.....	24
Christians.....	1	Presbyterians.....	18
Episcopalians.....	5	Quakers.....	3
Jews.....	1	Roman Catholics.....	5
Lutherans.....	3	Universalists.....	1
Messiah.....	1		

Besides three Presbyterian chapels and one Union chapel, where Sabbath worship is held.

In a previous chapter we stated the population of the county in 1880 to be 58,061, with the number belonging to the several townships. Assuming that these places of public worship will accommodate on an average each 813 persons, there is church-room enough to admit the whole population of the county, including children, without resorting to the chapels.

An examination into the comparative increase and decrease of church membership, as has lately been made in the New York City churches, will not show a result similar to that case, proving that the middle classes are going to the extremes of the Episcopal Church on one side and the Roman Catholic on the other, and that the large percentage of increase belongs to those two denominations. If it is true that in New York the Episcopal Church is the church which attracts the rich and fashionable classes, and the Roman Catholic Church is the church to which the poor are tending, and that the churches of the middle class are decaying, it is otherwise here, for the most noticeable church increase here is outside of those two extreme denominations. Out of the whole number of 72 churches given above, 52 are Methodist, Presbyterian, and Baptist, while the Episcopal claim but 5, and the Roman Catholic but 5.

In the early settlement of the townships in this county the Quakers and the Presbyterians were more numerous than all others combined. The former as an organized religious body seem to have melted away. Their old society at Stony Brook in Princeton, probably the first church of any kind that was built within the limits of this county, 1709, for several generations surrounded and supported by a large, intelligent, and wealthy membership, has become virtually extinct. The old meeting-house and school-house are closed, and the old burying-ground is very seldom touched by the grave-digger's spade. They have two churches at Trenton; one was the first church built within the limits of that city. For several generations it was well attended. The Hicksite schism split it in 1828, and since the division the two societies have gradually declined, and may be regarded as in a hopeless decadence. It is very rare that the plain Quaker dress once so common in and about Trenton is seen in our streets and assemblies. It is painful to those who remember how kind and benevolent and honest and brave and upright the Quaker men and women were to see them no more in their old homes and habitations.

They were a noble people. Their great mission seems to have been to defend and establish religious freedom. They were pre-eminently the advocates and martyrs of religious liberty, while in common with



many others they suffered and died for civil liberty also. In the history of New Jersey, and especially in the history of this and all the counties of West Jersey, the Quakers stand out foremost of all religious classes of men as those to whom we owe our right to worship God, and to formulate our religious creeds according to our individual consciences and private judgment. And it has been only since this unalienable right to worship God in this manner has become recognized and guaranteed in our Constitution and Bill of Rights that this religious society of Friends has fallen into decadence, as though their holy mission had been fulfilled.

But their contemporary brethren, the Presbyterians, who soon became possessors of the larger portion of the land now embraced within Mercer County, show to-day a different success in the annals of the churches. The three original Presbyterian Churches at Maidenhead, Pennington, and Ewing, with a fourth soon after established in the city of Trenton, have been continuously maintained with increasing strength through all the intervening generations from their first organization to the present day. In looking at the names of the first settlers and those who attached themselves to these early Presbyterian Churches, we find them repeated in their descendants, who form largely the membership of these churches at the present time.

It seems, as we read the history of the Trenton Church, by the Rev. Dr. John Hall, and of the Pennington Church, by the Rev. Dr. George Hale, and of the Lawrenceville Church, by the Rev. Dr. Gosman, and of the Ewing Church, by the late Rev. Eli Cooley, that all the children and descendants of the old Presbyterian families and founders of these churches who are living within the territorial bounds of these churches, as above stated, are in the place of their fathers around the same old altars.

These churches have not only lengthened their cords and strengthened their stakes, and greatly increased their membership, but they have generated within the last half-century seven new and additional Presbyterian Churches, all within the same three townships, and the most of them within the last quarter of a century. The seed sown by those faithful pastors in successive generations in this Presbyterian field has yielded its present harvest; and similar testimony may be found among the other old Presbyterian Churches in the other townships of the county.¹

So too it may be said of the old Baptist Church of Hopewell, dating back to 1715, and taking an even start with her Presbyterian sisters. She has held her way steadfastly, and the children and descendants of her founders may be said still to abide within her gates, true to her faith. The Baptist Church at

Hightstown, which was founded in Cranberry in 1745, and removed to Hightstown just after the Revolution, maintains a healthy life, though it has passed, in former years, through many adverse circumstances. The First Baptist Church at Trenton, founded at the beginning of this century, has been a power in the city, and instead of one there are three.

The Methodists have come lately into the field, but they have come like a flood. Their churches do not date back to the first settlement of the townships. Their houses of worship in the country are generally small, and their congregations there are comparatively small, while in the cities and larger towns they are generally large. In number of congregations they stand the highest, having twenty-four, while the Presbyterians have eighteen, the next highest.

The Protestant Episcopal Church did not take deep root and grow rapidly among the Quaker population of West Jersey, notwithstanding Queen Anne's instructions to Lord Cornbury, in 1702, enjoined him "not to prefer any minister to any ecclesiastical benefice in that our province without a certificate from the right reverend father in God, the lord Bishop of London, of his being conformable to the doctrine and discipline of the Church of England," and that he should "take especial care that God Almighty be devoutly and duly served throughout your government, the Book of Common Prayer as by law established read each Sunday and holiday, and the blessed sacrament administered according to the rites of the Church of England."²

These instructions were in contravention of the letter as well as of the catholic spirit of the "Grants and Concessions" previously given by the proprietors, especially the West Jersey proprietors, as constitutional guarantees to all the inhabitants that would settle in the province. There were only few and feeble attempts made by the Cornbury government to establish the Church of England in this province. The spirit of religious freedom was too vigilant, and the colonists had suffered too much from that church to allow themselves to be again subjugated by it, and consequently every attempt to carry into effect the queen's instructions in this behalf failed.

It is quite pertinent at this point in our history to refer to the first church attempted to be established in Hopewell, afterwards Trenton, and now Ewing township. The land was conveyed in 1703 by John Hutchinson to Andrew Heath and others, in trust, for a public meeting-house to be erected thereon and for a place of burial. The deed was addressed "To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come," and it was "for all the inhabitants of the township of Hopewell and their successors forever." There were two acres of land, and it was about three miles from Trenton. A church was erected on this lot, but how soon and by whom it is not clearly known. The

¹ Mercer County contains more than half the churches in the Presbytery of New Brunswick.

² See instructions to Lord Cornbury, from Article 69 to 74.

Episcopalians finally got the exclusive possession and use of it, and the Presbyterians built a new one for their own exclusive use where the Ewing Church now stands.

The Rev. Jacob Henderson, a missionary of the Church of England stationed at Dover Hundred, in Pennsylvania, wrote a short statement of the Church of England in the provinces of New York and New Jersey, dated June 2, 1712. In it he complained among other things that Governor Hunter had countenanced the dissenters in New York in taking forcible possession of the parsonage-house, glebe lands, and salary of Jamaica, on Long Island, which belonged to one of the six churches in that province which that denomination had established. He then refers to New Jersey and to this very church in Hopewell as follows:

"In New Jersey there are noe laws made in favour of the Church, and but four of the Church of England in that Province. The Quakers and other Dissenters are most Numerous, and do make up the greatest part of the Assembly, which is the reason why no Law has been passed in the Church's favour, but they have not been able to do any harm to it in regard of the Plurality, y^t the Queen's Council are Churchmen, and have always opposed any attempts made to her Prejudice by y^e Quakers or other Dissenters, who have at their head one Coll: Morris, a profess^d Churchman, but a man of noe manner of principles or credit, a man who Calls the service of the Church of England Pageantry, who has Joynd in Endeavors to settle a Conventicle in the city of New York, and whose practice it is to intercept letters, and let such as please him pass, and those y^t does not he destroys as can be fully proved.

"This Coll: Lewis Morris with the present Governor, Coll: Hunter, have written to the lord's commission^r of trade to turn out of the Councill six Church of England men, and to put in six others in their room, some of them Dissenters, and those that are of the Church are such as will run into all the measures of the Assembly, and therefore of the worst consequences to the church in that province, for by the countenance that the Dissenters now have in that Province one Woolsey, a New England Preacher, took the Church of Hopewell, tho' it was built by the subscriptions of Church of Eng^l men, and for the service of the church of England. What usage then must the Church expect if both the Queen's Council and the Assembly, I mean y^t Plurality of both, are inclined to serve the Dissenters' interest, which will certainly be the issue of turning out these six Gentlemen, and advancing the other six in their room."

To that statement was appended a "Scheme of the Charge in New Jersey," in which reference is made in the West Division to "John Harrison, who, as I am audibly informed, was brought up with one Kid, a pirate, to take the place of Daniel Cox, a very worthy gentleman, and a zealous Churchman, who has given 200 acres of land to the church of Hopewell." This statement of the reverend missionary is published at length in the "New Jersey Archives," vol. iv. page 155, from the "N. Y. Col. Documents."

We find no account of this New England preacher Woolsey given in the history of Dr. Hall, or of Dr. Hale, though the latter traces the family of George Woolsey, who came from Jamaica, L. I., about the year 1700, and settled in Hopewell, on the north side of the road leading from "Maidenhead to the Delaware River." His descendants have been numerous and warm supporters of the Presbyterian Church, and influential in the politics of the county. President Woolsey, of Yale, belongs to the same family.

Notwithstanding the statement of the Rev. Mr. Henderson to the contrary, the Episcopalians seem to have held the fort, and worshiped there till they built a house of worship in the city of Trenton, which is now known as St. Michael's Church. There are now three Episcopal Churches in Trenton, one in Princeton, and one in Hightstown. Though their growth is not rapid, they are prosperous, peaceful, and united.

The Roman Catholic Church did not appear in this county until the early part of this century. It came here because members of that church came here and required the ministries of religion. The great and growing influx of foreigners, immigrants from Roman Catholic countries, demands the multiplication of Catholic Churches in such localities as have employment to draw and retain that class. They do not usually build until they have people to fill the house. Their churches are usually large and well filled. The line is so rigidly drawn between them and the Protestant family of churches that there is no proselyting from one to the other. Though the old and long-nurtured enmity between the Papists and the Protestants is slowly becoming less rancorous as they witness the sincerity and the piety of each other; and as the influence of education and political association, especially upon the rising generation, tends to liberalize the mind and free it from bigotry and religious tyranny, there is no appearance of accession being made to either branch of the church from the other. It may truly be said that both parties are commending themselves to each other more and more by exhibiting the legitimate fruits of genuine Christianity.

The healthful moral influence of Christianity upon the inhabitants of the county, and upon their political and social life, as exerted through their several churches and religious societies, cannot be questioned. The quiet and well-ordered homes throughout the rural districts; the advancing civilization and intellectual culture throughout city and country, and the general thrift and happiness of the masses of society, are in no small degree due to the purifying and elevating principles of that religion which is inculcated from the Bible through families, schools, and churches. The day of an ignorant, uneducated ministry has passed.

Sunday-Schools.—The Sunday-school organization is maintained in every township of the county, and all with few exceptions are in connection with some denominational church. In this county the Sunday-school cause is in high favor with the church at large. Great interest is manifested in it in every school district. It engages the attention of the best men and women in the community. The anniversary union meetings held in congregations attract a full house, and are usually very interesting.

There is a Mercer County Sunday-School Association, an auxiliary or branch of the State Sunday-School Association, which holds its meeting annually.

This Association has a majority of the schools in the county connected with it, and auxiliary to this there is an Association in every township, each having a secretary.

The secretary of the County Association is U. B. Titus, of Trenton. The tabular report of 1880, made the number of Sunday-schools reported in Mercer County, 100; number of officers, 402; number of teachers, 1029; average attendance of teachers, 1014; number of teachers church members, 984; number of scholars, 9908; number of scholars church members, 7108; number of conversions or confirmations for the year, 156; number of special temperance lessons given, 45; number of schools continued all the year, 78; schools using the international lessons, 84; schools having teachers' meetings, 28; schools having normal or training classes, 6.

The number of Sunday-school scholars in the State is 189,718; number of schools, 1896; number of teachers, 23,437; teachers members of the church, 20,132; scholars church members, 22,681; conversions or confirmations, 4587; schools all the year, 1394; schools using international lessons, 1439; having teachers' meetings, 460; having normal or training classes, 89.

Bible Societies.—There is a Mercer County Bible Society which was organized in 1848 or thereabouts, which is well sustained, though there are several other local Bible societies which greatly antedate it, and which adhere to their organization, such as the Princeton Bible Society, the Nassau Hall Bible Society, the Lawrenceville High School Bible Society.

The County Society holds its annual meetings in different places in the county, and are meetings of public interest. The amount of money annually expended by this society for Bibles and as a donation to the American Bible Society averages not less than one thousand dollars.

CHAPTER LVIII.

THE BENCH AND BAR.

THE bench and the bar of a county which contains the State capital, with the State and Federal courts held therein, differ somewhat from those of other counties. Judges of other than county courts, and eminent counsel, whose prominent though not exclusive services are rendered in the Supreme and higher courts, are naturally drawn to the great centre of the State, and some of them take up their residence there. Thus we find among the residents of Trenton the United States district judge, three judges of the Supreme Court of the State, one vice-chancellor, and the attorney-general; and in former years such men as Mr. Southard, Gen. Wall, Mr. Dayton, Mr. Vroom were drawn here not because of the county courts,

but to be present at the higher courts of the State; and yet they practiced in the county courts and helped to form the bar of the county of which they were members.

It is proper, therefore, in noticing the bench as well as the bar, to include all the jurists official and unofficial, who reside or have resided permanently within this county. By the bench we understand the judges as distinguished from the bar; and as those who constitute the bench have been members of the bar, the personal sketches of one class will be similar to those of the other. Here it may be observed that many of the lawyers who lived before Mercer County was erected, but within its territory, have been briefly portrayed in the histories of the several original counties from which Mercer was erected, and also more fully noticed by Justice Elmer, in his interesting volume of his "Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar;" and in other biographical sketches. Therefore we shall give but brief sketches of the more distinguished of the dead, and in general only a casual notice of others, and of the living, especially of the younger members of the bar.

When the county of Mercer was organized, in 1838, the Trenton bar consisted of William Halsted, Samuel R. Hamilton, Stacy G. Potts, Henry W. Green, James Ewing, James Wilson, Isaac W. Lanning, Joseph C. Potts, and Mercer Beasley. The latter was admitted in that year. All but Mr. Wilson and Mr. Beasley are dead, and they are still resident in Trenton.

At that time the members of the bar at Princeton were James S. Green, Richard S. Field, William C. Alexander, and David N. Bogart, none of whom are now living.

It is instructive to pass down the roll of attorneys from colonial days to the present time. Distance in time seems to lend enchantment to the names of the early lawyers of New Jersey. We do not get very far down the roll before we begin to feel that there were giants in those days. Though there has been but little change in the prescribed qualifications for admission to the bar, and such change has been designed to raise rather than to lower the standard, yet it seems as if a large proportion of the present bar can never attain to the high legal standing which characterized even the lower rank of lawyers who lived within the first half-century after the close of the Revolutionary war. Not only has the *esprit de corps* of the profession been diminished, but that enthusiasm and that legal gladiatorship which the old lawyers were wont to exhibit in their practice are disappearing in the present multitudinous legal fraternity. The recent modification of the practice act, allowing such broad liberty to amend the pleadings when found defective, superseding the use of the special demurrer, and dispensing with that keen vigilance which was cultivated in the old school of special pleading, may have already effected a change in the

legal acumen of the bar. This change in the practice may further justice, but it is nevertheless a disadvantage to the student, who is thus tempted to throw aside the study of special pleading.

There is another element in the case, found in the character of the legal business which was carried to the courts in the early and formative stages of civil society. The engrafting of the common law upon our new civilization and State legislation, the contests over title to lands, and the settlement of questions of constitutional law, which occupied so much of the time and attention of the bench and the bar in the early years of our history, have almost disappeared with the generations which have passed away.

The class of business which predominates in our courts at the present time is that which relates to corporations, either municipal or of railroad companies, or which arises from breaches of trust, the great bulk of which lies within the jurisdiction of the Court of Chancery.

The moral character of the bench and bar of this county and of this State loses nothing by comparison with that of the first half-century of our State organization. Nearly all the influential members of the bench and of the bar in the State, and in this county, are Christian men, members of Christian churches, and many of them are officers therein. The legal profession is well represented in all the Christian and benevolent associations of the day. The influence of the bar is felt everywhere. While among the very large accessions made to the roll at every term of the Supreme Court, not a few who are admitted are without a liberal education and without fine culture, the majority of them are graduates of college, and all of them are required to produce with their certificates of office clerkship and study a certificate of good moral character.

There is nothing in the law or in the rules of court which may be construed to favor the admission to the bar those of the gentler sex, and no application of such kind has yet been made in this State, and there is no apparent motive for making it. The bench has thus far maintained such a high character for integrity and impartiality that the Legislature has been disposed to deposit with the justices of the Supreme Court and the chancellor certain political powers in matters of appointment and reference in cases which are outside of their judicial dominion. While this is a confession of distrust in the character and integrity of the ordinary and legitimate fountains of political power, it is questionable how wise it is to subject the judiciary to the temptations and besetments which others have not been able to withstand. Because judges of the Supreme Court are regarded as pure and trustworthy is no reason why they should be loaded with responsibilities which do not properly belong to their official duties.

It may well be doubted whether the bar of the

present day contains as large a proportion of able and eloquent advocates as the earlier roll contained. This may be due in measure to the fact that the wide scope of the advocate in trials at the circuit, in the presence of a full court-house, is very much limited in these days. It was formerly very unusual for a court to limit the counsel as to the time of summing up his case; he was allowed a wide range in addressing the jury. Now our judges are more economical of time, and they do not hesitate to clip the wings of the orator when he is soaring aloft to the delight of his client, the jury, and the audience, and bring him down by holding him to the narrow issue of fact involved. In these days the verdicts of juries are shaped more by the charge of the court than by the discussions and arguments of counsel.

The character of the bench is voiced in the published law and equity reports of the courts of the State. These grow more voluminous every successive year. It is quite remarkable that a large proportion of the cases reported, too often in a long and laboriously prepared opinion, are questions shown to be within the scope of *res judicata*, and to be governed by the doctrine of *stare decisis*. The citations in the brief of counsel and in the opinion of the justice, who is the mouth-piece of the court, are but an accumulation of cases to show that the question of law involved has been once and again settled judicially. It would seem as if long and diffusive opinions in such case might well be supplanted by a short, terse enunciation of the settled law without much verbiage or discussion, after the manner of the old English reports.

These volumes of our reports show great industry and integrity on the part of the judges, and there are many well written, terse, and learned opinions, expressed in the apt language of the legal mind, but the thousands of volumes of reports crowding our law libraries from all our States and from Great Britain are calling for a reform by which opinions should be more concise, and questions already settled should not reappear in the published reports.

Neither the bench nor bar of New Jersey have been much honored by legal authorship. While the Western bar are contributing volume after volume yearly of law treatises and commentaries and divers other legal miscellanies, many of which are of great value to the profession, our bar, as if satisfied with the reputation expressed of it by Judge Bushrod Washington, has done nothing worth naming in legal authorship. Griffith's Law Register, unfinished, was of some value as an epitome of certain statutes of the several States, with some valuable notes appended; and his brief treatise on the Small Cause Court with forms was of some value in its day to young beginners. Pennington's Treatise on the Small Cause Act was of more value, and Ewing's New Jersey Justice has been a useful guide to justices of the peace. Elmer's and Nixon's Forms, in the hands of every

justice of the peace, have been useful helps. Honeyman's Practice and Precedents in Justices' Courts, with his treatise, bear more marks of a studied and somewhat elaborate commentary and digest than any other books of the kind. Then we have Potts' Chancery Precedents and the more enlarged and useful chancery precedents by Mr. Dickinson, and also Gosson's Precedents of Pleading and Corwin's Forms. These with our law and equity reports and Stewart's digest of them constitute, with our statutes, Judge Field's Provincial Courts, and our *Law Journal*, the law literature of New Jersey.

The bench of New Jersey, under the Constitution, is made by the Governor's nomination, with the consent of the Senate, for the term of seven years. The handsome salary of at least eight thousand dollars to every associate justice, and ten thousand dollars to the chancellor, payable monthly, exceeds the strictly professional income of any lawyer in the State, except perhaps half a dozen, and a very few others who are retained by large railroad companies. All experience teaches that such patronage is a strong element in the politics of the State, and that the Governor who nominates will consult the interest of his political friends in making nominations. A non-partisan judiciary is not a well-defined term. Does it mean that the nominees for the bench are not political partisans, and have no political affiliation with either party? or does it mean that the political forces on the bench should be equalized, or as nearly so as possible? or what is meant by it? In Mercer County every judicial position from the city District Court through all the courts up to the highest is filled at present by Democrats, and because they are Democrats. Every change in the political character of the Governor shows a corresponding change in the political complexion of the bench when vacancies are filled. Both parties are subject alike to this infirmity, and the least bad faith in one is sure to provoke a swing of the non-partisan pendulum far in an opposite direction when there is a change in the executive. It has been so in some measure ever since this county has been made, and there seems to be no cure for it. A few years ago, by some sort of mutual understanding between the leaders of the parties, it was arranged that the two parties should be equally represented in the judiciary, and when there was an odd member to be appointed the dominant party should be at liberty to nominate such, and obtain the majority on the bench. But such an arrangement is worth but little, and without inquiring where the departure first arose, the present fact is that on the Supreme Court bench to-day there are six Democrats and three Republicans. The chancellor and one vice-chancellor and the attorney-general are Democrats, and one vice-chancellor is a Republican. It is evident that in every gubernatorial election no branch of the State government offers more tempting patronage for political services than the judiciary with its large

salaries. Time will show its bearing upon the character of the bench. The political scales in New Jersey are almost equally balanced at the polls.

As we proceed to notice the more prominent members of the bench and of the bar whose names stand on the roll, and who were residents of this county, it might be a pertinent inquiry for the young lawyer who desires to go up high whether the most favorable place to acquire a high legal reputation is on the bench or at the bar.

RICHARD STOCKTON was a son of John Stockton and grandson of Richard Stockton, the first of that name, who settled at Stony Brook in 1696, and who had come from England with his father to Long Island. Richard, who is the subject of this sketch, was born at Princeton, Oct. 1, 1730. He graduated at the College of New Jersey, at Newark, in the first class, in 1748. He read law with David Ogden, in Newark, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in term of August, 1754, and opened his office at Princeton, and began to practice with unrivaled success. After twelve years of practice, extending throughout this province and into other colonies, he made a visit to England, and was greatly honored there. While there he waited upon Dr. Witherspoon and persuaded him to accept the presidency of Princeton College. He returned to America in 1767. The next year he was made a member of Council, and in 1774 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court. On the 21st of June, 1776, he was elected member of the General Congress at Philadelphia. Dr. Witherspoon was his colleague in that body. They both signed the Declaration of Independence. In August, 1776, he was a candidate under the State Constitution for Governor, and received a tie vote upon the first ballot with Gen. Livingston, but the latter was elected, and Mr. Stockton was elected chief justice, which he declined. He resumed the practice of the law. The war broke upon the State. "Morven," his beautiful home in Princeton, was pillaged by the Hessian soldiers. He himself was betrayed in Monmouth County and captured by the enemy, and after a long imprisonment was released, with health destroyed. He died at "Morven," Feb. 28, 1781, in the fifty-first year of his age. We have no record of his professional or judicial life,—no law reports of that day,—but Rev. Dr. S. Stanhope Smith, vice-president of the college, preached his funeral discourse, and referred to his professional character in these words:

"At the bar he practiced for many years with unrivaled reputation and success. In council he was wise and firm, but always prudent and moderate. The office of a judge of the province was never filled with more integrity and learning than it was by him for several years before the Revolution. In his private life he was easy and graceful in his manners, in his conversation affable and entertaining, and master of a smooth and elegant style even in his ordinary discourse. As a man of letters he possessed a superior

genius, highly cultivated by long and assiduous application. His researches into the principles of morals and religion were deep and accurate, and his knowledge of the laws of his country extensive and profound. He was well acquainted with all the branches of polite learning, but he was particularly admired for a flowing and persuasive eloquence by which he long governed in the courts of justice. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and left a widow, Annis Boudinot, a very intellectual and pious woman, two sons,—Richard and Lucius Horatio Stockton,—and four daughters, viz.: Mrs. Dr. Rush, Mrs. Alexander Cuthbert, Mrs. Rev. Andrew Hunter, and Mrs. Robert Field.

JONATHAN DICKINSON SERGEANT was a son of Jonathan Sergeant and Joanna Dickinson, his wife, and was born in Newark, N. J., in 1746. A few years after this, Jonathan, who was then treasurer of the College of New Jersey, removed with his family to Princeton, when the college was removed there. He graduated at Nassau Hall in 1762, when sixteen years of age, read law with Richard Stockton, and being admitted to the bar began to practice in Princeton with high promise of distinction. He was fired with the spirit of patriotism before he was twenty years of age, and he was chosen clerk of the first Provincial Convention held at New Brunswick to elect delegates to the Continental Congress, July 21, 1774. The next year he was appointed secretary of the second convention, and also treasurer of that body, and a member of the Committee of Safety. In February, 1776, he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, and he served in that body till May of that year, when he was elected a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, and believing that he could better serve the cause of independence there, he resigned his seat in the Continental Congress and took his place again in the Provincial Congress, which met June 10th, at Burlington. He was on the committee to draft a Constitution for New Jersey as a State, and he labored with prominence and success in accomplishing it. That Constitution was reported on the 26th of June, and was adopted on the 2d of July, 1776, the day the adoptive vote was taken on the declaration of independence in the Continental Congress. There was no more devoted son of liberty in New Jersey than Mr. Sergeant. In November, 1776, he was chosen by the Legislature of the first State as yet organized, New Jersey, with Richard Stockton, Dr. John Witherspoon, Abraham Clark, and Jonathan Elmer to represent the State in the Congress of the United States. In the following year he was appointed attorney-general of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with a salary of two thousand pounds, and he accepted the office and removed from Princeton, where his handsome new house had been reduced to a heap of ashes by the Hessian soldiers, and he took up his residence in Philadelphia. There he followed his profession, and rendered many valuable

services to his country, declining after peace to accept any office after he resigned the attorney-generalship in 1780.

In the summer of 1793 the yellow fever scourged the city of Philadelphia. Mr. Sergeant with several other philanthropic citizens served voluntarily on the board of health, and devoted himself heroically to the care of the sick and the dying till Oct. 8, 1793, when he fell a martyr victim to the fatal disease.

Mr. Sergeant was distinguished for integrity, learning, and industry, and possessed fine natural elocution. As a citizen he was generous, benevolent, and courageous. He was hospitable without ostentation. His first wife was a daughter of the Rev. Elihu Spencer, D.D., of Trenton. His second wife was a daughter of David Rittenhouse, the astronomer. He had eleven children, eight by the first and three by the second wife. Nearly all his sons were distinguished members of the Philadelphia bar, John and Thomas Sergeant being the most illustrious; his daughter, Mrs. Dr. Samuel Miller, being the only child who spent her life chiefly in New Jersey.

SAMUEL WITHAM STOCKTON was a younger brother of Richard, the signer, and was born in Princeton, and graduated at Nassau Hall in 1767. He went to Europe as secretary of the American commissioners to the courts of Austria and Russia. While abroad he negotiated a treaty with Holland. He returned to New Jersey in 1779. He was elected secretary of the convention of New Jersey to ratify the Constitution of the United States. He removed from Princeton to Trenton, and in 1794 he was appointed Secretary of State of New Jersey, and in 1795 he lost his life in being thrown from a chaise in Trenton.¹

DAVID BREARLY was the son of David Brearly and Mary Clarke, of Maidenhead, a prominent family of English ancestry. He read law at Princeton; was admitted to the bar before the Revolution, and settled at Allentown, in Monmouth County, N. J. In 1776 he was a member of the first Constitutional Convention, for which he was outlawed by the British government, and a reward of one hundred pounds was offered for his apprehension. He was later commissioned colonel, and on his way to join the army of the West he was appointed to the chief justiceship of New Jersey, an office which he held from June, 1779, till 1789, when he resigned, and was appointed judge of the United States Court for New Jersey, which office he held till his death, Aug. 15, 1790, aged forty-four years. In 1787, while chief justice, he was appointed delegate to the convention to frame the Constitution of the United States, and as such he took part in that work, and signed the instrument.

SAMUEL LEAKE was admitted to the bar in 1776. He was born in Cumberland County, N. J., in 1748, and graduated at Princeton in 1774. He first settled at Salem, but removed to Trenton in 1785, and resided

¹ Dr. Hall's History of Trenton.

there till his death, in 1820. He had a large practice, as may readily be seen by reference to Coxe's "Law Reports." He was an eccentric man. Chief Justice Ewing read law with Mr. Leake, and ever showed respect for him. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. He was buried in Trenton.

RICHARD HOWELL, Governor and chancellor of the State from 1793 to 1801, was a son of Ebenezer Howell, and was born in Delaware. He and his brother Lewis came into this State in 1774. They were among those who were engaged in burning the tea in the store-house in Greenwich. Richard was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1779, having served in the army during the war. In 1778 he was elected clerk of the Supreme Court, having just before taken up his residence in Trenton, and in 1793 was elected Governor. After his official term expired he returned to the practice of the law in Trenton. He died at his residence near Trenton, May 5, 1805, at the age of forty-nine. Mrs. Jefferson Davis was his granddaughter.

WILLIAM C. HOUSTON, after having been professor in Princeton College for several years, was admitted to the bar in April, 1781, and settled in Trenton. He had held several public positions. He had been five times elected to the Congress of Confederation; was elected delegate to Annapolis to arrange for the Constitutional Convention. He was clerk of the Supreme Court from 1781 to 1788. He never had much practice; his health was bad, and in 1788 he died on his way to his native State in search of health.

JOHN RUTHERFORD, the son of Walter Rutherford, was born in the city of New York in 1760, and graduated at Princeton in 1776. He was admitted to the bar in 1782, having studied law with Richard Stockton (the signer), and with William Paterson. He married a daughter of Gen. Lewis Morris, and settled at first in New York. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1790, at the age of thirty, and again in 1796. He resigned in 1798, and took up his residence at Trenton, at a beautiful site on the Delaware, where he remained till 1808, when he removed to the Passaic above Newark. He died in 1840.¹ He was one of the proprietors of New Jersey, and a man of wealth.

RICHARD STOCKTON, the son of the signer, sometimes called "the Duke," was born at Morven, in Princeton, and graduated at the college in 1779. He was thought less promising than his brother Lucius Horatio. His father took him to Philadelphia to place him in a store, but Dr. Rush advised him to study law, as that was to be the great profession. Richard took his advice, and studied law with Elias Boudinot, his uncle. He was admitted to the bar in 1784, and his father having died in 1781, he commenced practice in Princeton, and resided at Morven, which had been devised to him.

Mr. Stockton soon showed signs of ability, and rose to the head of the bar rapidly. He was an eloquent and profound lawyer, a great common law lawyer, standing for a quarter of a century at the head of the New Jersey bar. His practice was extensive and lucrative. He was a strong Federalist till his death, bitterly opposed to Jefferson, and was a member of the United States Senate from 1796 to 1799, and a member of the House of Representatives from 1813 to 1815. He seldom spoke, but when he did he commanded marked attention. He was a candidate for Governor against Governor Bloomfield for several years, but his party was in the minority and he did not succeed. He was a trustee of the college and of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton for many years. He left a large family of children, among whom was Commodore Robert F. Stockton. He was a large, fine-looking man, with dignified and haughty manners, but of high honor and integrity. He was an honor to the bar and to the State. He continued to reside at Morven till his death, which occurred March 7, 1828. He has left but little behind him to remind his descendants of his great abilities. Glimpses may be seen of his labors in his briefs in the law reports of Coxe, Pennington, Southard, down to the close of the fourth volume of Halsted, reaching to the year next preceding his death. He left a large estate, and devised Morven to his son, Robert F. Stockton. He left the Springdale farm to his son, William B. Stockton, and Tusculum to his son, Lieut. Samuel W. Stockton, United States navy, and he made liberal bequests to his widow, Mary Field, and their several daughters,—Annis (Mrs. J. R. Thompson), Mary (Mrs. Harrison), Julia (Mrs. Rhineland), and Caroline (Mrs. Rotch). His eldest son, Richard, practiced law in New Jersey for a few years, and then removed to Mississippi, where he became distinguished at the bar, and was killed in a duel.

LUCIUS HORATIO STOCKTON was a brother of Richard, "the Duke," and a son of the signer. He was born in Princeton, graduated in the class of 1787, and after studying law was admitted to the bar in September, 1791. He settled in Trenton, acquired a large practice, became an eminent lawyer, and was at one time district attorney for New Jersey. In 1801 he was nominated by President Adams to be Secretary of War just before the close of his term, which gave umbrage to Mr. Jefferson. He was eccentric and a strong Federalist. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church. His daughter, Sarah Milnor, was married to Rev. William J. Armstrong, D.D., of Trenton. He died May 26, 1835.

AARON D. WOODRUFF, eldest son of Elias Woodruff, was born at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 12, 1762. He was educated at Princeton College, the honors of which he received at the commencement in the year 1779, when he delivered the valedictory oration. At subsequent periods of that eventful crisis, although in his youth, he took an active part in the defense of

¹ Elmer's Reminiscences.

American liberty, both in civil and military departments. Admitted to the bar in 1784, he speedily attained an elevated and highly respectable standing among many eminent competitors. He early possessed the confidence of his country, manifested by repeated elections to very confidential and honorable



trusts, to the office of elector of President and Vice-President of the United States, and to a seat in the Legislature from the county of Hunterdon. He was highly distinguished for his talents and usefulness at the important period of fixing on the permanent seat of government, which he actively contributed to establish at Trenton. In 1793 he was elected to the high and responsible office of attorney-general, and notwithstanding he was an undeviating adherent to the politics of the Washington school, he was continually re-elected, except at one period, in the year 1811, when through the violence of party spirit he was displaced. Such, however, was the force of public opinion that he was unanimously again elected the year following, and discharged the duties of office with dignity during the residue of his life. In the domestic sphere he was pre-eminent for the amiable and affectionate virtues which adorned his character. His health was such that for several years he was precluded from frequent attendance on public worship, yet he was ever in a high degree respectful to the clergy, ordinances, and institutions of Christianity. In the discharge of his official duties, if the subject required it, he did not fail to manifest the warmest

zeal in suppressing every vice. In social life he was the cheerful companion, kind neighbor, sympathizing friend; unostentatiously merciful, his heart was ever open to the cries of the distressed. He was a very acceptable and highly-esteemed Grand Master of the Ancient Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and as it was the joy of his heart to see the brethren living in unity, and by a consistent life and conversation practicing and adorning those sacred doctrines which in their excellent institution they profess, so where the contrary appeared in any, it was a source of real grief to his amiable and pacific mind. His health had been rapidly declining for some months previous to his death. He died June 24, 1817, in the fifty-sixth year of his age, at the house of his brother-in-law, Robert C. Thomson, in the county of Sussex (now Warren), on his way to Schooley's Mountain, whither, at the urgent entreaties of near relatives, he had gone for the benefit of his health. His remains were brought to his residence in Trenton, where, on the morning of the 26th instant, notwithstanding very unfavorable weather, a large and respectable collection of the judiciary, bar, Masonic brethren, as well as relatives and fellow-citizens having assembled, his body was interred with Masonic honors in the graveyard of the First Presbyterian Church.

Aaron D. Woodruff married a daughter of Col. Thomas Lowrey, of the war of the Revolution. By this marriage two sons and two daughters reached maturity.

Elias Deacon Woodruff, a graduate of Princeton College in 1804, pursued the study of law, settled at Woodbury, N. J., and died early in life. Thomas L. Woodruff, also a graduate of Princeton College, entered the medical profession, held the position of president of the Trenton Bank from 1826 to 1832. Retired to rural life, and died in Ewing, near Trenton, in 1850. Mrs. Susan S. Thomson, wife of George W. Thomson, of New Jersey; Mrs. Esther M. Smith, wife of Rev. John Smith, of Connecticut, neither of whom are living.

THOMAS P. JOHNSON is remembered as one of the most distinguished lawyers of New Jersey, and one of the most notable citizens of Princeton. He was not a native of Princeton, nor did he die there. His father, William Johnson, a native of Ireland, a Quaker, emigrated to this country about the middle of the eighteenth century. He married Ruth Potts, of Trenton. They removed to Charleston, S. C., where he established a boarding-school. Thomas Potts Johnson was born about 1761. After a residence of some years the father died, and his wife and five children removed to Trenton, where she opened a store and apprenticed Thomas to the carpenter's trade. His health failed, and he went to teaching. He then became a partner in a mercantile house of Philadelphia, and he was sent to open a branch in Richmond, Va., where he became acquainted with Chief Justice Marshall, and was attracted by the bar

of the "Old Dominion." He was warden of the city. His store was destroyed by fire, and he returned to New Jersey and settled at Princeton, where he married a daughter of Maj. Robert Stockton, and entered the office of Richard Stockton as a law student. He received his license as an attorney-at-law in 1794, and in due time as counselor. He was a brilliant lawyer, and whether before the court or the jury, he was listened to with attention; he was particularly strong before a jury. His wit and versatility of talent were captivating. He was a favorite with the masses. His habits were convivial, and in society he was much admired. He had not gone to college, but he had received much self-culture, and was able to speak the French language fluently, and his command of the English was hardly surpassed by any member of the bar. He was a scholarly gentleman of fine personal appearance. He was frequently the antagonist of Richard Stockton in the higher courts, but his practice from home was not as extensive as that of Mr. Stockton. He would appear in justices' courts and try causes before a jury in the neighborhood, greatly to the edification of the community, when many came to hear him.

Mr. Johnson was a believer in Christianity, and in the latter period of his life was a close student of the Bible. He spent his last years at New Hope, Pa., with his son-in-law, Dr. R. D. Corson, where he died in 1838. A large portrait of him, painted at the expense of the bar of New Jersey, hangs on the walls of the Flemington court house. He left several children.

CHARLES EWING was the son of James Ewing, of Cumberland County, N. J., and Martha Boyd. They were of Scotch-Irish descent. He was a member of the Legislature, and moved to Trenton about 1799. He was much respected and held public office there until his death, in 1824. Charles, their son, who became chief justice, was born in 1780, his mother dying while he was still in his infancy. He graduated at Princeton in 1798, with first honor, excelling in mathematics. He read law in Mr. Samuel Leake's office in Trenton. He was admitted to the bar in 1802. He gave his attention closely to his practice, and did not neglect his general culture. He soon took rank among the best lawyers of the State, and in 1824 he was appointed chief justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Chief Justice Kirkpatrick. This office he filled with great acceptance and ability. He was conscientious, industrious, painstaking, and learned, and he did not lower the dignity and honor of the office in any measure. Chief Justice Ewing was a well-rounded, well-developed jurist. In every phase of human character he was a complete man, admired and beloved in religious and social life, and revered in the courts. At the expiration of his official term he was reappointed, though his political faith was not in sympathy with the majority of the joint meeting which appointed him. He had scarcely

entered upon his second term when he verified the common saying that "death likes a shining mark," and he fell a victim to the cholera in 1832, in the midst of his usefulness and honors, and in the fifty-third year of his age. He may be remembered as a model for young lawyers to imitate. His memory still retains its fragrance in the church, in the city, and the State. Ewing township was named in honor of him. He left one son, Dr. Francis A. Ewing, and two daughters, one the widow of the late Chief Justice Henry W. Green, and the other the wife of Judge Caleb S. Green.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD was a native of Basking Ridge, Somerset Co., N. J. He went from the classical school of his native town to Princeton College, where he graduated in 1804. His father's name was Henry Southard. After graduating at college he taught in the family of Col. John Taliaferro, of Virginia, and at the same time studied law there, and was admitted to the bar in 1809. He then returned to New Jersey, and in 1811 was admitted to the bar of this State and settled at Flemington. In 1814 he was appointed law reporter of the State, and he was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Hunterdon. He rose high at the bar, and in 1815 he was elected member of the Assembly, and in the same year he was chosen associate justice of the Supreme Court in place of Mahlon Dickerson, who had been elected Governor. Justice Southard now removed his residence to Trenton, and retained it till 1838, when he removed to Jersey City and became president of the Morris Canal and Banking Company.

Justice Southard remained on the bench of the Supreme Court for five years. In 1820 he, with Charles Ewing, was engaged to prepare and publish the revised statutes of the State, and as a Presidential elector cast his vote for James Monroe for President. In 1821 he was elected to the United States Senate and resigned his judgeship. The admission of Missouri as a State into the Union was at that time the exciting public question. In 1823 he left the Senate and took a seat in the cabinet as Secretary of the Navy under Monroe, and continued it under John Quincy Adams until 1829, when he was elected attorney-general of New Jersey in place of Theodore Frelinghuysen, who was then elected to the United States Senate. He resumed his practice at Trenton, where his residence was. In 1832 he was chosen Governor of the State, and soon after United States senator, which place he held till 1844. In 1841 he was president of the Senate, after Mr. Tyler succeeded Gen. Harrison, and so continued till his death in 1842. He died at his wife's brother's in Virginia. He married Rebecca Harrow in 1812.

Mr. Southard was a brilliant man,—brilliant in his whole career as an advocate, as a judge, as a senator, as a statesman, as a public speaker, in society, and in literature. He was a Presbyterian. He was once a Democrat in the old school, but a Whig from the



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formation of that party. His daughter Virginia was married to Ogden Hoffman, of New York City.

PETER D. VROOM was born in Hillsborough township, on the banks of the Raritan, in the county of Somerset, N. J., Dec. 12, 1791. His father, whose name he bore, was Col. Peter D. Vroom, who was born in 1745, and came from New York and took up his residence on the south side of the Raritan, near the junction of the north and south branches of that river, and there, on a good farm, resided till his death in 1831. His wife was Elsie Bogert, and both were of Dutch descent. When the Revolutionary war commenced he was one of the first to raise a military company, and he served as lieutenant and captain; in 1777 he became major, and then lieutenant-colonel. He was in service during the war, and led a company at the battle of Germantown. He was a prominent man in the county, and served as justice of the peace, sheriff, and clerk of the county, and representative in the Legislative Council and Assembly. He was an elder in the Reformed Dutch Church, and was greatly respected by all who knew him.

Peter D. Vroom, Jr., who is the subject of this sketch, was the youngest son of his father, who cherished him with pride and with a fond hope of future honors. He was prepared for college at the Somerville Academy; entered Columbia College in New York, and graduated in 1808. He read law with George McDonald, an eccentric and noted lawyer of Somerville, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in May, 1813, and as a counselor in 1816, and was made a sergeant in 1828.

He first opened an office at Schooley's Mountain, and after eighteen months he removed to Hacketts-town; after being there about two years he removed to Flemington, the capital of Hunterdon County. While there his practice increased, and he went down to the goodly neighborhood along the Raritan and married a daughter of Col. Peter B. Dumont, whose old homestead is now the summer residence of Secretary Frelinghuysen, on the south bank of the river. It is quite evident that Mr. Dumont's daughters were accomplished and attractive, for the three best young men of the county, who had all graduated at college about the same time, namely, Frederick Frelinghuysen, William C. Elmendorf, and Peter D. Vroom, Jr., selected their wives from the daughters of Mr. Dumont. Attorney-General Frelinghuysen appointed Mr. Vroom prosecutor of the pleas of Hunterdon. As early as 1818, two years after he became counselor, Chief Justice Kirkpatrick, in rendering a judicial opinion in the Supreme Court, referred to him as one "whose discernment and accuracy were inferior to none of his standing at the bar."¹

In 1820 he returned to Somerville, and applied himself earnestly to his practice, taking the house and many of the clients of his former preceptor, who

had just gone West and died. In 1824 he was drawn into politics; and though he had been reared by his father in the old school of the Federalists, like many others of that party he took a departure and joined the new Jackson party, and ever after adhered tenaciously to the Democratic organization. He became the rising man of the county, and was elected in 1826, 1827, and 1829 to the House of Assembly. In 1829 he was chosen by the Legislature Governor of the State, and *ex-officio* chancellor and ordinary. He was re-elected in 1830, 1831, 1833, 1834, 1835, when his health compelled him to decline the office.

Governor Vroom's services as chancellor for six years were of great importance to that court and of great value to the State. It was his well-considered opinions which were the first that were reported by that court, and which by their publication disclosed to the public eye the nature and the special jurisdiction of our separate Court of Equity. His opinions were laboriously and carefully prepared, and they have done much to settle the principles and formulate the practice of this high court. Upon retiring from office he resumed his practice at Somerville, and his services were in constant demand at the county circuits and in the State courts.

In 1837, President Van Buren appointed him on a commission to adjust claims under the treaty with the Choctaw Indians, and he was required to spend several months in Mississippi under that appointment.

In 1838 he was elected to Congress on general ticket. He, with others on his ticket, were denied by Governor Pennington a certificate, under the great seal of the State, of their election, though they received a majority of the popular vote. This was done because some of the returns were irregular, and only Congress could go behind them. The result of that "Broad Seal war" in Congress, as it was called, admitted Governor Vroom and his associates to their seats, after examining the rejected returns, but the *prima facie* sanctity of the seal was defended. Governor Vroom was the hero in the fight. The House of Representatives was not the field best adapted to the exhibition of the rare virtues and unselfish character of such a man, and he gladly returned to his legal practice, but transplanted himself from his native county-seat to the capital of the State. Having lost his wife several years before he left Somerville, he found for his new home a second one in the daughter of Gen. Garret D. Wall. In 1850, Princeton College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

Standing now at the head of the bar in the State, he enjoyed a large and agreeable practice, which he pursued to the end of his life, except when interrupted by the claims of statesmanship. He yielded to the influence of his friends, and accepted the governmental mission to Prussia, and with his family resided in Berlin from 1853 to 1857. He represented his government with ability and dignity, but was happy when he was allowed to return home.

¹ I. South, 141.

The spirit of his inborn patriotism impelled him to go as one of nine commissioners from New Jersey to the Peace Convention, represented by twenty States, in the city of Washington, to avert, if possible, the terrible civil war then ready to break upon the country. He was conceded to be the Nestor of that distinguished commission, and though their efforts proved fruitless, the able and patriotic services of Governor Vroom in that connection were worthy of his high Christian statesmanship. His political convictions, as also all his other convictions, were very strong; they settled deep in his honest nature, and of course his prejudices were strong. But how beautifully the nobility of his soul asserted itself, when in 1863 before that large, inflamed, and misinstructed assemblage of men, at Somerville, who had conceived the military draft to be an act of despotism to be resisted by arms, he appeared and uncovered his hoary head and fixed those dark, penetrating eyes of his upon the surging multitude, and with uplifted hand said, "Peace, be still! the law is valid till the courts pronounce it invalid. However obnoxious the enforcement of the draft may be, its forcible resistance will involve a greater wrong. Wait upon the courts." These brave words from this revered oracle of the Somerset Democracy dispelled the spirit of riot and ruin. His speech was eloquent, and was at considerable length published throughout the country with happy effect.

Governor Vroom was a leading member of the convention to frame a new Constitution of the State in 1844, and was on the commission to revise the statutes to make them conform to it. When Chief Justice Green's term expired Governor Fort tendered that high office to Governor Vroom, but he declined it.¹ There were other offices and public trusts of some importance which he filled. He was a trustee of Rutgers College and strongly attached to that institution, to which he sent his sons to be educated.

The foregoing is a meagre outline of this superior and honored son of New Jersey, one whom we do not hesitate to call a model man. His personal appearance was very attractive, and indicative of his inward character. He was always dignified, courteous, and kind; condescending to men of low estate, accessible to all, and cordially helpful to young members of the bar. His private life was pure and beautiful; he left no stain upon the pride and affection of his household. His public life was a model to public men. Avoiding the snares of speculation and reckless adventure and a haste to be rich, which wreck so many fortunes and reputations, he was favorable to all wise enterprises, but prudent and moderate in all things. No political slate made up by leading partisans, however prominent a place upon it might be assigned to his name, could inveigle him into an alliance which his sense of honor and his conscience repelled, though other good

men might unite in the scheme to obtain success. What some persons regarded as coldness in his nature was only a reservedness which shielded him and helped to keep him unspotted from the world. Whether on the woollack or at the court of Berlin, in Congress or in the village prayer-meeting, before a jury or in the Sunday-school, he was always the inflexible, consistent Christian.

Governor Vroom was a model lawyer, both as counselor and as advocate before the court and before the jury. Among his contemporaries in his best days were George Wood, the Frelinghuysens, Southard, Dayton, H. W. Green, all eloquent and strong, but each having special excellence. Governor Vroom combined in large, if not full measure, the special excellence of each. He was logical and learned, enthusiastic and pathetic, calm and persuasive. He may not have been so terse and direct as some, nor so vehement and lofty as others, but he was polished, thorough, and exhaustive. When he had gone over a case there was nothing left to be presented. Nor was he weak enough to gauge the value of his services by the moderate grade of his fees.

His religious life was full-orbed. From youth to old age he was true to his convictions and his vows. He gave his benefactions and benedictions to the cause of temperance, of African colonization, of the Bible, of Sunday-schools, of his Dutch Church, in which he was a ruling elder, and his Dutch College, of which he was a trustee.

Very slowly and gently did his strength depart. After having been at the bar sixty-one years, he died at peace with God and with the world, Nov. 18, 1874, at the age of eighty-three years, and was buried in his native soil, on the banks of the Raritan. He had by his first wife one son, John P. Vroom, an accomplished young lawyer, who died suddenly in his father's office in 1865, and a daughter, Miss Maria, still living. By his second wife four sons, viz., Col. Peter D., of the United States army, who was wounded at South Mountain, in the late war; Garret D. W., who is in his father's place in Trenton, high at the bar; James W., a lawyer at Newark; and Gouverneur P., who died in 1870, as he was just ready for the bar.

SAMUEL R. HAMILTON was born in Princeton, a son of John Hamilton and Phebe Ross, his wife. Their ancestors came from Scotland. Samuel graduated at Nassau Hall in 1808, and studied law with Isaac H. Williamson at Elizabethtown. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1812, and opened an office in Princeton, where he practiced for several years. Then he removed to Trenton, where he remained the rest of his life. He acquired a large practice, and attended the courts of Hunterdon, Somerset, Middlesex, and Burlington before Mercer was formed. He enjoyed a trial by jury more than one before the court. He was regarded as a keen, fearless lawyer, always ready for a tilt with any foe. He

¹ He had declined a seat in the cabinet twice, once as Attorney-General and once as Secretary of the Navy.

had a good deal of public spirit and of military pride, and wearing the title of general, he honored his epaulettes on all proper occasions. He was quartermaster-general of New Jersey for many years. He was neat and particular in his tastes, and his services in superintending the grounds and building of the State-house were of public value. He took an interest in the affairs of the Presbyterian Church in Princeton while there, and in Trenton throughout his residence there. He was industrious, abstemious, and attentive to a large practice till the close of his life. He filled the office of prosecutor of the pleas of Mercer County only a few years before his death. His sons were Morris R. Hamilton, an attorney by profession, but now connected with journalism in Camden; John R. Hamilton, and S. Alexander Hamilton, and he had at least one daughter. He died twenty years ago.

WILLIAM HALSTED belonged to the family of Halsted, of Essex County, N. J. He was a brother to Chancellor Oliver Spencer Halsted, of Newark.

He graduated at Princeton in 1812, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1816, and early settled in the city of Trenton.

Mr. Halsted was an industrious and indefatigable lawyer. He was comely in person, having an intelligent and pleasant face, with a keen black eye. He had a large practice, and was retained in many important cases. He early arrayed himself as counsel against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and he was usually retained by those who had suits against that company. He was prosecutor of the pleas in Hunterdon from 1833 to 1837.

In 184— he was elected to Congress, and he succeeded James S. Green as United States district attorney for the district of New Jersey, having been nominated by President Taylor. In the last years of his life he became blind. He attended the Episcopal Church. Mr. Halsted was a prominent lawyer in the State for thirty years, and his name in the reports indicates in some degree the extent and character of his practice. He was for many years reporter, and he published nine volumes known as Halsted's Reports, and also a digest of the same. When the late civil war broke out he raised the first regiment of cavalry in New Jersey, and went out as the colonel of the regiment, but he was not long in the service. He died March 4, 1873, aged eighty-four years.

JAMES SPROAT GREEN was a son of Rev. Ashbel Green, D.D., president of Princeton College, and was born in Philadelphia, July 22, 1792. He graduated at Dickinson College in 1811, and came to Princeton with his father in 1812. He studied law in the office of Thomas P. Johnson, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1817, and opened his office in Princeton. He passed through the various honorary degrees of the bar, and obtained a large practice, usually attending the Somerset, Middlesex, Hunterdon, and often the Monmouth and Burlington Circuits. He was a pleasant speaker, an agreeable man, a promi-

nent lawyer, and popular with his clients and with the masses. He was the law reporter of the State from 1831 to 1836, and published three volumes of Green's Reports. He represented Somerset County for several years in Council, beginning in 1829. He had been a strong Federalist, but advocated the election of Gen. Jackson to the presidency. President Jackson nominated him United States district attorney for New Jersey, which office he held till the election of President Harrison, in 1840. President Tyler nominated him Secretary of the Treasury, but the Senate being Whig refused to confirm him. He joined other Princeton men in the internal improvement system, and became a director in the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and in the joint companies, and was treasurer of the joint companies. He was trustee of Princeton College and Church, treasurer of the Theological Seminary for many years. He was assigned a chair in the law department of the college which was attempted to be established in 1847. He held many local offices in the township and borough. He took an active interest in the Presbyterian Church, and taught a class in the Sunday-school, but was not a communicant. He bore his share of public duties, and identified himself with the people. In his later years he gave more attention to the interests of the joint companies than to his legal practice. He belonged to the Democratic party. He was at the time of his death a manager of the lunatic asylum. He was genial in his manners, and for fifty years he was a useful, prominent, and honorable citizen of Princeton. He died quite suddenly Nov. 8, 1862, seventy-two years of age. He left a widow and five children, three sons and two daughters.

His sons, Ashbel Green and Robert S. Green, were both admitted to the bar of New Jersey, but the former began the practice in the city of New York, and occupies a very respectable position at the New York bar as well as at New Jersey, and the latter, though he practiced at Elizabeth for several years, has also established a respectable practice in New York. His son, James S. Green, M.D., is a skillful physician at Elizabeth, N. J.

RICHARD STOCKTON FIELD was a son of Robert C. Field, of Whitehill, Burlington Co., N. J., and who graduated at Princeton College in 1793, and who in 1797 married Abby Stockton, the youngest daughter of Richard Stockton the signer. His grandfather was Robert Field, a warm patriot who presided at a public meeting in Burlington which sent delegates to the convention in New Brunswick in 1774, and he died in 1775. Robert C. Field died in 1810. The family claim an honorable and ancient English ancestry. After his death his widow and her five children removed to Princeton, and remained there during the remainder of her long life. Richard, though probably born in Whitehill, spent his boyhood in Princeton and was there educated. He graduated at Prince-

ton College in the class of 1821, and read law with his uncle, Richard Stockton, who was then in the zenith of his professional honor and success, and he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1825. He began his practice at Salem, N. J., where he married Miss Mary Ritchie, who died in 1852 at Princeton, to which place Mr. Field removed in 1832, and made it his permanent home through life. At that time there were but three lawyers in Princeton, Richard Stockton having died in 1828, viz.: James S. Green, William C. Alexander, and David N. Bogart, all Democrats, and Mr. Field was a Whig. He was active in procuring a charter for a bank in Princeton, and soon became its president. In 1837 he was elected to the Assembly from Middlesex County, and was very zealous for forming the new county of Mercer, which was accomplished in the session of 1837-38. While a member of the Assembly he obtained the election in joint meeting of attorney-general, and Mr. Dayton, a member from Monmouth, was chosen justice of the Supreme Court. Attorney-General Field prosecuted the pleas in the counties of Middlesex, Essex, and Mercer and elsewhere occasionally. The salary of the attorney-general was only nominal at that time. He retained that office till 1841, having filled it with ability. He continued his practice for twenty years after that time, acting as one of the counsel for the joint companies and for the bank, and in the management of fiduciary trusts and estates. He held no political office during that period, but took an interest in the law-school established in 1847 in the college, and was one of the professors who gave lectures to the law students while the school survived.

He was a member of the State Constitutional Convention in 1844. He took an interest in the New Jersey Historical Society, and was its president at the time of his death. Several of his articles and addresses have been published in the proceedings and issues of that society, the prominent one being a volume on the Provincial Courts of New Jersey. He was zealous in the cause of popular education, especially in the normal school and its adjuncts, and he was the president of its board of trustees. He devoted much of his time to literary pursuits, and published one or more articles in the *Princeton Review*, and several of his public addresses have been published in pamphlet form.

When John R. Thomson died in 1862, leaving his seat in the United States Senate vacant, Governor Olden appointed Mr. Field his temporary successor, and the Legislature appointed him to fill the short unexpired term of Mr. Thomson. Mr. Field made the most of this opportunity, and being a warm Republican and earnest in his convictions, he defended the administration of President Lincoln with emphasis, and unhesitatingly justified the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act. The boldness and patriotism which he exhibited on the floor of the Senate at a critical hour of the nation attracted special attention

to Mr. Field, and as there was no hope of his re-election to the Senate by the then Democratic Legislature of New Jersey, he received from President Lincoln the appointment of United States district judge for New Jersey, then vacant by the death of Judge Dickerson.

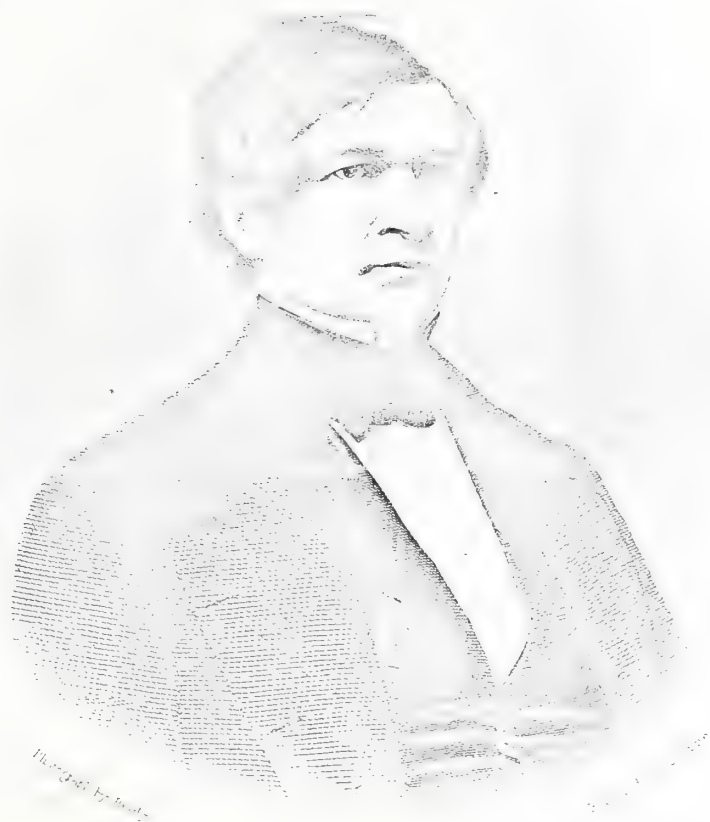
Judge Field was a very reliable incumbent of that office, which became an important one by reason of the war, as well as on account of the civil business which arose out of the Bankrupt Act. He took much pride in the office and great pains to fulfill the duties which devolved upon him, and his services were of value to the country.

Judge Field never married again. His palatial residence at Woodlawn, in Princeton, was widely known for its beauty and the arboriculture surrounding it. He was hospitable, generous, enthusiastic, with a good legal mind and with legal attainments, literary in his taste and honorable in his instincts. His sudden and sad death, while opening his court, April 20, 1870, cast a shadow over a bright and useful life.

HENRY WOODHULL GREEN was born in Lawrence, about six miles from Trenton, on the old road to Princeton, Sept. 20, 1804. He was a son of Caleb Smith Green, an intelligent and thrifty farmer. He was one of several brothers. George S. Green and Judge Caleb S. Green, of Trenton, survive him, and John C. Green, the princely benefactor of Princeton institutions, having died soon after him.

Henry W. Green, after attending the Lawrenceville School, entered Princeton College, and graduated in the class of 1820, at the age of sixteen. He then entered the office of Charles Ewing, afterwards chief justice, and prepared for the bar, to which he was admitted in 1825. He commenced practice in Trenton, where he continued to reside till his death. He confined his circuit practice principally to the counties of Hunterdon and Burlington. He early took high rank as a strong and thorough lawyer. He was industrious and enthusiastic in his profession, and an ardent admirer of his preceptor, the chief justice. He studied his cases thoroughly and always went into court prepared. He had a clear, strong voice and great vehemence of manner, and he tried his causes with a determination to win. He was very successful in his practice, both before the court at banc and before the jury. The impetuosity of his feelings too often impelled him to treat his antagonist and the witnesses opposed to his client with undue severity. This perhaps was his chief infirmity when at the bar.

He was elected a member of the Assembly in 1842 from Mercer County, but he found that was not the place for him. He was not made of the stuff that a Legislature is usually made of, and he went no farther in that direction. He was a member of the convention to form a new State Constitution in 1844, and was a member of the National Whig Convention at



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Baltimore which nominated Clay and Frelinghuysen on the Presidential ticket. He made an eloquent speech in support of the nomination of Mr. Frelinghuysen for the Vice-Presidency in that convention.

In 1846 he was nominated by Governor Stratton for chief justice, in place of Chief Justice Hornblower, and he filled that place for two terms of seven years each. He filled the place with pre-eminent ability. In 1861, Governor Olden nominated him for chancellor, and this office he filled with marked ability until his term had almost closed, when his excessive labors broke down his health, and his robust physique had to succumb. He never knew how to husband his natural strength, or how to save an unnecessary waste of both mental and bodily vigor. The State may well be proud of him as a jurist. He was twice married, and each time to a daughter of Chief Justice Ewing. He was a trustee of the College and of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and a warm friend and benefactor of both. He published while at the bar three volumes of Chancery Reports. His portrait, hanging in the Supreme Court, is a fine one, and gives a true idea of the lofty and magisterial bearing of the man.

Except the judicial places above mentioned, Chancellor Green never held office of any importance. When a young man he was recorder of the city of Trenton for several years, and he was employed as reviser of the laws. And with the exception of his many and elaborate opinions judicially rendered on the bench, and published in the reports, he has not published much. He published an article in the *Princeton Review* on the trial of William Tennent.

He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church in Trenton, and also a ruling elder at the time of his death. He took a voyage to Europe after his health failed, but returned without material benefit therefrom. He died Dec. 19, 1876, leaving a widow, one daughter, and one son—Charles E. Green—surviving him.

WILLIAM L. DAYTON, late minister plenipotentiary of the United States to France, was born at Basking Ridge, Somerset Co., N. J., Feb. 17, 1807, and died suddenly at Paris on the 1st day of December, 1864.

Mr. Dayton was just twenty years the junior of his distinguished fellow-townsmen, the Hon. Samuel L. Southard, and his mother, whose maiden name was Lewis, was a cousin of that distinguished Jerseyman. Both of them bore the maternal surname in their own name, and quite a remarkable parallel existed between their respective careers. Both being natives of Basking Ridge, they received their early training in its celebrated school, Mr. Southard under its founder, Dr. Finley and Mr. Dayton under his successor, Dr. Brownlee. Both pursued their more advanced studies in the College of New Jersey at Princeton, Mr. Southard graduating at the age of seventeen, and Mr. Dayton at eighteen. Both were

admitted to the bar of New Jersey as attorneys at about the same age,—Mr. Southard at twenty-four, Mr. Dayton at twenty-three (the latter in the term of May, 1830), and both took the degree of counselor as soon as their three years of probation as attorneys had expired. They both moved from their native county to commence the practice of law, and were both elected to the State Legislature from the counties of their adoption, Mr. Southard being sent to the House of Assembly by the county of Hunterdon at the age of twenty-eight, and Mr. Dayton to the Legislative Council by the county of Monmouth at the age of thirty, and both were appointed to the bench of the Supreme Court during the first year of their legislative terms. They were afterwards both elected to the Senate of the United States, Mr. Southard at the age of thirty-four, Mr. Dayton at that of thirty-five, and both were afterwards appointed to the office of attorney-general of New Jersey. If Mr. Dayton did not, like Mr. Southard, become a cabinet minister, he became instead minister plenipotentiary to one of the first governments of Europe in difficult times, which required the performance of duties quite as arduous and responsible. Finally they both died in the full prime of mature life,—Mr. Southard at the age of fifty-five, and Mr. Dayton at fifty-seven; and during their respective careers both stood out with striking distinctness as the most marked and eminent men of their native State.

Mr. Dayton's father was not wealthy. Although a man of considerable character and intelligence, he was a plain mechanic, and had to exert himself strenuously to give his children an education,—a duty which was honorably and faithfully discharged, two of his sons being trained to the bar, and a third being educated as a physician. We are not surprised, therefore, that his son William, after leaving college, devoted a portion of his time to teaching school at Pluckamin, as a means of replenishing his resources whilst pursuing his professional studies. He studied law in the office of Hon. Peter D. Vroom, then residing at Somerville; but the interruptions to which he was subjected delayed his admission to the bar till May term, 1830, five years after he had taken his academical degree. The general impression made by him at this period was that his talents were less brilliant than solid; and that by his mental constitution, though capable of much energy and power when roused to exertion, he was rather indolent and sluggish than alert and active. No doubt the cause of this impression was the fact that Mr. Dayton was always more of a thinker than a mere student of books, and, like Patrick Henry, was making more progress in his studies whilst musing with himself along the trout stream or the fowling range than in the dusty office surrounded by the more dusty books. He paid sufficient attention to the latter, however, to lay in a sound stock of common law learning and legal principles. Mr. Dayton never became or made any

pretensions to the character of a *legal scholar*,—a class of lawyers who are often more learned than sound, and more knowing than safe. He had a large mind and strong common sense, which always led him instinctively to search for and seize the leading and governing principle which underlay a book or case, studied or referred to, or a cause to be argued or tried. This trait characterized his reading and studies whilst a student at law, and his practice as a lawyer after he came to the bar. In the argument of his causes he always stood upon some broad general principles or fundamental and striking view of his case; he could not stoop to mere technicalities.

The same characteristics distinguished him as a judge. There was nothing he so much abhorred as to decide a cause on narrow precedents or minute technical points. This arose from his breadth of mind and great good sense. Strong, sound sense was the basis and most marked feature of his intellectual character.

After getting his attorney's license, in May, 1830, he concluded to leave his native county and settle in Monmouth. He first located himself at Middletown Point, where he stayed about two years, and then removed to Freehold, the county-seat; and about this period was married to Miss Vanderveer, a daughter of Judge Ferdinand Vanderveer, of Somerville. The Monmouth County courts, especially the circuit for the trial of Supreme Court cases, were at that period attended by Gen. Wall, George Wood, Col. Warren Scott, Chief Justice Green, the late James S. Green, and others of equal eminence in the profession, besides the local lawyers of the place, Mr. Ryall, Judge Randolph, and others. The forensic contests of these men and forensic contests with them furnished a most excellent school for the development of Mr. Dayton's peculiar powers. He very soon took rank as a young man of great promise.

So rapidly did Mr. Dayton rise in the public estimation, both in regard to talents and character, that in 1837 he was chosen to represent the Whig party on their legislative ticket as candidate for the Legislative Council. Monmouth was a strong Democratic County, having for five successive years elected the Jackson ticket by large majorities. In 1837 the revolution commenced in New Jersey, and Monmouth was one of the counties which completely changed its political front. The entire Whig ticket was elected, and Mr. Dayton took his seat in the Legislative Council. He was chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Council, and in that capacity, as well as in his place as a member of the Council, he advocated the bill entitled "An Act to facilitate the administration of justice." The new duties required of the Supreme Court judges by this law, which went into effect on the 14th of February, 1838, rendered necessary an increase of judicial force, and the first session of the law added two additional judges to the Supreme Bench. On the 28th of February the

Legislature in joint meeting elected Mr. Dayton and John Moore White, then attorney-general, to fill the new seats in the bench which the law had thus created.

On the 18th of February, 1841, after three years of honorable service on the bench of the Supreme Court, Judge Dayton resigned that position and returned to the practice of the law in the city of Trenton, where he then resided. "He will carry with him," said the leading journal of the State, "to the less arduous pursuits of private life the consciousness and the credit of having discharged his public functions with honor to himself and the court."

Mr. Southard, after a lingering illness of several weeks, died at Fredericksburg on the 26th of June, 1842. He had for the second time represented this State in the Senate of the United States since March 4, 1833. A little more than one-half of his second term had elapsed. Congress being in session, and the State Legislature not in session, it devolved upon Governor Pennington to appoint Mr. Southard's successor, and on the 2d of July he appointed Mr. Dayton, who took his seat on the 6th.

Mr. Dayton's senatorial career extended over a period of nearly nine years. His appointment to the unexpired term of Mr. Southard was confirmed by the Legislature on its first session in October, 1842, and in February, 1845, he was re-elected for the full term, commencing in March of that year, and ending March 4, 1851.

The period covered by these nine years was a very important and eventful one in our history, and the chief actors in it, with whom Mr. Dayton was brought in contact, were historical characters, whose names will go down to the latest ages of the republic. During this period occurred the consolidation of Texas with our territory, the Mexican war, the acquisition of California, New Mexico, and Arizona; the slavery agitation which ensued upon this acquisition; the compromises of that subject, which were attempted, which were made, and which were broken; the settlement of our northeastern and northwestern boundaries with Great Britain; and the discussion of the famous Wilmot proviso, which Mr. Dayton supported with all his forensic eloquence.

In 1845 he was selected as one of the revisers of the State laws, in connection with Chancellor Green, Hon. P. D. Vroom, and Judge Potts. The work of this commission was issued in 1847, in the volume of revised statutes then published. In 1857 he was appointed attorney-general of the State, and occupied that position until he assumed the duties of minister plenipotentiary to France.

In 1856 he received the nomination of his party for Vice-President on the same ticket with Col. Fremont, being the first presentation of a national ticket by the Republican party.

In March, 1861, he was appointed by President Lincoln minister plenipotentiary to France, at that

time one of the most responsible positions in the gift of the government. He arrived at his post on the 11th of May, and immediately put himself in communication with the French government, then represented in the bureau of foreign affairs by M. Thouvenel. He applied for an early presentation to the emperor, which was granted on the 19th of the same month. He very soon acquired the entire confidence of the emperor and of his ministers in his candor and truth, so much so that it has been known more than once to occur when our affairs were under discussion between the emperor and his minister of foreign affairs, and any question arose as to the exact state of facts, the minister would say, "I know it must be so, your Majesty, for Mr. Dayton told me so." This reference was always considered satisfactory. The anecdote speaks well not only for Mr. Dayton, but for the emperor's just appreciation of honorable character. Personally he always received the most uniform kindness and consideration at the hands of the court.

JAMES EWING was a son of Chief Justice Charles Ewing, of Trenton, and graduated at Princeton College in 1823; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1826, and opened his office in Trenton, where he continued to practice till shortly before his death, which occurred in 1869. His practice was chiefly office business. He was a well-read lawyer, and a man of gentle manners. He never married.

SAMUEL J. BAYARD was a son of Samuel Bayard, of Princeton, a lawyer by profession, and widely known throughout the country. Samuel J. was educated at Princeton, graduated at the college in the class of 1820, read law with Richard Stockton, and was admitted to the bar in 1823. He practiced in Princeton for a short time, and then removed from the place to Ohio, and devoted the rest of his life to journalism and literary labors in New York and New Jersey. His last residence was at Camden, where he died in 1878. He was a politician and a political editor, a gentleman of culture and industry. He wrote a biography of Commodore Stockton and also of his own son, Gen. G. Dashiell Bayard. In 1825 he was the anonymous author of "Mengwe, a Tale of the Frontier," a poem.

STACY G. POTTS was born in November, 1799, in the city of Harrisburg, Pa. His great-great-grandfather was Thomas Potts, a Quaker, who with Mahlon Stacy and others came from England in 1678, in the ship "Shield," and landed at Burlington. The two families of Stacy and Potts intermarried. Stacy Potts, the grandfather of Judge Potts, was a tanner by trade, and carried on that business in Trenton. His son removed to Harrisburg, Pa., and in 1791 married Miss Gardiner. Young Stacy came to live with his grandfather soon after 1808, who at that time was mayor of Trenton. He attended the school at the Friends' Academy, and then entered as an apprentice to the printer's trade. When he became of age he

edited the *Emporium*. In 1823 he began the study of law with Lucius Horatio Stockton, in Trenton. He afterwards entered the office of Garret D. Wall, and remained with him till he was licensed as an attorney, in 1827. He was elected to the Assembly in 1828, on the Jackson ticket, and was re-elected in 1829. In 1831 he was appointed clerk of chancery, and held the office for ten years, and published his "Precedents in Chancery." He next visited Europe with his brother, the Rev. William S. Potts, D.D., of St. Louis. In 1845 he served on a commission to revise the laws of the State. In 1847 he was appointed a manager of the lunatic asylum. In 1852 he was nominated by Governor Fort as a justice of the Supreme Court, and was confirmed by the Senate. His circuit comprised Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, and Ocean Counties. He served seven years and then retired to private life. He was a conscientious judge, and a decidedly religious man, serving as a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, and devoted to Sunday-schools. Judge Potts lived at the time, and for many years previous to his death, in State Street, east of the State-House, where Caleb S. Green now lives. He died in 1865 at his home in Trenton.

WILLIAM COWPER ALEXANDER, a son of Rev. Archibald Alexander, D.D., professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton, was born in Prince Edward County, Va., May 25, 1806. His mother was Miss Waddel, a daughter of the blind preacher, Rev. James Waddel, of Virginia. He came to Princeton with his parents from Philadelphia in 1812. He graduated at Nassau Hall in 1824, and studied law with James S. Green, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1828, and opened a law-office in Princeton. He was elected a member of the Assembly from Middlesex soon after he came to the bar. He belonged to the Jackson Democratic party, was a popular speaker, and seemed to love politics more than law. He was brilliant and captivating in addressing a jury, but never took counselor's license, and his practice was chiefly local, but he occasionally tried causes in the county circuit. Application would have secured to him eminent success.

He was elected State senator from Mercer in 1853, and continued in that office through several terms by re-election, and for four years he was president of the Senate. He was an excellent presiding officer. He was a candidate for Governor against William A. Newell, but was defeated. He was sent as a delegate to the Peace Convention at the beginning of the civil war. In 1859 he was chosen president of the New York Equitable Assurance Company, but retained his residence at Princeton. He was more distinguished in literature than in law. He was genial, and in early life convivial, a great favorite with the masses, with high order of talent and elocution. He died a Christian, Aug. 24, 1876. He was never married.

DAVID NEVIUS BOGART was born in Princeton; a son of Peter Bogart, who once kept store in that

place, and was also steward of the seminary. In his old age he was notary public and teller in the Princeton Bank.

David graduated at Nassau Hall in 1827, read law with James S. Green, was admitted to the bar in 1832, and opened his office in Princeton, where he practiced till his death. He married Sarah Disborough, a daughter of Judge Disborough, of Millstone, Somerset Co. He died May 5, 1844, thirty-five years of age.

JOSEPH C. POTTS, of Trenton, a brother of Stacy G. Potts, was admitted to the bar in September, 1833. While a young man he was connected with the *Emporium*. He had a fondness for politics. He was clerk of the United States District Court for New Jersey, under Judge Philemon Dickerson. In 1837 he edited the *New Jersey Register* for that year, a volume of three hundred pages. It was a sort of political almanac, of statistics and civil list of the State. He was a keen lawyer, and would have risen high in the profession if he had not engaged in other business and speculations. He was full of public enterprise, and was a useful citizen, using the public newspaper in promoting the public welfare. Later in life he removed to Jersey City, and resumed the practice of the law, and was a partner with Mr. John Linn. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and died in 1880.

JAMES WILSON was a son of John Wilson and a grandson of Allen Wilson. The family were of Scotch-Irish descent. James J. Wilson, United States Senator, and editor and founder of the *True American*, was a brother of James Wilson's father. The family formerly lived in Essex County, N. J., and James was born in Greenbrook, in that county, in 1808. John Wilson was a judge of the Essex pleas. James came with his father's family to Trenton in 1824, and was a student at the school of Jared W. Fyler, a teacher of celebrity. He began to read law with Samuel R. Hamilton, and in a short time entered the office of James Ewing, where he completed his preparation, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1830, and commenced practice in the city of Trenton, and was for some time a law-partner of Samuel L. Southard.

He was the first prosecutor of the pleas of this county. He was a Whig in politics, and represented the county of Mercer in the Assembly in 1841. In 1842 he was elected clerk of the Supreme Court, and held the office till 1852,—an office which he filled with great satisfaction to the bar. After he left the clerk's office he resumed his practice, and took a decided but moderate interest in politics. During the late war he was appointed United States commissioner of enrollment during the draft, and performed his trying duties with courage and discretion.

Mr. Wilson is an accurate and cautious practitioner, a sound and solid lawyer, a conscientious and safe counselor. His honor and integrity in his pro-

fessional and private life are unsurpassed by any member of the New Jersey bar. His business now is chiefly confined to his office and to practice in chancery and the Supreme Court. He is faithful to students who place themselves under his tuition, and has prepared a large number for admission to the bar. He is clear and logical in argument, always dignified and courteous in speech and manner. Educated in the old school, he adheres to the old practice of thorough preparation for trial. With his judicial mind and other qualifications, it is hard to conjecture why he has not been proffered a judicial position, unless it is because he is not self-seeking. He is the oldest living member of the Mercer bar.

WILLIAM P. SHERMAN, of Trenton, was admitted to the bar in November, 1833, but never practiced much. When the county of Mercer was formed he was appointed surrogate, and he held the office for three terms, till 1858, when he was succeeded by R. R. Rodgers. His legal knowledge contributed greatly to his qualifications for the duties of that office.

ISAAC W. LANNING was a native of old Hopewell township (now Ewing), and belonged to a numerous family of that name. He began late in life to study law in Trenton, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1834. He was a member of the Assembly from Mercer County when it was first formed. He was appointed prosecutor of the pleas of Mercer in 1847 as successor of Gen. Hamilton. He held that office for two terms, and was succeeded by Mr. Grandin. He had a respectable practice, and died at an advanced age in 1880.

MERCER BEASLEY is a son of the Rev. Frederick Beasley, D.D., an Episcopal clergyman widely known throughout the country. He was born, in 1815, in Philadelphia, while his father was provost of the university there. He was in Princeton College, but did not graduate. He studied law in Trenton, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1838, and opened a law-office in that city when Mercer County was formed, where he has continued to reside till the present time. He soon acquired a large practice, and became a close student. He gathered around him a large law library, which stimulated him to study and to devotion in his profession. By his ready access to books and the application of his discriminating and legal mind to his profession, he early exhibited in the management of his causes more than ordinary legal research and familiarity with legal principles and practice.

Upon the death of Chief Justice Whelpley in 1864, Governor Parker, at the recommendation, it is said, of Chancellor Green, nominated Mr. Beasley to fill the vacancy of the chief justiceship on the bench of the Supreme Court. His nomination was confirmed by the Senate, and he accepted the position, and has retained it till the present time. Though younger when he took his seat on the bench than his associates, he has sustained the character and influence

of the court with marked success. He has applied his talents and acquirements with zeal and industry to the heavy labors imposed upon him. The profound legal research and analysis displayed in his well-written opinions stamp him as a thorough lawyer, and one who is admitted by the common consent of the bar to be chief on the bench. He grapples with a knotty legal question *con amore*. His mind is extremely subtle; his style of writing is terse and scholarly, and his judicial opinions are perhaps more entitled to be regarded as a model than those of any one of his predecessors.

Upon his appointment to the chief justiceship the College of New Jersey conferred upon him the title of Doctor of Laws. Chief Justice Beasley is reputed to be a strong Democrat in his political affinities, but he has never demonstrated this by his public speeches or services. He has ever seemed to eschew everything but law, and though he has been well bred, and possesses fine culture, he mingles but little in society in the common walks of life.

He has been twice married. His first wife was a Miss Higbee, and his second Miss Havens. He has children by both. His son, Mercer Beasley, Jr., is prosecutor of the pleas of Mercer County.

JOHN FRELINGHUYSEN HAGEMAN, of Princeton, was born in the village of Harlingen, in Somerset County, a few miles north of Princeton, N. J., Feb. 4, 1816. He is a son of Dr. Abraham P. Hageman, a physician, native of that neighborhood, and of Anne, his wife, daughter of Luke Van der Veer, a pious and respectable farmer, having a valuable plantation along the Millstone River, in Montgomery township. His ancestors on both sides of the family were from Holland, and were among the first settlers of that township.

The subject of this sketch, who was one of nine children, spent several of the years of his boyhood in the public school of the village, whose teacher was Capt. Lyman Walbridge, from Massachusetts, a superior instructor and a generous and polite gentleman, whose impression upon his pupils could be seen for a whole generation in their manners and scholarship.

When he was about sixteen years of age his father placed him in the Rutgers College Grammar School, then under the rectorship of Robert O. Currie, in the city of New Brunswick. After three years of preparatory study he entered the junior class in Rutgers College and graduated in 1836 in the class with Joseph P. Bradley, Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, Cortland Parker, W. A. Newell, Prof. G. W. Coakley, and others.

After graduating he made a baptismal profession of religion in the Reformed Dutch Church, of Harlingen, and began to study law with Richard S. Field, at Princeton. When the latter was appointed attorney-general of the State he finished his course in the office of Governor Vroom, at Somerville. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1839, as

attorney, and as counselor in February, 1843. Upon obtaining license he opened an office in Princeton, where he still continues to practice. He entered upon the study and the practice of the law with an enthusiasm which he has never lost, and whatever else may have occupied his spare time, he has ever regarded the legal profession as his supreme occupation. During the first twenty-five years his practice became large. He habitually attended the Chancery and Supreme Courts and the Mercer and Somerset Circuits, and occasionally others. He esteemed the office of advocate as the noblest department of the profession, and his friends say that he excels as a jury lawyer.

In 1847 he married Miss Sarah Sergeant, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., professor in the Theological Seminary at Princeton.

In 1850 he was elected, without his suggestion or assistance, by the Whig party a member of the Legislative Assembly on the general county ticket. He was in his seat every day of the session, except two, when he was attending court, and when he was asked to sign a certificate that he had attended all the days of the term to draw his *per diem* he refused to include those two days, and left in the hands of the paying clerk that money, which he would not receive.

In 1851 he was ordained a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, and was also elected trustee of the Theological Seminary, both of which offices he continues to hold.

In 1862 he was nominated by Governor Olden for prosecutor of the pleas of Mercer County, and was confirmed by the Senate, which was then Democratic. The disquieted state of the country at that time gave importance to this office, especially at the capital of the State, and he accepted it and held the office for five years, when he declined a renomination proffered by Governor Ward. The trial of Charles Lewis, in 1863, who was convicted and executed for the murder of James Rowand, of Princeton, a remarkable case of circumstantial evidence, and the several bribery indictments against members of the Legislature and of its lobby in 1866, were among the most important and exciting criminal cases which occurred during his term.

At the commencement of Rutgers College, in June, 1862, he delivered the annual address before the alumni association on "The Curriculum of the College," pleading for more attention to law, politics, and religion.

In 1870 he delivered the address at the dedication of the soldiers' monument at Lambertville, N. J.

For eight years, including the years of the late civil war, and while prosecutor of the pleas, he owned and edited the *Princeton Standard*, and devoted his spare hours in writing every week columns of editorial matter on general subjects, chiefly in defense of the national cause against disloyalty and secession.

After the war, as the pressure of legal business relaxed, Mr. Hageman devoted himself with industry

not only to the study of general jurisprudence but to local history and to the humanities of life. In the various religious and benevolent associations of the past forty years his voice has been often heard; and his sympathy has been enlisted in the cause of prison reform for several years past. He wrote an article in the *Princeton Review*, in 1868, on "Prisons and Reformatories." In 1872 he read a paper before the National Prison Reform Congress at Baltimore on the "Penal and Reformatory Institutions of New Jersey," which was published in the volume of the national and international proceedings of the year 1872. He has recently taken a lively interest in the New Jersey Historical Society, and is at the present time a member of the executive committee.

In January, 1877, he read, by request, a paper before this society at Trenton, on "Princeton in the Revolution," and in 1881 before the same society, at its annual meeting, he read another one on "New Jersey in the History of Religious Freedom."

In 1879 he published a "History of Princeton and its Institutions," in two octavo volumes, illustrated; a work of permanent value, and highly commended. In December, 1875, he was admitted as attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States at Washington.

In politics Mr. Hageman joined the Whig party when it was first formed, and in 1854 united with the Republican party, and still adheres to it. For forty years he has rendered service in every Presidential campaign, and with few exceptions in every annual election as a public speaker, and through the local newspaper. And yet for twenty years past he has taken no hand in the tactics and machinery of party rule. By his wife, who died in 1867, he had three children, two of whom survive, viz.: the Rev. S. Miller Hageman, of Brooklyn, and John F. Hageman, Jr., a lawyer in Princeton.

CALEB SMITH GREEN, who bears the name of his father, was born in the township of Lawrence, graduated in the class of 1837 in Princeton College, read law with his brother, the late Chancellor Henry W. Green, of Trenton, was admitted to the bar in May, 1843, and opened a law-office in Trenton, where he still resides. He seldom appeared in court as an advocate, but did a large office business. In 1862 he was appointed one of the managers of the Lunatic Asylum. He has been a director in the Trenton Banking Company for about twenty-five years, and president of the Savings-Fund Association, of Trenton, since 1854. In 1873 he was appointed to fill the vacancy of lay judge in the New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals, all of which offices he holds at the present time. He is also a trustee of the College and of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and is one of the executors and trustees under the will of his late brother, John C. Green, of New York. In 1847 he married the youngest daughter of the late Chief Justice Ewing.

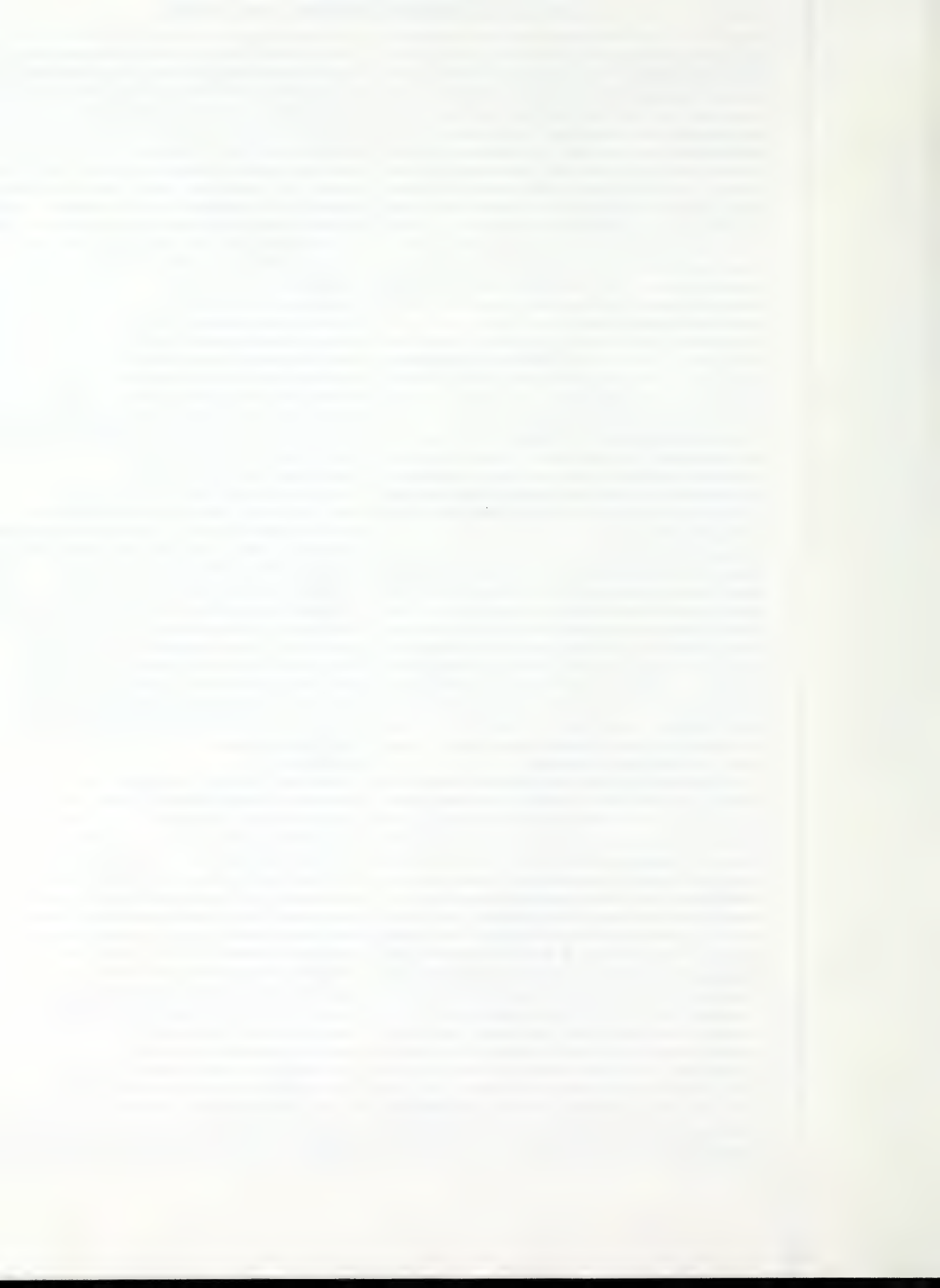
AUGUSTUS G. RICHEY came to Trenton from Asbury, Warren County, in 1856, to practice law. He was born March 17, 1819, in Warren County, graduated at Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, in 1840, read law with Col. James N. Reading, at Flemington, was admitted to the bar in February, 1844, settled at Asbury, and married a daughter of Gen. Farley. Mr. Richey is a prominent lawyer, with an extensive practice both in his office and in the courts. He was elected by the Republicans State senator from Mercer County in 1863 for three years, and filled the place with honor and ability. He is not a self-seeking politician. His success in business has drawn him into official relations with several financial and industrial institutions in Trenton, and more recently he has become interested in and connected with railroad corporations as counsel and director. He has been identified with the temperance organization of the State, and as a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, and with religious and benevolent institutions generally. His character, abilities, and success entitle him to a prominent place at the bar of the State as well as of the county.

ALEXANDER M. JOHNSTON studied law with William Halsted, in Trenton, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in May, 1844, and opened an office in Trenton. His practice was very limited, as he devoted himself to politics rather than to law. He was through the greater part of his life a Whig and Republican, but he became identified with the Democratic party in his last years. He was a sharp stump speaker, and a keen lawyer in the justices' courts before a jury. He was a popular city politician, and held offices under the city government, and also clerkships in the Legislature, either in the Senate or Assembly. He married a daughter of Col. Snowden, of the Trenton House. He died several years ago, in middle life.

EDWARD WALLACE SCUDDER, son of Jasper S. Scudder and Mary Stillwell Reeder, his wife, was born in the city of Trenton, N. J., Aug. 11, 1822. His paternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Ewing township, formerly township of Trenton, at the "Falls of the Delaware," in 1704, and his maternal ancestors still earlier settlers at the same place, about 1696. Both families were large land-owners, and portions of the original homesteads are in their possession in 1882.

He was educated at the Trenton Academy, the Lawrenceville High School, and at the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, from which latter institution he was graduated in September, 1841, in a class remarkable for the number of its members who have achieved distinction in professional and public life.

He read law in the office of Hon. William L. Dayton, was licensed as an attorney-at-law September, 1844, and continued to practice his profession successfully in the city of Trenton until March 23, 1869, when he was appointed a justice of the Supreme





C. W. Sumner





V. Van Dyckel



Court of New Jersey, and by reappointment, March 23, 1876, continues in 1882 to honorably discharge the duties of that high position.

In 1863 he was elected State senator for the county of Mercer, and in 1865 he was president of the Senate. In 1880 the College of New Jersey conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D., and since 1861 he has been a member of the board of trustees of the theological seminary of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton. He married, in 1848, a daughter of Hon. George K. Drake, of Morrison, N. J., a justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and has had six children, of whom five are still living.

BARKER GUMMERE is a son of Samuel R. Gummere, who belonged to a Quaker family in Burlington County, but who was a leading Whig politician of the State, and was appointed clerk in chancery in 1840, as successor to Stacy G. Potts, and held that office till 1851. Barker Gummere obtained a good education in Trenton, and, without going to college, commenced the study of law with Mr. —, and was admitted to the bar in May, 1845. From his youth he took a lively interest in politics, and early served on the county and State executive committees of the Whig and Republican parties. He opened his law-office in Trenton, and married a daughter of Samuel S. Stryker, a well-known merchant in that city.

Mr. Gummere's political services met their reward in his appointment as clerk in chancery in 1861, which office he held till 1871. After he retired from the clerkship he resumed his legal practice, and his familiarity with the chancery practice, his clear head, industrious habits, and legal taste and attainments have brought to him a lucrative practice, often engaging him in heavy suits, involving large interests of corporations. Mr. Gummere is a Presbyterian, has been president of the Mercer County Bible Society, and takes an interest in the general welfare of the city, material and moral.

His sister married Governor Joel Parker, and one of his sons married a daughter of Chief Justice Beasley.

JOHN T. NIXON, judge of the United States District Court for the district of New Jersey, though from Cumberland County at the time of his appointment, may be mentioned as a resident in Mercer County at the present time. He is a member of the New Jersey bar, though sitting on the bench of a United States court. His presence here justifies us to state that he is a graduate of Princeton College, in the class of 1841; that he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in October, 1845; that he was a member of the Assembly of the State from Cumberland in 1849 and 1850, being Speaker of the House the last year; that he was a member of the House of Representatives in Congress for several years during the late civil war; that he was a leading politician in the Whig party, and has since that been a decided Republican; that he was nominated by Gen. Grant, and

confirmed by the United States Senate, in 1870, to fill the place of judge of the United States District Court, made vacant by the death of Judge Field; that he is an able and honest judge, an honorable and courteous gentleman, an ornament to the bench and the bar. He is a trustee of Princeton College and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. His wife is a daughter of Judge L. Q. C. Elmer.

FREDERICK KINGMAN came from East Bridgewater, Mass., and taught school at Rahway, N. J. His father was a lawyer, and he was a nephew of Chief Justice Greenleaf. He was an assistant to James Wilson in the Supreme Court clerk's office, and studied law with him, and married his sister. He was admitted to the bar in January, 1847, and commenced practice in Trenton. He was attentive to his business, both at court and in his office, and he acquired a large practice. He was an active Republican, but stood aloof from office. He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died quite suddenly in apparently robust health; in 1881, leaving a wife and several children surviving him.

JOHN POTTER STOCKTON, a son of Commodore R. F. Stockton, was born in Princeton, Aug. 2, 1826, and graduated at Nassau Hall in the class of 1843, read law with Mr. Field, and was admitted to the bar in April, 1847, and opened his office in Princeton. He was chancery reporter under Chancellor Williamson from 1852 to 1858, and issued three volumes, known as Stockton's Chancery Reports. In 1858 he was appointed minister to Rome by President Buchanan, and returned home in 1861. In 1865 he was elected United States senator, but his election was held invalid, and he resumed his practice at Trenton. In 1868 he was again elected to the United States Senate by the Democratic Legislature as successor to Mr. Frelinghuysen, and he occupied that place till 1875, when he returned to Trenton. In 1877 he was appointed attorney-general of the State, which office he holds at the present time, having been reappointed by Governor Ludlow. He fills this office with the general satisfaction of the bar and the people.

EGBERT H. GRANDIN was admitted to the bar in October, 1847. He lived several years in Trenton, and while there he filled the office of prosecutor of the pleas of Mercer County. When the Rebellion broke out Mr. Grandin went South beyond the lines, and afterwards went to Europe. Mr. Hageman was appointed by Governor Olden to the office of prosecutor, then vacant, in 1862.

BENNET VAN SYCKEL was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., April 17, 1830. His father, Aaron Van Syckel, was a business man of remarkable sagacity. His grandfather, Aaron Van Syckel, was sheriff of the county, and as member of Council represented the county in the Legislature of the State. The subject of this sketch entered the sophomore class in Princeton College in 1843, and graduated in 1846, at the early age of sixteen. He served his clerk-



ship in the office of Hon. Alexander Wurts, of Flemington, N. J., and was admitted to the bar in 1851, on the day he was twenty-one. He practiced law in Flemington until February, 1869, when at the age of thirty-nine he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey by Governor Randolph, and was reappointed by Governor Bedle in 1876 for a further term not yet expired. He removed to Trenton on his appointment to the bench in 1869, where he still continues to reside. In 1880 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Princeton College.

ANDREW DUTCHER came to Trenton and was admitted to the bar in July, 1851, as a practitioner from the State of ———. He was appointed law reporter in 1855, and held that place till 1862, and issued five volumes of "Dutcher's Reports." Mr. Dutcher never had an extensive practice in Trenton. He was a Democratic politician, and was elected to the Assembly from the Second District. He removed from Trenton to Elizabeth during the war.

THOMAS G. LYTLE was a son of William Lytle, a school-teacher and surveyor, who came from Ireland to this country when young. He lived for a time in Trenton, but he spent the most of his life in Somerset County and in Princeton. Thomas was born in Ten-Mile Run, in Franklin township. He engaged in teaching a country school for a year or two, and then commenced to learn the printer's trade with John T. Robinson in Princeton. It was not long before he left this and began to study law under James S. Green. After four years he applied and was admitted to the bar in November, 1852. He settled in Princeton, and practiced there till about the year 1878, when he removed to Trenton. After living there for about a year he was found in the canal dead, supposed to have fallen into the water in the night while going from the easterly part of the city to his boarding-house. He was never married.

ROBERT STOCKTON GREEN, son of James S. Green, was born in Princeton, graduated at college there in the class of 1850, read law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1853. He practiced a few years in Princeton, and then removed to Elizabeth, where he married and followed his profession, becoming a law judge of the sessions. Afterwards he went to the city of New York and joined a respectable law-firm, and has a large city practice.

JAMES S. AITKIN was born in Trenton, where his father lives, was prepared for college at Lawrenceville High School, and graduated at Rutgers College in 1855. He studied law in Trenton, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1857. He opened an office in Trenton, and applied himself to his profession. He has acquired a large practice and is a safe counselor. He usually comes into court well prepared. He has been solicitor for the freeholders of the county and for the city, and is growing in favor with the business population. He edited a new edition of "Nixon's Forms," adapting them to the

change in the statute. He is much employed as special master in chancery. He is a Republican, but is devoted to law rather than politics. His industry, integrity, and high Christian character guarantee future success.

EDWARD T. GREEN, a native of Trenton, a son of George S. Green, graduated at Princeton College in the class of 1854. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1858, and opened his office in Trenton. He soon acquired a good practice, and gained numerous clients. He is enthusiastic in every cause he undertakes. His mode of speech is rapid and vehement, and his earnestness gives him influence over the jury. While he was rising in popularity at the bar, he became retained as local counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and this great interest has absorbed almost the whole of his professional labors for several years past. His great client gives him an important position and much prominence at the bar, but it very much confines his legal studies and efforts to this one great department of jurisprudence.

Mr. Green has been openly a warm Republican in politics, but has held no political office of importance, if any whatever. He is president of the Trenton Horse Railroad Company, and takes an interest in the prosperity and growth of the city. He has been twice married. His first wife was a daughter of John L. Thompson, deceased, once a merchant in Princeton. His second wife is a daughter of Chief Justice Beasley. Mr. Green is a brother of the Rev. W. H. Green, D.D., of the Princeton Seminary, and a nephew of the late Chancellor Green.

We have now come down the roll through a century, from 1754 to 1859, omitting only the names of a few attorneys who were admitted to the bar, but who immediately after removed from the county, and those who either never attempted to practice, or abandoned it after a short trial.

Of those who have been above noticed the following are living and resident in the county, viz.: James Wilson, Mercer Beasley, chief justice, John F. Hageman, Caleb S. Green, A. G. Richey, Edward W. Scudder, judge, Barker Gummere, John T. Nixon, judge, John P. Stockton, B. Van Syckel, judge, James S. Aitkin, Edward T. Green.

In addition to the above we append a list of those who have been admitted since 1859, and who complete the roll of the Mercer bar at the present time, with the dates of their admission and places of address, viz.:

1859.—Isaac R. Wilson, Edward L. Campbell, James F. Rusling, Trenton.

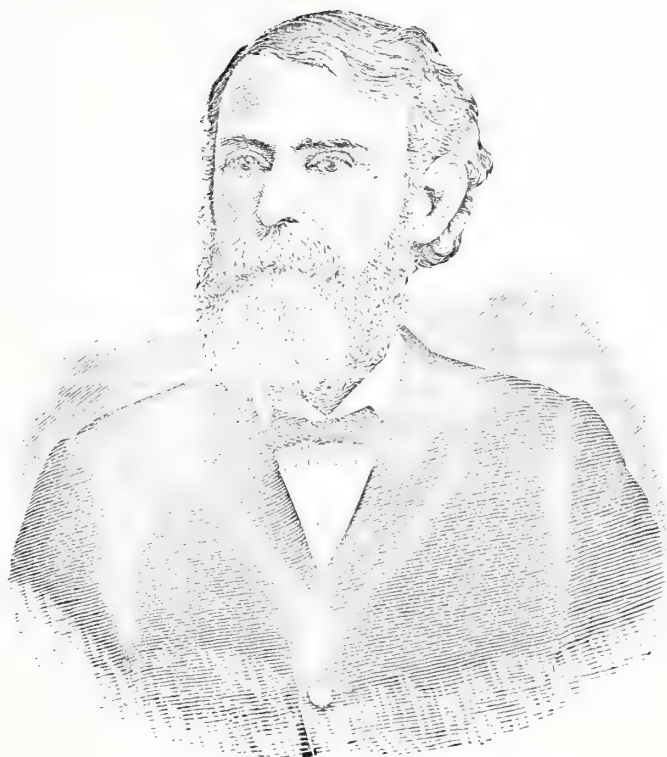
1860.—E. Mercer Shreve, Trenton; Joseph J. Ely, Hightstown.

1861.—Lewis Parker, Jr., Trenton.

1862.—Samuel M. Schanck, Hightstown.

SAMUEL MOUNT SCHANCK, the present mayor of the borough of Hightstown, is the son of Henry Schanck, a farmer residing in Monmouth County,





L. Schanck



1880-1881

near Freehold, in this State. Samuel was born on the 28th day of April, A.D. 1838, on the farm still owned and occupied by his father. In early life Mount, the name by which he was known among his more intimate friends, had the usual experiences of a farmer's boy, having been sent to the district school at West Freehold, when not needed at home, until he was placed in a country store at the village last named, the experiences of which were, perhaps, to him better than any school for the same length of time.

While in the store he began to realize the value of books, with which he had before been too indifferent, and as opportunity offered set about perfecting himself in the lower branches of education. After about two years of this experience, having been advised to study law, he left the store and went to the Freehold Institute, of which O. R. Willis was then principal, and there pursued the branches of education offered by this school until June 22, 1858, when he entered the office of A. R. Throckmorton, counselor-at-law, of Freehold, as a student at law, still pursuing his Latin and Greek studies under the private instruction of the late Charles Walters, one of the teachers of said school, a learned and most excellent man, for whose kindly interest in his behalf Mr. Schanck has ever been grateful.

On Oct. 6, 1860, Mr. Schanck entered the law-office of James Otterson, of Philadelphia, and while there attended lectures at the law branch of the University of Pennsylvania. In the November term of the Supreme Court in 1862 he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and began the practice of law at Hightstown, where he has continued to reside and practice his profession. In November term, 1865, he became a counselor-at-law. In his profession he has had a varied and extensive country practice, his tastes and disposition always leading him to avoid litigation when he could consistently with the interests of his clients advise such a course. He was married to Mary Augusta, the daughter of James Lloyd, of Freehold, on June 20, 1866, at St. Peter's Church of that place, by the Rev. Wilbur F. Nields, then rector, and has children as follows: Helen Louisa, Edgar Grandin, Henry Lloyd, and Lotta Clerc.

Mr. Schanck has taken a warm interest in everything tending to enhance the welfare of the borough, and has always been zealous to promote harmony and good feeling in all local questions upon which its citizens might differ. He was elected mayor of the borough in 1876, and again in 1882. He was one of those most active in establishing the First National Bank, of which he has always been a director and its attorney. The consolidation of the Central National with the First National Bank, and thus harmonizing financial interests, was strongly advocated by him. He is now actively engaged in the construction of the Pennsylvania, Slatington and New England Railroad, running from Slatington, on the Lehigh River, in

Pennsylvania, through Northampton County, across Warren and Sussex Counties in New Jersey, to Pine Island, in Orange County, in the State of New York, of which road he is now vice-president and treasurer.

Henry Schanck, the father, was the son of Peter Voorhees Schanck, who was a captain of militia and very popular in his day. He was the eldest son of Keorttenus Schanck, who in the Revolutionary war was in the battle of Germantown under the immediate command of Gen. Forman. He married a Miss Voorhees, of New Brunswick, Middlesex Co., of a family of high standing there. Keorttenus carried on the tanning and currying business at Marlboro', in Monmouth County, in which calling his eldest son Peter was also brought up. Peter married Sarah Shepherd, the mother of Henry. She was the daughter of Elisha Shepherd, of Scotch descent. Elisha took an active part against the British in the Revolution. A reward was offered by the British for him, and after a time he was captured and confined by them as a prisoner for a long time in what was known as the "Old Sugar-House" in New York, while others were exchanged. Of the force of character of this man as displayed by him in these trying times reminiscences are preserved. Henry Schanck married Mary Ann Mount, daughter of Samuel Mount, who came in early times to this State from Albany, near New York, where two of his brothers were killed by the Indians, and he barely escaped by concealing himself under the barn. He married Rachel, daughter of William Mount, then living on the Kill Deer farm, in the neighborhood of Manalapan, Monmouth Co., now occupied by Samuel R. Ely. Samuel Mount resided on the farm adjoining his father-in-law's, where Mrs. Henry Schanck was born. She was the mother of eight children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the fourth, as follows: Keorttenus, Susan, Darius, Samuel Mount, Elisha, Elizabeth, Rachel, and George, all being now living except Darius, who died young.

This branch of the Schanck family came to this country from Holland at an early date, before the Revolutionary war, and settled in Monmouth County at or near Marlboro'. Its genealogy is traced through the early settlers in this country back many generations in Holland. The Rev. Garret C. Schenck, a minister of the Dutch Reformed denomination, residing at Marlboro', in Monmouth County, has in his possession copies of the escutcheons and coat of arms of many of the early ancestors, and has been at great pains and expense in tracing the genealogy and collecting valuable information relating to the family. The result of his labor is very valuable, and is without doubt the best source for the curious or those directly interested in collecting facts upon this subject.

1863.—D. Cooper Allinson, Charles Elmer Green, Samuel Meredith Dickinson, Edward W. Evans, Woodbury D. Holt, Trenton.

1864.—James Buchanan, Trenton.



HON. ALFRED REED.—The ancestors of Judge Reed are of Welsh descent, the earliest representative having been William Reed, who first settled on Long Island, and about the year 1769 purchased in New Jersey of the Indians a tract of land near Trenton, and now a portion of the township of Ewing. The date of his advent is not accurately known, though his name appears in a deed of ground then designated as the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, and now the First Presbyterian Church of Ewing. This document bears date March 9, 1709. William Reed left two sons,—Joshua and William,—between whom the above-mentioned land was divided. Joshua married, and left two sons,—Joshua, who inherited the land, and Joseph, who resided in Lumberton. The former was born July 7, 1768, and died Sept. 11, 1831. He was twice married, his second wife being Miss Elizabeth Jones. Their two sons were Levi and George; the birth of the former occurred Sept. 29, 1806, and that of the latter Jan. 14, 1809. Their father devised to them this tract of land in common, which they cultivated together until the death of George, which took place Sept. 6, 1849, when by devise it became the property of Levi.

George Reed was married to Miss Mary Hepburn, and had children,—Alfred, Edward H., and Amanda. Edward H., who was a practicing physician in Trenton, died in July, 1879. Amanda is Mrs. Edward T. Persons, of Marengo, Ill. Alfred, whose life is here briefly reviewed, was born Dec. 23, 1839, on the homestead farm, where the years of his boyhood were spent. When but ten years of age he lost his father, and with his mother removed to Pennington, and for two years pursued his studies at that place. At the expiration of this time he returned to Ewing, to the home of his uncle Levi. A short period was spent in attendance upon the Lawrenceville High School, after which he became a pupil of the Trenton Academy and the Model School of the city. He then entered Rutgers College, but left before graduating to become a student at the State Law School at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

He was admitted to the bar of the State of New York in 1861, and began practice in New York City. Later he removed to Trenton, and having been admitted as an attorney in June, 1864, he established himself in practice in that city. He received his counselor's license in 1867. He was elected to the Common Council of the city of Trenton as a Democrat in 1865, and officiated as president of that body in 1866. He was chosen mayor of Trenton in 1867, and was appointed law judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1869, which office he filled for a term of five years. A year later he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and reappointed in 1882. This exceptionally rapid advancement is of itself a sufficient comment on Judge Reed's ability as a lawyer, and bears witness to the respect and esteem in which he is held by the people of his native State.

He was married in August, 1878, to Miss Rosealba E. Souder, of Trenton. They have one child, a daughter, Edith.

1865.—Wesley Creveling, Trenton; Leroy H. Anderson, Princeton; Garret D. W. Vroom, Trenton.

1866.—William L. Dayton, Mercer Beasley, Jr., Trenton.

1867.—John H. Stewart, Samuel D. Oliphant, Trenton.

1868.—Edward G. Cook, William Holt, William G. Johnson, John T. Temple, Robert S. Woodruff, Trenton.

1869.—Moses D. Naar, Trenton; R. M. J. Smith, Hightstown.

1871.—Lewis W. Scott, Trenton.

1872.—Morton R. Coleman, Trenton; John F. Hageman, Jr., Princeton; L. L. Howell, Robert F. Stockton, Trenton.

1873.—Elmer E. Green, Samuel R. Gummere, Levi T. Hannum, Theodore C. Maple, Trenton.

1874.—Joseph W. Pressy, Joseph K. Wells, Trenton.

1875.—Benjamin F. Chambers, Trenton; William J. Gibby, Princeton; George S. Grosvenor, John G. Howell, F. C. Lowthrop, Jr., Isaac F. Richey, Linsley Rowe, Trenton.

1876.—Horatio N. Barton, George W. Savage, Jr., Trenton; George O. Vanderbilt, Princeton.

1877.—James Buchanan, Hugh H. Hamill, Trenton; Richard Runyan, Princeton.

1878.—Rutherford Coleman, George W. Macpherson, Bayard Stockton, Trenton.

1879.—Symmes B. Hutchinson, Karl A. Langlotz, Jr., Edward H. Murphy, George D. Scudder, Trenton.

1880.—Fergus A. Dennis, Princeton; James M. Force, William M. Lanning, Ira W. Wood, Samuel G. Naar, Trenton.

1881.—Barton B. Hutchinson, Isaac T. Wood, Trenton.

1882.—Loren H. Batchelor, Trenton.

Of this number the following hold or have held some official legal position, viz.:

GARRET D. W. VROOM, a son of the late Governor Peter D. Vroom, a graduate of Rutgers College in 1862, was elected prosecutor of the pleas of Mercer County in 1870, to fill the place of the late Col. Caldwell C. Hall. Upon the death of his father he was appointed law reporter, and has continued Vroom's Reports from vol. iii., and is still reporter. He with James H. Stewart was intrusted with the indexing and publishing the "Revision of the Statutes of New Jersey" in 1877. He is also mayor of the city of Trenton. His position at the bar is prominent and still advancing.

MERCER BEASLEY, JR., a son of Chief Justice Beasley, is also prominent at the bar. He succeeded Mr. G. D. W. Vroom as prosecutor of the pleas in Mercer, and continues to hold that office. He is also





Alfred Reed



one of the retained attorneys of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He has a large and increasing practice on both the criminal and civil sides of the courts.

JOHN H. STEWART was born in Hunterdon County, and rose into prominence by being employed to prepare and publish a "Digest of the New Jersey Reports," a long-needed and laborious work, which he performed very creditably. He is at present the law judge of Mercer County, having been appointed as the successor of Judge Buchanan. He is also chancery reporter, having succeeded C. E. Green. These several places he fills admirably, and also gives attention to practice.

JAMES BUCHANAN was born at Ringoes, Hunterdon Co., N. J., June 17, 1839. He studied law with John T. Bird and at the Albany Law School, and settled in Trenton to practice after he was admitted in 1864. He was a Republican and was active in politics, and was appointed to succeed Judge Reed as law judge of Mercer County. He has given more attention to practice in the United States District Court of New Jersey than in the State Courts, especially was this the case while the bankrupt law was in force. He is a trustee of the Peddie Institute, and takes an active interest in religious, municipal, and benevolent institutions. He is a member of the Baptist Church.

CHARLES E. GREEN, a son of the late distinguished Chancellor Green, was a graduate of Princeton College in 1860, and admitted to the bar in 1863. He was immediately thereafter appointed chancery reporter by his father, and he continued to hold that position during the term of his father and that of Chancellor Zabriskie and a part of Chancellor Runyon's term, till Mr. Stewart was appointed. The numerous volumes of C. E. Green's Chancery Reports are his reports, and were well and promptly executed. After he ceased to be reporter he was appointed register in bankruptcy in the United States District Court. Mr. Green seldom appears in court to argue a cause. He is a trustee of the college and seminary at Princeton, and is charged with other important financial trusts.

ROBERT S. WOODRUFF received the honorary degree of A.M. from Rutgers College, he having been principal of the Rutgers College Grammar-School. He was admitted to the bar in 1868. He represented the Third District of Mercer County in the Assembly in 1874, elected on the Democratic ticket. Afterwards he was appointed judge of the "District Court" of the city of Trenton when it was first constituted, and he still holds that position. He was born in Newark, April 2, 1841.

CHAPTER LIX.

MEDICAL PRACTICE AND PHYSICIANS.

No State has been more careful to guard the practice of medicine from falling into the hands of ignorant and empirical men than New Jersey. None of the learned professions have been so much exposed to ignorant pretenders as the medical profession. In savage and half-civilized countries there was always a class of persons who claimed to have some special knowledge of diseases and their remedies, and their most reliable remedies were found among roots, plants, and herbs. And even in our age of civilization and learning, there are not a few who have a superstitious faith in the skill of root doctors, and would rather confide in them than in learned and thoroughbred physicians. Such persons treat the healing art as an occult science and not as one of the learned professions, and they rush to the ignorant pretender with the same superstitious belief that he can heal them, as they go to the Gypsy fortune-teller to learn where their stolen property can be found.

The Quakers and early settlers in New Jersey brought with them men who had given some study and practice of medicine in their native countries, perhaps as reliable as those, if not the same, who had been accustomed to minister unto them in the mother-country.

With the exception of the colony of Virginia, where the Legislature had provided for regulating the fees and accounts of physicians as early as 1636, the colony of New Jersey was the first one to legislate for the regulation of the practice of medicine and surgery. At the call of the most respectable physicians of East Jersey, a meeting was held in the city of New Brunswick in the year 1766, at which the New Jersey Medical Society was formed. They adopted articles of association and constitution based upon declarations of most honorable sentiments touching their professional intercourse with one another, and their duty to their patients and to the public, commending consultations with one another in cases of emergency, and to visit and administer unto the poor without regard to recompense.

The society pledged itself "to do all in its power to discourage and discountenance all quacks, mountebanks, impostors, or other ignorant pretenders to medicine, and on no account support or patronize any but those who have been regularly initiated into medicine either at some university, or under the direction of some able master or masters, or who by the study of the theory and practice of the art, have otherwise qualified themselves to the satisfaction of this society for the exercise of their profession."

That constitution was signed by fourteen of the most respectable physicians in the eastern part of the colony, including Dr. Thomas Wiggins, of Princeton. This society obtained from the colonial Legislature of



1772 the passage of an "act to regulate the practice of physic and surgery" within the province of New Jersey, the first act of the kind enacted by any of the colonies. The preamble to the act was as follows:

"Whereas, many ignorant and unskillful persons in physic and surgery to gain a subsistence do take upon themselves to administer physic and practice surgery in the colony of New Jersey, to the endangering of the lives and limbs of their patients, and to many of his majesty's subjects, who have been persuaded to become their patients, have been great sufferers thereby, for the prevention of such abuses for the future."

The act prohibited any person from practicing physic or surgery within the colony before being first examined, approved, and admitted by any two judges of the Supreme Court, with an examiner whom they might select, and obtaining a license from them to practice.

The Revolutionary war arrested the meetings of the society, but in 1782 a notice appeared in the *New Jersey Gazette*, signed by Dr. Thomas Wiggins, as secretary of the society, calling the annual meeting of the society at Christopher Beekman's, the sign of the college, in Princeton, on the first Tuesday of May, 1782. In 1783 the State Legislature passed a law similar to the one of 1772, and in 1790 an act incorporating the society was passed. In 1816 the act was extended for twenty-five years, and from time to time since, the provisions of the acts had been continued and amended until the year 1864, when the society petitioned the Legislature to be allowed "to surrender all its special privileges and pecuniary immunities and to reorganize as nearly as possible upon a voluntary basis." An act was accordingly passed in that year continuing the incorporation and giving it authority to confer degrees of doctors of medicine which should be a qualification to its recipient to practice, and also general powers to regulate the district societies and its own membership.

This act went into effect on the fourth Tuesday of January, 1866, and repealed all former acts and supplements regulating the practice of physic and surgery. Thus, after protection to the people for one hundred years, the profession is armed with power through this State Medical Society to protect itself as one of the learned professions by demanding from its members the highest attainments in medical and surgical science, with thorough instruction in all the advanced stages of modern practice and professional etiquette, leaving the people and the empiric free to act towards each other as they please.

But public sentiment soon demanded further legislation, and an act entitled "an act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery" was passed March 12, 1880. This act provides "that every person practicing medicine or surgery in this State in any of their branches for gain, or who shall receive or accept for

his or her services any fee or reward either directly or indirectly, shall be a graduate of some legally chartered medical school or university in good standing, or some medical society having power by law to grant diplomas; and such person before entering upon said practice shall deposit a copy of his or her diploma with the clerk of the county in which he or she may sojourn, and shall pay said clerk ten cents for filing the same in his office; said copy to be a matter of record and open to public inspection."

The act makes the violation of the above law a misdemeanor, and imposes a fine of twenty-five dollars for each prescription or operation.

By a supplement to the above act passed March 2, 1881, the section containing the penalty was amended, making the violation of the law a misdemeanor, and on conviction a fine of twenty-five dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months or both, for each prescription or professional service rendered, provided, that any person who shall have had twenty years' experience in the practice shall be exempt from the provisions of such act.

This law is now in force throughout the State, and it may be observed that the language of the statute applies to *both sexes*.

Important legislation has quite recently been enacted in this State in relation to the compounding and sale of medicines. Pharmacy has risen to the dignity of a science and a school. By an act of the Legislature in 1877 regulating the practice of pharmacy, provision was made for creating a "Board of Pharmacy of the State of New Jersey," whose duty it is to examine and to grant certificates of registration to pharmacists, and now every drug-store is required to be in charge of a registered pharmacist.

The amazing increase in the number of remedies within the last fifteen years makes the preparation and dispensation of medicines a subject of vital importance both to the physician and the patient, and stringent legislation to guard against the blunders and ignorance of druggists and their clerks is eminently proper. There is an incorporated State Pharmaceutical Society well organized.

A custom which has until a few years past prevailed only in large cities, of physicians giving their prescriptions to their patients, who are expected to send them to the druggist to have them filled, is beginning to be observed in this county, especially in the larger towns. It is a custom which cannot find favor in the country, where drug-stores do not exist, and it is extremely inconvenient in towns where the patient is not convenient to a drug-store, or may be so situated that no one can be procured to go in haste, and at night, to get the prescription filled. It is no small burden to send, after every visit of the family physician, to get his prescriptions filled, for he varies his remedies after almost every visit, if the case is a complicated one. Besides this, the patient has more confidence in his physician's knowledge of the un-



adulterated virtue of the medicines furnished than that of the druggist, whom he may not know personally. On the other hand, it is urged that the increase of remedies makes it inconvenient for the physician to carry with him all the variety of medicines he would select from; and also, it is urged, that the prescription filed fixes upon the physician a responsibility for the remedy employed. There is one result from it favorable to the physician, in a pecuniary view, for in this way he shifts the loss of the cost of medicines furnished to poor patients upon the druggists, but he loses thereby so much of the work of benevolence which his honorable profession exacts of him.

Modern improvements, with the advancement made in the natural sciences, the use of the microscope and the thermometer, and the great variety of instruments and appliances in making diagnosis, as well as in performing wonderful surgical operations, all these mark the progress in medical science and practice. Almost each successive decade supersedes the wisdom and learning of its predecessor. So rapid are the strides of progress that the books written twenty years ago, and the modes of treating diseases at that time, are now displaced for something that has just been published, and for something that is thought far better than the old way. The pursuit of the medical profession grows broader, more honorable, and more laborious year by year in all its departments. And while the eminent services of our old physicians, who have passed away with the benedictions of a grateful people upon their memory, have been the foundations upon which the school of the present day has been built, the modern treatment of patients is almost entirely different from that of the past.

Physicians.—Instead of enumerating the physicians who have resided on the territory now embraced within Mercer County in alphabetical order, we prefer to group them in their township and city relations, beginning with the veterans who stand at the head of the professional roll. The valuable "History of Medicine and of Medical Men in New Jersey," by Dr. Wickes, and the "Biographical Dictionary of Physicians and Surgeons," by Dr. Atkinson, besides many other published biographical sketches, which have rescued many valuable physicians from forgetfulness, make it unnecessary for us to give more than a short sketch of our most noticeable physicians.

Physicians in Princeton.—The names of Dr. Henry Greenland, who settled between Princeton and Kingston in about 1682, and of Dr. Brinton Davison, who owned land in Princeton, and died prior to 1756, are without any record, except as mentioned in title-deeds.

Dr. Shippen, of Philadelphia, inoculated President Edwards, and attended him, but what local physician he had, and who attended President Burr, we know not, except that Dr. Nathaniel Scudder, of Monmouth, may have done so, as he is mentioned as

having been at the presidential mansion to see the sick.

THOMAS WIGGINS, M.D., was born at Southold, L. I., in 1731, and graduated at Yale College in 1752. After studying medicine he settled at Princeton, previous to 1762. He bought a tract of land of about twenty acres on the east side of Witherspoon Street, and there made his home during his life, in a two-story brick house, which he is supposed to have built, and around it he planted the sycamore-, the ash-, and the elm-trees, some of which are still there. He was a distinguished physician, an honored citizen, and a ruling elder and trustee in the Presbyterian Church. He was also treasurer of the college. He suffered loss of property by the hands of the Hessian soldiers in December, 1776. He did not give much of his time to politics, even in the Revolution, but devoted himself to his medical practice. He was a leading physician in the State, and signed the call for a meeting to form the New Jersey Medical Society in 1766, and was the secretary of that society when it was first formed, and as such called its annual meeting at Princeton in 1782. He was also its president.

Dr. Wiggins gave nearly fifty years of his life to Princeton as a physician and a Christian citizen. He extended hospitalities to Gen. Washington when in Princeton. He died in 1804, having devised his house and land to the Presbyterian Church for the support of the pastor. He had no children, but several nieces, one of whom was married to John N. Simpson, a merchant, and a prominent citizen of Princeton.

ABSALOM BAINBRIDGE, M.D., was a son of Edmund Bainbridge, near Cox's Corner, in Lawrence township, about two and a half miles from Princeton. His grandfather was John Bainbridge, an original settler there under a deed of William Ridgway, dated 1695. He was a descendant of Sir Arthur Bainbridge, of Durham County, England.

Dr. Bainbridge graduated at Nassau Hall in 1762. He studied medicine, married a daughter of John Taylor, sheriff of Monmouth County. He settled in Princeton, and remained there for several years, pursuing his practice. He was an early member of the New Jersey Medical Society, filled the offices of secretary and president of that society. He stood high in his profession. He removed to New York after the war began, and it is said he was a royalist and acted as surgeon in 1778 in the New Jersey volunteers (British service).¹ He had several children, one of whom was Commodore William Bainbridge, of the United States navy, and one daughter, Phebe, was married to Dr. John Maclean, the father of the ex-president.

JOHN BEATTY, M.D., known also as Gen. John Beatty, was a son of Rev. Charles Beatty, of Neshaminy, graduated at Nassau Hall in 1769 and studied medi-

¹ Dr. Wickes' History of Medicine, citing "Sabine's Loyalists."



icine. In 1772 he married Mary Longstreet, daughter of Richard Longstreet, near Princeton. He practiced in Princeton till he entered the American army in 1775, with a captain's commission. He was taken prisoner at the surrender of Fort Washington and suffered a long captivity. In 1778 he was exchanged, and with impaired health he returned to Princeton and was appointed commissary-general of prisoners, with rank of colonel, in place of Dr. Elias Boudinot. In 1780 he resigned and was honorably discharged from the service. He had received the title of brigadier-general.

Upon his return to Princeton in 1778, he bought a farm at Princeton and called it "Windsor," and there resided and practiced medicine until about 1790, when he sold it and leased a house in Princeton of Col. Morgan. He was a delegate from New Jersey to the Continental Congress in 1783, and a member of the Federal Congress in 1793. He was a member of the State Convention in 1787, and was once Speaker of the Assembly. In 1795 he was elected Secretary of State, and held the office for ten years, and in the mean time removed to Princeton and built a handsome house on the banks of the Delaware, above the State-House. He was president of the Delaware Bridge Company in 1803, and president of the Trenton Bank from 1815 to 1826, the time of his death. He was trustee of the College of New Jersey for nearly twenty years. He was tall and courtly in manners. His second wife was Miss Kitty Lalor.

BENJAMIN B. STOCKTON, M.D.,¹ was a son of Thomas Stockton, of Princeton, and was born there. He married a daughter of Isaac Arnett, who was a son of James, "an associate" of Elizabethtown in 1699. He commenced practice in Princeton. We find a receipt from Col. Morgan, in 1786, for Dr. Benjamin Stockton's professional services, paid to his father, Thomas Stockton, probably after the doctor had left Princeton. He removed to Cohocton, and thence to Vernon, thence to Buffalo, N. Y. He was a surgeon at the hospital in Buffalo when it was burned in 1813. He died in Caledonia, Genesee Co., N. Y., where he had last resided. He was a deacon in the Presbyterian Church at that place. He died June 9, 1829. He was a member of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1781. He was a surgeon in the Revolutionary war. He entered the hospital department in December, 1776. He received from Dr. Shippen an appointment as junior surgeon in the hospital department. He continued in service through 1778, and was at the battle of Monmouth.

Dr. Stockton was not a graduate of Princeton. He was a cousin to Richard, the signer of the Declaration. His father was a son of Richard, the first settler in Princeton.

JOHN WITHERSPOON, M.D., was the second son of Rev. John Witherspoon, D.D., president of Princeton College. He graduated in the class of 1773. He

studied medicine and commenced to practice when the war broke out, and he was commissioned as a surgeon in the general hospital, Continental army. After the war he removed to South Carolina, and was lost at sea in 1795.

EBENEZER STOCKTON, M.D., was a native of Princeton, son of Major Robert Stockton: graduated at Nassau Hall in 1780, but in 1777, while the college was suspended, he was commissioned surgeon's mate in the general hospital of the American army, and afterwards surgeon to a New Hampshire regiment. After the war he settled in Princeton and followed his profession with success to the close of his life in 1838. He was a very popular man, tall and good-looking, genial and hospitable. He was generous to the poor who needed his services. He has three children still living,—Helen, Mrs. Boteler, of Shepherdstown, Va.; Mary, Mrs. Terry, of Lynchburg, Va.; and Major Robert Stockton, of the vicinity of Princeton. Dr. Stockton's residence was in the brick house still standing on the north side of Nassau Street opposite the School of Science. He is said to have had four physicians associated with him at different times, viz.: Drs. John Maclean, John Van Cleve, L. F. Wilson, and James Ferguson. He was trustee of the Presbyterian Church, and was a patriot and a good citizen, serving the people of Princeton for fifty years as their physician.

JOHN MACLEAN, M.D., was born in Glasgow, Scotland, March 1, 1771. After graduating at the university of that city, he went to Edinburgh, London, and Paris to study surgery and chemistry. At Paris his advantages were great, and he became accomplished in French chemistry. In surgery he also became accomplished and had a good reputation. When he came to America, he brought with him a certificate from the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow of their high esteem of him. He was attracted to this country by our popular form of government. Upon his arrival here, he was advised by Dr. Benjamin Rush, who had learned of his abilities, to settle in Princeton, and he did so. He entered into partnership with Dr. Ebenezer Stockton, the leading physician of the place, and remained with him until after he became professor in the college. He was invited by President Smith to deliver a short course of lectures to the students, and experiment in chemistry. He was soon after chosen Professor of Chemistry in the college, and had assigned to him the chair of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy, and he could fill all equally well. He performed some nice operations in surgery while with Dr. Stockton. He was an eminent scholar, universally admired and beloved. In 1812 he resigned, and went to William and Mary's College, in Virginia. He returned to Princeton, where his family had remained, on account of sickness, and he died in 1814. His wife was Phoebe Bainbridge, a daughter of Absalom Bainbridge, and they left several children, of whom ex-President Rev. John Mac-

¹ See Dr. Wickes' History.

lean, Dr. George M. Maclean, and Archibald Maclean are still living.

LEWIS FEUILLETEAU WILSON, M.D.,¹ was the son of a wealthy planter in the island of St. Christopher, W. I. He graduated at Princeton with honor in 1773, and became tutor in college in 1774. He gave up the study of divinity when the war broke out and studied medicine, and was commissioned surgeon's mate in general hospital in the Continental army in 1778, and surgeon in 1779. After the war he went to England, and upon his return he settled at Princeton as a physician. In 1786 he removed to North Carolina to practice medicine, but he abandoned the practice and became a licensed preacher. He became a distinguished Presbyterian preacher, and died in 1804.

JOHN VAN CLEVE, M.D., was born in Lawrence township, in this county, where his parents lived. He graduated at Princeton in 1797, and entered the office of Drs. Stockton and Maclean. For some years he was a partner with Dr. Stockton. In 1819 he received the honorary degree of M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. He was a most estimable man, a skillful physician, and a consistent Christian. His medical learning caused the faculty of the college to invite him to deliver lectures on medicine. It was contemplated to make him head of the medical department of college, which they intended to establish, but his death on Dec. 24, 1826, put an end to it. He married a daughter of Professor Houston. He was elder and trustee of the church, trustee of college, and had some political honors conferred upon him. He left six children, three sons and three daughters. Dr. Van Cleve was president of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1815, corresponding secretary in 1810-12, recording secretary, 1820-23, and was a valuable member of that association. His residence stood where the University Hotel now stands. It was removed to Bayard Avenue, where it still is.

JAMES FERGUSON, M.D., was a physician in Princeton, contemporary with Drs. Van Cleve and Stockton. He studied with Dr. Stockton, and was for a time his partner, and relieved Dr. Stockton in the later part of his life of a part of his practice at the request of Dr. Stockton. He was a son of Josias Ferguson, a native of Pennsylvania, a captain in the Revolution. Josias was a justice of the peace in Princeton, and died in 1836, aged eighty-nine years. Dr. Ferguson was a good physician, and died in 1831, leaving one son, William G. Ferguson, surviving him.

JACOB SCUDDER, M.D., was a native of Princeton or its vicinity. He was a son of Lemuel Scudder, studied medicine with Dr. John Beatty, and removed to Virginia to practice his profession, where he lived for some years. His health failed him, and in about 1814 he returned to Princeton and occupied the Long-

street farm, where J. B. Van Doren now lives. He was a kind and gentle man, and died in 1859.

EZEKIEL P. WILSON, M.D., studied medicine with Dr. Ebenezer Stockton, and for a short time was in partnership with him in practice. He soon after took up his residence in West Windsor, and has continued to practice there till the present time. He is still living there, very aged. He belongs to West Windsor rather than Princeton.

HORATIO SANSBURY, M.D., was a son of Ralph Sansbury, of Princeton, who was a respectable citizen of some public reputation. He was long a justice of the peace, a prominent scrivener and steward of the college. Dr. Sansbury studied medicine and practiced in Princeton for several years. His health failed, and he died Nov. 4, 1834, in the forty-second year of his age.

SAMUEL LADD HOWELL, M.D., was a descendant of a Welsh family in South Jersey, and came to Princeton in 1826, immediately after the death of Dr. John Van Cleve, and took his office. He afterwards bought the property next to the Presbyterian Church, where Professor Stephen Alexander now resides. He was a very popular physician and a polished Christian gentleman. Without abandoning his large practice he accepted a professorship in the college, and gave lectures on anatomy and physiology to the students from 1830 till his death. In 1835 the home of Dr. Howell was invaded by a malignant fever, which terminated the life of the doctor and his son, William Meade Howell, then a student in college. The Rev. James W. Alexander, D.D., said of him, after coming from his funeral, "He was a model of incalculable liberality and chivalrous honor, and all his feelings were the running over at the brim of these virtues." He left two sons—John and Harrison—and two daughters, Anna (Mrs. Dodge) and Sarah. Richard L. Howell, of the New Jersey bar, and Benjamin Howell, M.D., were his brothers, and Mrs. Thomas L. Janeway, D.D., was his sister.

ALFRED A. WOODHULL, M.D., was a son of the Rev. George Spafford Woodhull, pastor for many years of the Presbyterian Church at Princeton. He graduated at Nassau Hall in 1828, studied medicine in the office of Dr. Samuel L. Howell, and commenced practice in Princeton with his brother, Dr. John N. Woodhull, just as Dr. Howell died. He married Anna Maria Salomans, granddaughter of President S. S. Smith. He was accomplished and very much beloved, but died in 1836, leaving his widow and one son, Alfred Alexander Woodhull, M.D., a surgeon in the United States army.

JOHN N. WOODHULL, M.D., was a younger brother of Alfred, before mentioned, and son of Rev. G. S. Woodhull, of Princeton, and grandson of Rev. John Woodhull, D.D., of the old Tennent Church. He was born in Cranberry, N. J., July 25, 1807, and graduated with his brother in the class of 1828, and at the Pennsylvania University in 1831. He first

¹ Dr. Wickes, "History of Medicine."



began to practice at Middletown, in Monmouth County, but upon the death of Dr. Howell he entered into partnership with his brother Alfred, in Princeton. He was a man of fine personal appearance, with popular manners, industrious, and devoted to his practice, which was very large and extensive. He kept on hand a large supply of medicines, and sold a large quantity of his own compounding, as specifics. He attempted as he became more advanced in years to confine himself to office practice, and removed on a fine farm on Stony Brook, which he farmed with great success. But he returned to Princeton and resumed his practice, setting apart special days in a week for office practice. He was a successful practitioner, had a host of friends, never married, accumulated about sixty thousand dollars, and left about one-half of it to the College of New Jersey, and the other half to his nephew, Spafford Woodhull. A scholarship in Princeton College bears his name. After thirty years of laborious practice, never having held a public office, he died Jan. 12, 1867, and was buried by his brother in the Princeton Cemetery.

JARED I. DUNN, M.D., came to Princeton from Washington, D. C., prior to 1838, and married a daughter of Robert Bayles, of Kingston, N. J. He was a popular and skillful physician, a handsome person, an active partisan of the Democratic party. He had a good practice and the implicit confidence of his patients. He attended the Episcopal Church. He left a widow and four children, two sons and two daughters. The two daughters are living in this State,—Virginia (Mrs. Langlotz), at Trenton, and Georgianna (Mrs. Rev. Coyle), at Bridgeton. The sons went to the South, and only one is now living.

Dr. Dunn died in January, 1851. He was returning at night from Trenton, where he had gone to attend the inauguration of Governor Fort, and on the road, about half-way to Princeton, while returning home, his horse, a very spirited one, ran with him and dragged him entangled in the sulky. He was found dead on the road near midnight, and was brought to Princeton and buried in the cemetery.

ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, M.D., was born in Princeton, a son of the Rev. Archibald Alexander, D.D., of the Princeton Seminary. He did not graduate at the college, but received the honorary degree of A.M. from it in 1836. He received the degree of Doctor of Medicine of the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, in the same year. He studied in the office of Dr. Howell, and commenced the practice in Princeton. After a few years he moved to Lambertville, N. J., but very soon returned to Princeton, where he spent the remainder of his life. He never married. He became a communicant member of the Second Presbyterian Church a few years before his death. He died at his rooms at the University Hotel, on the 8th day of April, A.D. 1882, after a short illness, aged about sixty-eight years.

GEORGE MCINTOSH MACLEAN, M.D., is a native of

Princeton, a son of Dr. John Maclean, who came from Glasgow to Princeton in 1795. He graduated at Nassau Hall in 1824; studied medicine and began the practice in Princeton, which he continued a few years, and then he went out to Indiana. He has been more occupied as a teacher of chemistry than as a practitioner of medicine. He was Professor of Medical Chemistry at New Albany and at Hanover College, and lectured in other institutions of lower grade. He returned to Princeton in 1866, and is still there. He has published a "Treatise on Somnatology." He has also published several articles in medical journals of professional interest, and the Indiana State Medical Society published two reports by Dr. Maclean on "Medical Chemistry," and an article on "Teaching Chemistry," and on "The Elements of Chemistry," besides other articles. He is a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church.

WILLIAM FORMAN, M.D., after having spent some time in a drug-store in Philadelphia, studied medicine with Dr. Holcombe, of Allentown, Monmouth Co., N. J. He graduated at the Medical University of New York. He began practice at Paradise, Pa., but soon removed to Allentown, N. J., where he practiced for several years. When Dr. Samuel L. Howell died in Princeton in 1835, Dr. Forman was invited to remove to Princeton, and take his practice. Though in delicate health he came to Princeton, and had the patronage of the most influential families, though not the largest practice among the physicians. He had a brilliant mind, was well informed, kept abreast the science of medicine in its progress, had a literary taste, and was a fine conversationalist. He occupied at the time of his death the old Dr. Van Cleve mansion and office in Nassau Street. He died Feb. 22, 1848, of a malignant typhoid fever which he contracted while attending assiduously patients sick with that disease. He was a member and fellow of the New Jersey State Medical Society, and was held in high esteem by that body. The standing committee of that society in their report in 1848 noticed his death, and recognizing his superior abilities, said, among other complimentary things of Dr. Forman, this:

"In whatever position chance or design placed him he was at home, whether examining the student or candidate for medical honor or the intricate structure of the animated machine, eliciting an explanation of its complicated functions, investigating the extent of his examinant's knowledge of the resources and benefits deducible from surgical science, diving into the *modus operandi* of reproductive nature, drawing out the nature, kind, and virtues of vegetables, or the destructive character of mineral remedial agents, the same capability was manifested, and when drawn into the extensive field of classic and literary lore the same superiority was evidenced. The club of Hercules seemed his by natural right of possession; no faltering, no hesitation marked his path."

Dr. Forman married Eleanor Quay, of Allentown. He was about fifty-two years of age when he died. Mrs. Professor Stephen Alexander and Miss Eliza Forman are the only surviving members of the family.

JOHN STILLWELL SCHANCK, M.D., LL.D., was a son of Rulof R. Schanck and Mary Stillwell, his

wife, a daughter of Maj. John Stillwell, an officer in the Revolutionary war. The Stillwell residence was about midway between Middletown and Red Bank in Monmouth County, N. J.; the Schanck residence was near the brick church, where Dr. Van Vranken was long the pastor. The Schanck family trace their Dutch genealogy back to the sixth century. The family coat of arms exhibits a wine-cup with a hand pressing a cluster of grapes.

Dr. Schanck was born A.D. 1817. His mother soon died and his father married a second wife, when the son went to live with his uncle, Joseph Stillwell, at the old Stillwell residence. It is interesting to note the little incident in the life of the country boy, which made the present distinguished professor of chemistry in Princeton College. When thirteen or fourteen years old he learned that some itinerant genius was to give a lecture at Middletown Point, at the tavern, on "Electricity." His curiosity to know what that meant led him and another boy to go and hear it. The lecture was delivered in the sitting-room of the tavern in the presence of from twenty to thirty persons. Vials were used instead of jars. The lecturer wanted some one to assist him, and to hold the jar or vial, and young Schanck did it, and to his surprise received the charge. The lecture and the experiment excited the curiosity of the boy and set him to inquiring about electricity. Judge Combes was then in Princeton College about graduating, and the boy attacked him with questions about electricity more than he could answer.

Mr. Combes advised the father of the boy to let him pursue the study, and go to assist Prof. Henry as a boy in his laboratory while lecturing to the classes in college. The result was that through the efforts of Mr. Combes the boy went to the laboratory of Prof. Henry, at Princeton, the next year. He was then waiting on the professor in his lectures to the class which contained Parke Godwin, Attorney-General Brewster, and others. He spent a year and a half in Princeton, and arrangements were made for his education. He returned to Freehold to school, and then was sent to Lenox, Mass., where he was prepared for college, and he entered Princeton College in 1838, in the sophomore class. He jumped the junior class, but did its work, and graduated with the seniors in 1840.

He began the study of medicine with Dr. John N. Woodhull, in Princeton, attended the University of Pennsylvania, and graduated there in 1843. He married Miss Robbins, of Lenox, settled at Princeton in April, 1843, and began the practice of medicine. He soon acquired a good practice, and in about 1848 he was made curator in the college, and then was invited by Dr. Maclean and Professor Henry to deliver lectures in college on natural history, and then on anatomy and physiology. After the death of Dr. Forman, Dr. Schanck acquired the most of his practice, and was the leading physician in Princeton, though

not having perhaps the largest range of practice. In 1856, Professor Torrey resigned the chair of chemistry, and Dr. Schanck was elected to a half professorship in that chair, and continued to practice medicine and give lectures in college till 1865, when he received a full professorship, and was obliged to give up his practice. He has been a resident of Princeton for forty years and upwards, and has been one of the most scientific and best-read members of the medical profession, free from all taint of empiricism and insincerity in the profession. He is still living and making history for himself.

WESSEL T. STOUT, M.D., was a son of R. M. Stout, of Allentown, N. J., where he was born. He graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and was first settled for a short time in Hunterdon County. He then came to Princeton in 1851, and practiced there till his death, in February, 1862. He never married.

JOHN H. WARREN, M.D., was a son of Richard Warren, of Princeton. He received his education under Frederick Knighton, in Princeton, and then pursued his study of medicine in the office of Dr. W. T. Stout and at the University of Pennsylvania. He practiced in Princeton for about twelve years. He died young and unmarried in 1866, aged about forty-six years.

We have enumerated all the known physicians who ever practiced medicine in Princeton and have either died or removed from the place, except, perhaps, three or four who came here to reside and not to practice, as Dr. A. I. Berry and Dr. Rogers, from New York, and several others who opened their offices, but removed before they became fully established as practitioners.

The physicians who are at this time living and practicing in Princeton are the following:

WILLIAM J. LYTLE, M.D., was born in the city of Trenton. His father, William Lytle, came from Ireland, and was a school-teacher and land-surveyor in this county, residing the most of his time in Somerset County, but at his death in Princeton. Dr. Lytle acquired an ordinary English education, and commenced the study of medicine and surgery with Dr. Ferdinand S. Schenck, at Six-Mile Run, and attended lectures at the University of New York. After receiving his diploma, he settled first at Metuchen, east of New Brunswick, and then in the year 184- he removed to Princeton, and has continued from that time to the present in a laborious and unremitting practice. He has a fondness for his profession, but an impediment and weakness in his speech have kept him from taking an active part in the medical societies of the State and county. He has a wife and several children.

OLIVER HUNT BARTINE, M.D., was born in Trenton in 1815; was a son of the Rev. David Bartine, a Methodist preacher and a grandson of Oliver Hunt. He was a half brother of the late Rev. David W. Bartine, D.D.

Dr. Bartine began early in life to give attention to

the study of medicine, in the office of Dr. John Hunt, in Cincinnati, and afterwards with Dr. Ellis, of Rocky Hill. He accompanied his studies with practice, and settled at Middletown Point, in Monmouth County, but in about 1847 he returned to Princeton, and after having attended several courses of lectures at medical schools in New York and Philadelphia, he received his diploma at the Pennsylvania Medical College in the year 1859. He is a member of the State and County Medical Societies. His first wife was Miss Cottrell, of Princeton, and after her death he married Miss Waker, from New Brunswick, N. J.

JAMES H. WIKOFF, M.D., was born near Long Branch, Monmouth Co., N. J., and is a son of Garret R. Wikoff, of Allentown, N. J. He traces his ancestry to Cornelius Wikoff (or Wykoff), who came from Holland in 1636 on ship "King David," Capt. D. De Vries, and settled on Long Island, where he died, and whose son, Peter Clausen Wikoff, is buried under the pulpit of the Reformed Church at Flatlands, L. I.

His descendants settled in Monmouth, where they purchased a large tract of land near what is now called Elberon, and occupied it until quite recently. Dr. Wikoff prepared for college at West Nottingham Academy, Cecil Co., Md., under the Rev. George Burrowes, D.D., now professor in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, California. He entered the sophomore class in the College of New Jersey in 1849, from which he was graduated in the class of 1851. He studied medicine with W. T. Stout, M.D., in Princeton, and was graduated in the spring of 1854 from the University Medical College of New York City. He settled in the fall of the same year and began the practice of medicine at Hightstown, N. J., where he remained until the spring of 1859, when he removed to Princeton, where he continues in an increasing and successful practice of his chosen profession.

Mr. Wikoff is devoted to his profession, is an acknowledged skillful practitioner in medicine and surgery, and of ready and quick perception in the diagnosis of complicated cases of disease. He is interested in all that relates to the advancement of medical science in the county and State, and a thorough student of his profession. He is a member and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church at Princeton, a member of the Mercer County Medical Society and State Medical Society, and also a member of the Medico-Legal Society of New York. Dr. Wikoff married, in 1854, Mary, daughter of the late Cornelius C. Cruser, a merchant, and former owner of Cruser's mills, now Aqueduct mills, on the Millstone. They have a daughter, an only child, Anna Wikoff.

ELSTON H. BERGEN, M.D., was born in West Windsor; he is a son of I. S. Bergen, a farmer. He was in college at Princeton, but did not graduate; studied medicine with Dr. Wikoff and at the Columbia Col-

lege Medical School, and settled at Princeton, where he is practicing his profession.

ARTHUR K. MACDONALD, M.D., is a son of the late Rev. James M. Macdonald, D.D., of Princeton, and was born in New York. He graduated at Nassau Hall in 1871. He entered the office of Dr. J. H. Wikoff to study medicine, and in 1874 he graduated at the University of Pennsylvania, and had a position there in a hospital for a short time. Then he was employed as assistant to Dr. Buttolph in the lunatic asylum at Trenton. After six months he was transferred to the new asylum at Morristown, where he remained for over a year. After looking about for a place of settlement, Dr. Macdonald came to Princeton in 1876, opened his office, began to practice his profession, and is giving his attention to it with a promise of success.

JOHN G. BAYLES, born at Kingston, N. J.; son of Robert Bayles. Graduated at Princeton, studied medicine with Dr. Dunn; after being settled at New Rochelle, Kingston, and Rocky Hill, is now practicing at Princeton.

Physicians in Hopewell.—GEORGE W. CASE, M.D., was the earliest resident physician in the village of Hopewell of whom we have account. He came from New York to this place about A.D. 1800, and he continued his practice there for forty years. He died in February, 1842.

DR. ROBERT R. RANKIN has been settled there for about ten years.

DR. ELIAS C. BAKER, a son of Isaac Baker, of Princeton, and a druggist, studied medicine with Dr. John N. Woodhull, and obtained a medical diploma from Yale; after practicing medicine in Princeton for a few years he settled in Hopewell village, and has been there for the last four years, both practicing and selling drugs.

JAMES H. BALDWIN, M.D., after obtaining his license, settled to practice at a place called Stoutsburg, east of the village of Hopewell and near the Somerset County line. We cannot give the precise year, but it must have been in the third decade of the present century. He married a daughter of Abram Stout of that neighborhood, and she is still living. Dr. Baldwin was a good physician and a good Christian gentleman, universally respected by the people and by the profession. He had a large practice and sustained its labors for about forty years; and died greatly honored by the community which he had so long and acceptably served. He was a member of the Reformed Church of Blawenburg.

HENRY WICKAM BLACHLY, M.D., was settled at Pennington. He belonged to a medical family. He was a son of the third Ebenezer Blachly, M.D., and was born April 12, 1763. His father lived at Paterson, N. J., but died at Pennington on a visit to his son, and was buried there.

Dr. Henry W. Blachly was genial and affable in his manners, esteemed a good physician, and was elected a member of the New Jersey Medical Society





James H. Trekooff. A. M. M. D.



in 1784. He lived a bachelor, though there is an anecdote related of him that when a young man and out at a social party he was bantered to wed one of the young maidens present, possibly his partner in the dance, and being a gallant young man and his partner consenting to the proposal a minister was called. The ceremony was commenced and complied with on his part, but the lady then withdrew her word, and he continued the rest of his life a half-married bachelor.¹

He died Dec. 22, 1843, and was buried in the Presbyterian graveyard at Pennington.

ABSALOM BLACHLY, M.D., was a brother of Dr. Henry Wickam Blachly aforesaid, and was born Feb. 7, 1765. He first studied law and was admitted to practice, but becoming dissatisfied he studied medicine, and began its practice at Pennington with his brother, Henry W., and continued there during his long life. He was a close student and was well read, gifted though modest in conversation, his letters written in his old age indicate his fine generous nature. He lived eleven years after his brother's death. He died Dec. 30, 1854.²

Dr. Blachly's sister's child, Miss Carmichael, became the second wife of President Millard Fillmore.

LEWIS SPRINGER, M.D., was a practicing physician, settled in Pennington for several years from about 1826 to the time of his death, in 1832. He came from Delaware, his native place being near Brandywine Springs. He was a physician of much promise and greatly respected. He died of cholera. He was engaged to be married to Miss Elizabeth Welling, a sister of Dr. Henry P. Welling, who had been a student in his office, and when taken with a relapse in his illness, and felt that he was dying, he sent for a magistrate and was married, and executed his will and died within an hour or two.

HENRY P. WELLING, M.D., is a son of Isaac Welling, a farmer, of Hopewell. He graduated at Princeton College in 1828, studied medicine in the office of Dr. Springer, of Pennington, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1832, and had intended to enter into partnership with Dr. Springer, but he took his office and practice immediately after the death of Dr. Springer in 1832. He is still living, but has almost entirely given up his practice to his son. He has been a successful and honored practitioner, a man of skill and judgment, a useful and public-spirited citizen, a respected member of the medical society, State and county. Dr. Welling married Miss Louisa Schenck, a daughter of Peter Schenck, near Pennington, and they have one son, Edward Livingston Welling.

EDWARD LIVINGSTON WELLING, M.D., a son of Dr. Henry P. Welling, after attending the Lawrenceville High School, entered Princeton College, and

graduated in the class of 1857, and while in his father's office took a course of two years in the University of Pennsylvania, and settled to practice in Pennington. When the war broke out he volunteered as assistant surgeon, and soon became surgeon under Col. McAllister. He served with courage and fidelity all through the war, passed through many battles and thick dangers with honor and safe deliverance. He returned to his practice after the war, married Miss Dick, a niece of Gen. McAllister, and devotes himself to his profession. He is an active member of the medical society of his county, and of the State Society.

ISRAEL HART, M.D., has been for several years a practicing physician at Pennington, and he has a son, Edgar Hart, who is also practicing at the same place, and is a member of the County Medical Society.

WILLIAM JENNEY, M.D., settled at Woodsville in 1856 and continued till 1869. The next resident physician there was A. W. ARMITAGE, M.D., who after a few years was succeeded by Dr. Joseph T. Lanning, who is practicing there at this time.

HENRY H. A. NEIL, M.D., is a practicing physician who has been settled at Titusville for about two years past. He is regarded as worthy of confidence. He is a member of the medical society of the county.

Dr. Neil was preceded in Titusville by Drs. Twining, J. W. Robinson, Lyman Leavitt, George W. Copeland, and John Meeser, who had been settled there at different former periods.

Physicians in Lawrence.—GEORGE WHITE, M.D., of Lawrenceville, was a son of James White, of that place. He was educated at the high school in that village, in which he was born. He studied medicine with Dr. James Clark in Trenton; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania; married Miss Mary Schenck, a sister of Mrs. Dr. Welling, and has practiced during all his professional life in Lawrence, being the only physician in that place. His practice extended through a period of about forty years. He was public-spirited, and took quite an active part in politics as a Whig and Republican. He had one son, a physician, who died just as he had commenced to practice with bright prospects.

Dr. White was an estimable citizen, of gentlemanly manners, and died in 1872, much lamented in the community and the church. He has two daughters and one son and his widow surviving him.

EDMUND DE WITT, M.D., is the physician now settled in Lawrenceville. He is a member of the Mercer County Medical Society.

Physicians in Ewing.—JOHN WEATHEREL SCUDDER, M.D., son of Isaac Scudder, near Cranbury, N. J., born 1814; graduated at Princeton in 1832; studied medicine with Dr. S. L. Howell, in Princeton, and at the University of Pennsylvania, 1836; married Virginia Bergen, of Cranbury, and settled at Ewingville, Mercer Co., N. J. He had quite an extensive practice and a comfortable estate. He died in 1881,

¹ Dr. Wickes' History of Medicine, 155.

² Ibid.



aged sixty-seven years. He left one son and three daughters.

Physicians in West Windsor.—ISRAEL CLARKE, M.D., belonged to the Quaker family of Clarkes, who settled at Stony Brook in 1695. He practiced at Clarkesville, where he was settled, and where he died. As a physician he was quite celebrated in the counties adjoining his extensive practice. He was full of humor, and had a day in the week fixed for office business, when great crowds flocked to consult him. Clarkesville is called after him. George W. Applegate now lives on his former residence. Dr. James Clarke, of Trenton, was his son.

EZEKIEL P. WILSON, M.D. He studied medicine with Dr. Ebenezer Stockton in Princeton, and was for a short time a partner with him in practice. He afterwards removed to Hightstown, and then to West Windsor, near the Millstone, where he pursued his profession for upwards of sixty years. He was old-school to the last, holding on to calomel and jalap and bleeding as the supreme remedies. His intelligence and judgment were highly respected by the doctors who knew him. He was very peculiar, had a large practice, and outlived all his contemporaries. He is now ninety-four years old.

Physicians in East Windsor.—Drs. Enoch Wilson and George McCroy were the earliest resident physicians whose names can be obtained. They are said to have resided in Hightstown before the year 1800. Dr. Ezekiel Wilson practiced there at an early period before he settled in West Windsor. Dr. Applegate also practiced there at an early day. They were succeeded by Dr. Charles G. McChesney, who was a prominent physician and politician, and who was for a time Secretary of State, and resided at Trenton while in office. He had a large practice, and was highly esteemed in the community and by the profession. Dr. J. H. Wickoff, of Princeton, was settled in Hightstown for several years before removing to Princeton, and others from time to time had been settled there; some have died, some removed, and some are still there. Drs. Blauvelt, Wilbur, Bartholomew, Hall, McGeorge, Williamson, Johnson, Dey, Davis, Titus, and Pumyea are among the more recent practitioners. Dr. Blauvelt has been dead some years, and Dr. Charles F. Deshler, who was one of the most prominent, has died within a very few years past.

Physicians in Hamilton.—GEORGE R. ROBBINS, M.D., son of Randall and Sarah Robbins, was born in Monmouth County, N. J., Sept. 24, 1808. His father died near Edinburgh, N. J., about 1857, in his sixty-seventh year, and his mother lived to be over eighty years of age. His brothers and sisters are Judge Randall C. Robbins, of Windsor, Mercer Co.; Nathan, a farmer in Hamilton township; and Nancy, Sarah, and Emily. Dr. Robbins studied medicine with Dr. Alexander McKelway, of Trenton, and was graduated at the Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia,

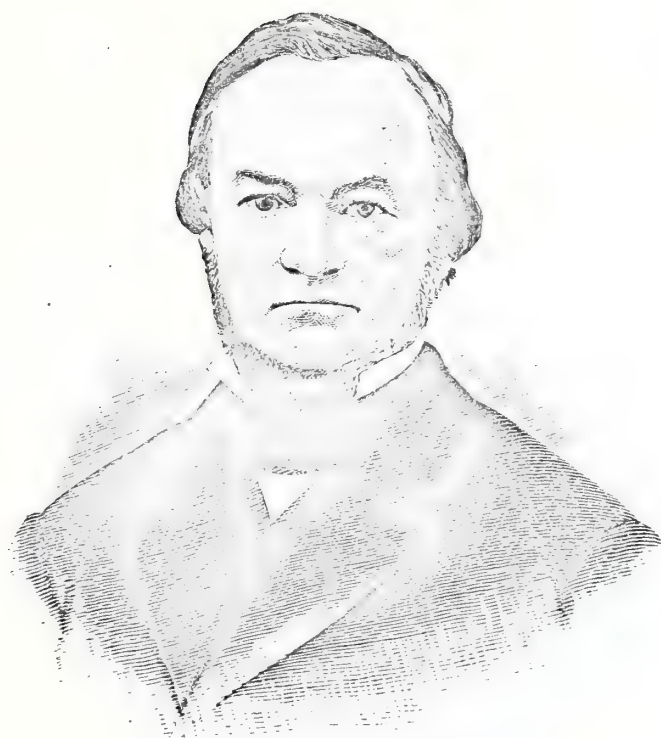
March 2, 1837. He commenced the practice of medicine at Falsington, Pa., but after a short time, about 1838, settled at Hamilton Square, Mercer Co., N. J., where he continued his professional duties as physician and surgeon to the time of his decease, Feb. 22, 1875. He was well read in medical and general literature, and ranked among the first in his profession in the State. As a physician he was vigilant, successful, of quick perception, and careful and thorough in the diagnosis of disease, and his care for his patients and interest in each particular case made him favorably and popularly known. As a surgeon he was skillful, and with great coolness and nerve met the most difficult case successfully. After his decease he was succeeded in his practice by his nephew, Dr. George R. Robbins.

Dr. Robbins was interested in local matters outside his profession, and was an earnest member of the old Whig party. In 1854 he was elected to Congress from the Second District of New Jersey, and by re-election in 1856, upon the organization of the Republican party, he served in the Congress of the United States for four years, doing credit to himself and honor to his constituents. He was a man of independent action, possessed of clear and forcible ideas, and sought to fulfill the full duties of the citizen. Dr. Robbins was a member of the I. O. O. F., and served the lodge in high official positions.

His widow, who survives him, is J. Amanda, daughter of Howell Hill and Mary Capner, and granddaughter of Samuel Smith Hill, of Trenton, N. J. Her father survives in 1882, being in the eighty-fifth year of his age, and her mother died in 1877, aged seventy-four years. Mrs. Robbins was born Oct. 19, 1822, and was married to Dr. Robbins on May 12, 1842. She is a lady of rare excellence, and desires to place a portrait of her deceased husband in the history of Mercer County with this sketch, thereby indicating the place that he made in society as a man and as a physician. Mrs. Robbins had one brother, Joseph C., and one sister, Christina, both of whom are deceased.

GEORGE R. ROBBINS, M.D., son of Nathan and Mary A. (Mount) Robbins, and grandson of Randall Robbins, was born near Hamilton Square, Mercer Co., N. J., March 12, 1849. He was educated at the New Jersey Classical and Scientific Institute at Hightstown, and at the New Jersey Collegiate Institute at Bordentown, graduating from the latter. He studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. George R. Robbins, an eminent physician of Hamilton Square, attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated on March 12, 1870. Dr. Robbins commenced the practice of his profession immediately after graduating at Hamilton Square, where he has continued since. He has a large and lucrative practice, and succeeded to a large part of his uncle's practice upon his decease. He is especially a successful obstetrician, and is frequently





Geo. R. Robbins M.D.





George C. Robbins M.D.





G. W. Franklin M. D.



called outside his regular ride and into other counties in this particular branch of his practice. Dr. Robbins is a member of Hightstown Lodge A. F. and A. M., and interested in and a supporter of the worthy local enterprises presented to his notice. He was united in marriage Dec. 25, 1871, to Annie M., daughter of Jonathan H. Watson, of Edinburgh, N. J. He has but one surviving child, Milicent.

Physicians in Washington.—GEORGE HENRY FRANKLIN, M.D., was born at South Amboy, N. J., Jan. 4, 1856. His father, Rev. William Franklin, was born in Lincolnshire, England, in 1822. His parents being poor, he became dependent upon his own resources at the age of sixteen, and while earning a livelihood acquired an education by his own personal efforts. At the age of eighteen he was made a local preacher in the Wesleyan connection. In 1851 he came to America, and immediately commenced his ministerial labors. In 1853 he was received into the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, since which time he has served the Methodist Episcopal Church at Jacobstown, Crosswicks, Tuckerton, and Mount Holly, in Burlington County, and at Old Bethel, Union Street, Trenton, and Windsor, in Mercer County. Dr. George H. Franklin received an English and classical education under the private instruction of Prof. Coxe, and in 1875 began reading medicine with Dr. W. R. Kinmouth, of Farmingdale, N. J. He attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, was graduated from that institution on Feb. 28, 1879, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Windsor, Mercer Co., where he has continued successfully since. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, superintendent of the Sunday-school, and president of the Young Men's Christian Association. He married, June 16, 1880, Mary, daughter of the late Charles Montanye, of Port Monmouth, N. J. They have one child, Charles Franklin.

Physicians in Trenton.—NICHOLAS BELLEVILLE, M.D., was one of the earliest and most distinguished physicians of Trenton. He was a native of Metz, France, born in 1753. His father was a physician and surgeon, and the son acquired the best education possible in the medical schools of Paris. He came to this country with Count Pulaski, who had volunteered his services in our Revolutionary struggle, and Dr. Belleville cast in his fortune with him, and embarked in the sloop-of-war of fourteen guns, one hundred and five men, and sixteen hundred stands of arms for the American troops. They arrived at Salem, Mass., July 22, 1777. He happened to make the acquaintance of old Dr. Bryant, of Trenton, then in practice, who persuaded Dr. Belleville to settle in Trenton and give up the army. In 1778 he became a resident physician of Trenton. He married Ann Brittain, and had two daughters,—Mary, who married Dr. James Clark, and Sarah, who married Andrew Hunter.

Dr. Belleville had a large practice and a high reputation for skill in his profession. He was the family attendant of Joseph Bonaparte, of Bordentown. He is credited with having said once, when asked if he could recommend a physician for Bordentown, "If you get one *good* doctor you get one *good* thing, but if you get one *bad* doctor you get one *bad* thing. If you have a lawsuit, you get one bad lawyer, you lose your suit, you can appeal; but if you have one bad doctor, and he kills you, then there be no appeal." He attracted many young men to his office for instruction in medicine, and he took great pleasure and pains in teaching them. Among his students were Dr. Coleman and Dr. F. A. Ewing.

His wife was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and he occasionally accompanied her there. He was widely known among the medical men of this country, and was highly esteemed for his honor, his skill, and his genial hospitality. He died Dec. 17, 1831, at the age of seventy years.

JAMES BEAKES COLEMAN, M.D., was a native of the vicinity of Trenton. His ancestors, the Colemans and the Beakes, were among the early settlers of Trenton and its neighborhood, where their descendants are still found. Dr. Coleman received his education at Trenton. He was employed for a time in a drug-store. He studied medicine with Dr. Belleville, and took a course of three years at the medical school in Yale College, and graduated in 1829. He began practice in Philadelphia, but after two years he removed to Burlington County, where he practiced for six years, and then, in 1837, a few years after the death of Dr. Belleville, he removed to Trenton, where he spent the remainder of his life. Though a general practitioner, he was more especially a surgeon.

Dr. Coleman was a practical chemist, with a mechanical and inventive genius of high order. He could construct what he invented. He was original and courageous, and self-reliant in an unusual degree. He could write, draw, and paint. He frequently gave lectures to the public, and wrote interesting and original papers for magazines and newspapers of a scientific character. *Beecher's Magazine*, formerly published in Trenton, contained several valuable articles from his pen. We cannot here enumerate his numerous contributions to medical and surgical science and to the general field of natural philosophy. He was president of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1855, and at different times president of the Mercer County Medical Society. He was a Republican in politics; served in the Board of Health as president; was a manager of the lunatic asylum, and was an examining surgeon for pensions. He had a large practice. His wife was a daughter of the Rev. Frederick Beasley, D.D. He died in 187—. Dr. H. W. Coleman, his son, succeeds him in his practice.

JAMES CLARK, M.D., a son of Dr. Israel Clark, of Clarksville, who married Mary, daughter of Dr.



Nicholas Belleville, was a prominent physician practicing in Trenton during all his professional life.

JOHN MCKELWAY, M.D., was a prominent physician of Trenton, giving a long life of medical service to the city and the surrounding country. He was a strong adherent to the old school of medicine, a man of great firmness of purpose, and fondness for his profession. His practice was large and laborious, and he died about eight years ago.

—COURSSEN, M.D., was a son of Dr. Coursen, of New Hope, Pa.

JOHN L. TAYLOR, M.D., a native of Middletown, Monmouth Co., N. J.; educated at Burlington; graduated at the Medical University at New York City; settled at Trenton; was first associated with Dr. James Clark. He acquired a large practice and a good reputation as a physician. He died March 2, 1879, leaving a widow and four children, one of whom is the wife of Gen. Charles Haight, of Freehold.

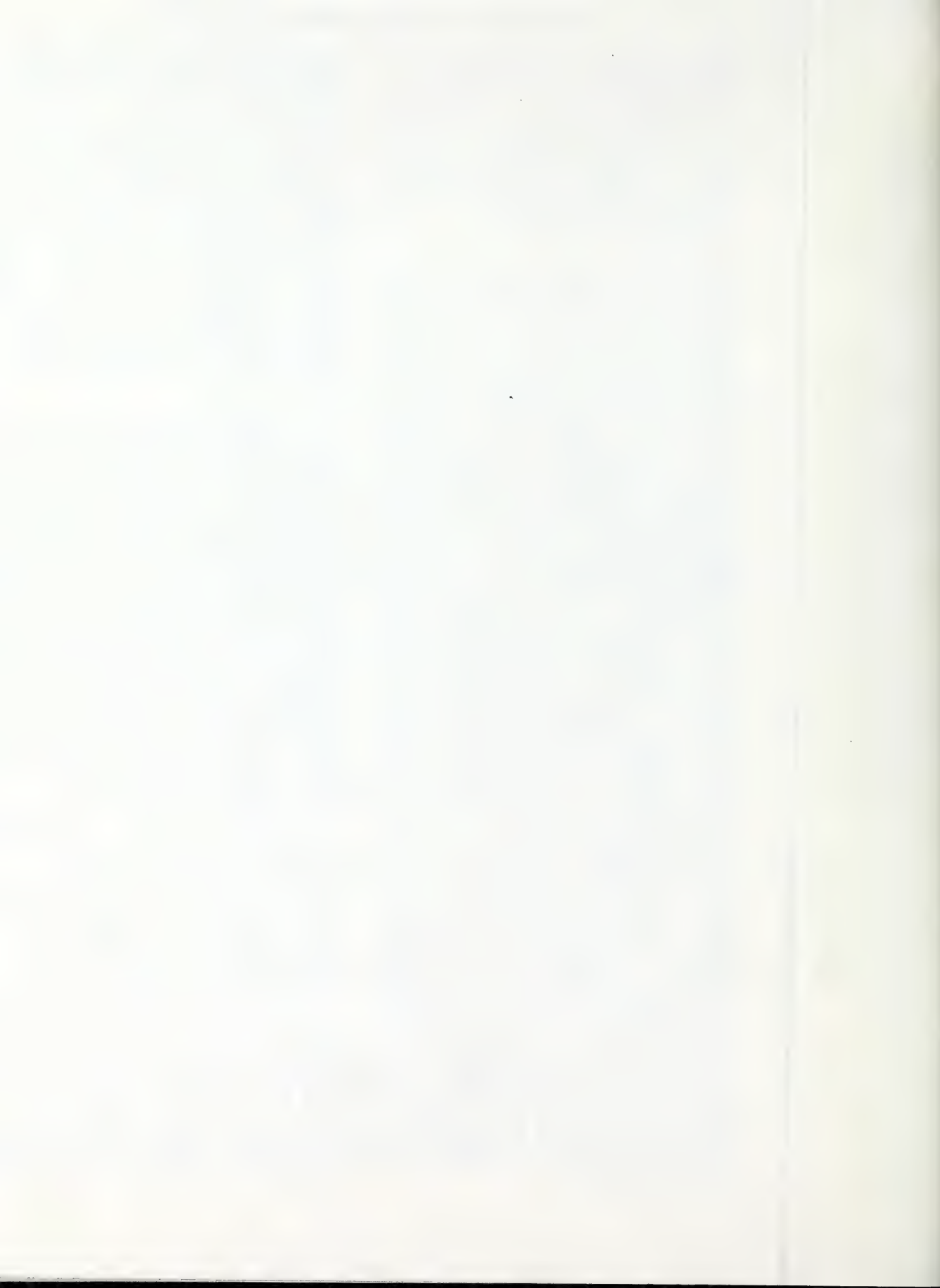
WILLIAM W. L. PHILLIPS, M.D.—His paternal ancestor, Theophilus Phillips, resided at Newtown, L. I., in 1676, and married Ann, daughter of Ralph Hunt, one of the patentees of that place, and one of the purchasers of Middleburg, L. I., from the Indians, in 1656. The children of Theophilus Phillips were Theophilus, William, and Philip, of whom William became a freeman of New York, and the other two sons settled in Maidenhead, N. J., now Lawrence township, Mercer Co. Here successive generations have resided until the present time, 1882. One Col. Joseph Phillips was in the British colonial service, and was sent to Fort Pitt after its cession by France to Great Britain in 1759. He was appointed major of the First Battalion in the State of New Jersey, commanded by Col. Johnson, and upon the military organization of the State he was appointed colonel of the First Regiment of Hunterdon County, which was in the service during the Revolutionary war. He died and was buried in the village of Maidenhead, leaving two sons,—Joseph and William. The former was an eminent physician in the army, and died about 1845. Ephraim, grandfather of Dr. Phillips, was a young man when his father, William, died in the early part of the Revolutionary war. John, an uncle of Ephraim, was a graduate of Princeton College prior to the war, and went to England to receive orders as an Episcopal minister, but never returned. George Phillips, father of Dr. Phillips, was a well-to-do farmer in Lawrence township, systematic in his business, a man of good mind, and well read. He died in 1869 in the sixty-sixth year of his age. His wife was Abigail Ketcham, of Pennington, N. J., who died in 1879, aged seventy-two years. Her father, Levi Ketcham, was a member of the Hunterdon militia, and was present at the battles of Trenton and Princeton.

The religious persuasion of the Phillips family has been Presbyterian, and its members have been closely identified with the support of that church and other kindred interests.

The children of George and Abigail Phillips are Dr. William W. L. Phillips, Ephraim, George, Eugene, and Frances E.

William W. L. Phillips, born in Lawrence township, Feb. 19, 1829, spent his boyhood in the routine of farm work and attending school. He was prepared for college in the select classical school of James S. Green, at Princeton, entered Princeton College sophomore class in 1845, and was graduated from that institution with the usual honors in the class of 1848. He read medicine with Dr. John McKelway, of Trenton, N. J., attended lectures at Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in the spring of 1851. Dr. Phillips, immediately after his graduation, began the practice of his profession in Trenton, where he has uninterruptedly continued since, with the exception of some three years' service in the army during the late Rebellion.

As a physician and surgeon Dr. Phillips ranks among the first in the State, and enjoys a large and lucrative practice and the confidence of a large circle of the most prominent families of Trenton and vicinity. He has been a member of the District Medical Society for the county of Mercer, in the State of New Jersey, since he began practice in Trenton, and has served the society as president. He has also been the representative of the society on several occasions to the State Medical Society, which he has served as treasurer since 1874. Dr. Phillips went into the service Aug. 16, 1861, as surgeon of the First New Jersey Cavalry Volunteers, and remained with the regiment, which formed a part of the Army of the Potomac, until Sept. 20, 1864. During the last two years of this time he was surgeon-in-chief of the Second Cavalry Division of the Army of the Potomac. To write a sketch of his labors in the field would be to trace the army to which he belonged through all its hardships, marches, battles, and suffering. Upon his return he was made post-surgeon and surgeon-in-charge of the draft rendezvous at Trenton. He was appointed city physician, and served in that capacity for four years during the first years of his practice in Trenton, for eleven years he has officiated by appointment as physician to the New Jersey State prison, and is in 1882 consulting physician of that institution. Dr. Phillips was one of the organizers of the Trenton Board of Trade, and president of the board in 1880, president of the board of pension examiners, surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and examiner for several of the leading life insurance companies. Dr. Phillips married, December, 1851, Margaret S., daughter of Dr. John McKelway, before mentioned, who died in April, 1857, leaving one daughter, Isabella, wife of Joseph Thompson, a lawyer of Atlantic City. His present wife, whom he married in June, 1865, is Meta R., daughter of Alexander B. McAlpin, of Philadelphia, by whom he has three children,—Helen, William, and Alexander McAlpin Phillips.





W. L. PHILLIPS

Wm W. L. Phillips





Wm. J. Ladd



DR. WILLIAM S. LALOR.—The original ancestor of the Lalor family in this country was Jeremiah, who emigrated from Ireland at an early day, and engaged in mercantile pursuits at New Brunswick, N. J., during the greater part of his life, where his remains are now interred. His wife was Kitty, daughter of Barnt De Klyn, of French descent, whose father was an early settler where the city of Brooklyn now stands, and after whom that place was named. Barnt De Klyn was a prominent and influential citizen, and owned immense tracts of land in New Jersey. At his death, about 1825, he willed about three hundred acres of land, lying in what is now Hamilton township, Mercer County, to his grandson, Jeremiah Lalor. This place is still occupied by the Lalor family, and is known as the Bow Hill farm. The original family residence was burned in 1811, and contained twenty-three rooms on the first floor. The present dwelling was finished by Barnt De Klyn in 1815. The children of Jeremiah and Kitty (De Klyn) Lalor were Barnt De K. Lalor, Eliza (who married John Smith), Maria (who became the wife of John Voorhees), Julia (who married Judge Archibald Randall, of Philadelphia), Anderson, and Jeremiah. After the death of her husband, Mrs. Kitty D. Lalor married Gen. John Beatty, a prominent physician and citizen of Trenton, and the first president of the Trenton Bank.

Jeremiah Lalor (2d) was born Sept. 26, 1800, and died Nov. 20, 1865. During the early years of his business life he engaged in mercantile pursuits in New York City. In 1825 the Bow Hill property, near Trenton, was willed to him by his grandfather, and in 1829 he took up his residence thereon, and passed the remainder of his days in farming. He was a live, enterprising man, active in the Democratic ranks, and at the time of his demise owned about seven hundred acres of land. He married Elizabeth Tilton, daughter of John Smith, a prominent miller of Hightstown, N. J., a sister of R. Moore Smith, for seventeen years treasurer of the State of New Jersey, and had nine children who grew to years of maturity, namely, John Beatty, died Aug. 22, 1881; Julia R., wife of Andrew Barrieklo, of Jersey City; Mary S., wife of Dr. Symmes H. Bergen, of Toledo, Ohio; Lizzie S.; Carrie V.; De Klyn, who, as first lieutenant of Company E, Fifth New Jersey Volunteers, lost his life at the battle of Williamsburg, Va., during the late war; Kate B., wife of Henry T. Cook, of Trenton; William S.; and Frank Howard Lalor, of the drug firm of Lalor & Marigold, Trenton. Mrs. Jeremiah Lalor died May 29, 1875.

William S. Lalor was born at the family seat in Hamilton township, on April 16, 1848. He received a thorough English education in his younger days, and was fitted for admission to the College of New Jersey, Princeton, at the Lawrenceville Classical and Commercial High School, and by Tutor Mudge, of Princeton. He entered college in 1866, and was graduated in regular course in June, 1869. Immediately after

leaving college he entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. John Woolverton, of Trenton, and in October, 1869, matriculated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, receiving the degree of Doctor of Medicine from that institution in March, 1872. Dr. Lalor at once entered upon the practice of his profession in Trenton, and has attained to a prominent place among his fellows, and is in the enjoyment of an extended and remunerative practice. Though young in years, he has held a number of prominent professional and civic positions. He is a member of the State Medical Society, served as president of the County Medical Society in 1882, and as president of the City Medical Society in 1880. He has been city physician of Trenton for four years, was a member of the board of school trustees three years, of the board of health seven years, and was superintendent of public instruction in 1876 and 1877.

Dr. Lalor married, in 1873, Annie E., daughter of the late Henry Grambo, of Philadelphia, and had two children, both deceased. Their mother died in March, 1877. Dr. Lalor's present wife is Emilie V., daughter of the late Charles W. Mixsell, of Easton, Pa., whom he married Oct. 5, 1880.

Mercer County Medical Society.—This society was formed under the New Jersey State Medical Society in the year 1848. It holds monthly meetings, and cannot be otherwise than subservient to the interest of the profession, and especially beneficial to the members who attend and bear their part in the exercises of the society. It can hardly be expected that all the physicians in the county should attend such frequent meetings, all of which are fixed to be held at Trenton. If the meetings were much less frequent, and in different places, and the whole profession of the county were to take an interest in them, the benefits would be too obvious to neglect.

A roll of the present membership (1882), furnished by Dr. W. A. Clark, the secretary, is as follows:

Resident in Trenton.—Drs. John Woolverton, W. W. L. Phillips, R. R. Rogers, Cornelius Shepherd, David Warman, I. L. Bodine, H. W. Coleman, William Green, J. I. B. Ribble, William Elmer, Lyman Leavitt, Theodore H. McKenzie, William S. Lalor, Charles H. Dunham, Charles P. Britton, H. Schafer, Charles L. Pierson, H. D. Brock, William Rice, William A. Newell, Jr., William A. Clark, William B. Van Duyn, J. W. Barton, Abner Woodward, H. M. Weeks.

Princeton.—Drs. O. H. Bartine, J. H. Wikoff.

Asylum.—Drs. John W. Ward, John Kirby.

Chambersburg.—Drs. Elmer Barwis, Edward Skellinger.

Lawrenceville.—Dr. Edmund DeWitt.

Titusville.—Dr. H. A. P. Neel.

Hopewell.—Dr. Robert M. Rankin.

Yardville.—Dr. Robert C. Hutchinson.

Pennington.—Drs. Smith Lewis, Edgar Hart.



Birmingham.—Dr. Adonis Nelson.

Hightstown.—Drs. George E. Titus, Lloyd Wilbur.

Windsor.—Dr. George H. Franklin.

Harlingen.—Dr. L. D. Tompkins.

Officers.—President, Dr. Thomas H. McKenzie; Vice-President, Dr. H. A. P. Neel; Treasurer, Dr. Cornelius Shepherd; Secretary and Reporter, Dr. William A. Clark.

Homeopathic School.—There is no Mercer County Association known to the public of this class of practitioners, though there is one of the State. There are, perhaps, not more than half a dozen of homeopathic practitioners in this county, nearly all residing in Trenton, among them Dr. Boardman, Dr. Worthington, Dr. Cooper, Dr. Williams.

Homeopathy was introduced into Mercer County, N. J., by Joseph C. Boardman, M.D., who settled in Trenton in April, 1845, since which time its advancement has been steady throughout the county.

The following is a list of homœopathic physicians with their locations:

Drs. Joseph C. Boardman, C. B. Compton, W. G. McCullough, Isaac Cooper, C. W. Gerry, A. H. Worthington, Trenton.

Dr. Charles H. Rau practiced in Trenton for a considerable time, and is now a professor in a college in Philadelphia.

Dr. William A. Bevin, after practicing in Trenton for a time, removed to Boston, and Dr. P. E. Vastine and Dr. Ross M. Wilkinson practiced and died in Trenton.

Dr. Joseph J. Currie and Dr. Joseph P. Johnson, of Hightstown.

Dr. J. A. Miller, of Hopewell.

Dr. D. W. Sexton, of Princeton.

Dentistry.—Probably no profession in the world has made such rapid strides during the last quarter of a century as that of dentistry. Prior to that period the study and care of the teeth was limited to those who made the study of anatomy and physiology a specialty, and to the members of the medical profession, very much as blood-letting and tooth-drawing were once included among the functions of a barber. Many persons are still living who distinctly remember when the scalpel and forceps were as necessary instruments in a barber-shop as the shears or razor. The first dental college in the world was established in Baltimore in 1839. Since that time the science of dentistry has developed until it now ranks among the most useful and artistic of the professions, and includes among its representatives men of education and culture. The most rapid improvement has been made in operative dentistry, in which there has been almost an entire revolution.

The early practice advocated smooth-pointed instruments for use in filling and non-cohesive gold, whereas serrated instruments and cohesive gold are now recognized as the best. Formerly artificial teeth were in use as early as Washington's time, and were

carved out of ivory, involving great labor and expense. The later improvements made in this direction and their introduction into general use have added largely to both the attractions and difficulties of the profession, and drawn to it many possessed of superior mechanical skill. Formerly the plates were made of gold and silver, on which the teeth were set, necessarily making them heavy and costly, whereas plates are now made of not only gold and silver, but of platinum, rubber, and celluloid. Rubber plates were not introduced until about 1854, and celluloid much more recently. The filling of artificial teeth is also a leading branch of the science, requiring both skill, judgment, and delicacy when properly done.

The city of Trenton has a number of representative dentists who attend assiduously to their profession, and reflect credit upon it.



James M. Davis

DR. JAMES M. DAVIS, dentist, of Trenton, N. J., was born in Shawangunk, now Ulster County, N. Y., Aug. 6, 1818. His paternal ancestors were cotemporary settlers there from Holland with the Bruyns, Hasbroucks, Burvees, Du Boises, etc., and the property in Shawangunk upon which the progenitor of the family first settled remained in the family until 1865, a period of over two hundred years. His paternal grandfather, John, with a brother Jacob, served in the Revolutionary war, and were captured by the British at Fort Washington. They, however, made their escape, the former returning home, the latter





Charles. Dippolth



settling at Rhinebeck, N. Y., where he became an influential and wealthy citizen.

The Davises were among the founders of the old Dutch Church at Shawangunk, where several generations since have attended divine worship and been supporters of the church of their forefathers. James, son of John, and father of Dr. Davis, succeeded to the homestead property and there spent his life, a farmer, dying in 1863, at the age of about seventy years. His first wife, Parmelia Smith, died in 1822, aged twenty-two years, leaving three children,—Joseph, a resident of Cortland County, N. Y., Dr. James M., subject of this sketch, and Francis, who died young. By a second marriage he reared a large family of children.

Dr. James M. Davis, after his mother's death, resided with his grandfather Smith until eighteen years of age, receiving only the ordinary opportunities for an education from books. At that age he embarked on the trading-ship "Nautilus," plying between Boston and the Southern Seas, and during the forty-two months he was absent visited several South American countries and the largest and most important islands in the Southern Seas. Returning to Trenton in 1842, he studied dentistry with Dr. Matthew Foster for one year, and also pursued his surgical studies which he had begun. He began practice in Washington, D. C., where, however, he remained only a few months. In the spring of 1845 he permanently settled in Trenton, where he has practiced dentistry and surgery since, a period of thirty-seven years.

Dr. Davis manufactured gold and silver plates until 1864, when he introduced into his practice the rubber plate. For many years he manufactured his own teeth from porcelain, as at that time there were no manufactories for that purpose in the country. In 1847 he purchased from Dr. Morton, of Boston, the right to use *Letheon* in dental operations, and was the first man to use it in the State, which he has successfully used throughout his entire practice. For many years he kept several assistants, on account of his large business, over all of which he always had special supervision.

Dr. Davis early in his practice was ingenious and skillful in the manufacture of gold and silver plates and teeth, and his mechanical operations during the rapid progress in the profession have kept pace with modern developments. Since his residence in Trenton he has been a member of the St. Michael's Episcopal Church, and for a quarter of a century was senior warden of the church. Outside of his professional duties he has been considerably engaged in real estate operations, and with other property owns a fine residence, where he resides, on Greenwood Avenue, in Trenton, which with its well laid out grounds makes one of the most desirable residences in the city. He married, May 11, 1843, Elizabeth H., daughter of Samuel Kallam and Margaret Miller, of Trenton. Their children are Frances, wife of Dr.

J. L. Bodine, of Trenton; Margaret Kallam, died at the age of seventeen; Theodosia, died at the age of nineteen; Illicia W., is the wife of Rev. John S. Gibson, an Episcopalian clergyman, of the Shenandoah Valley, West Va.; and Marvina James, wife of Henry D. Scudder, a civil engineer of Trenton.

DR. CHARLES DIPPOLT, dentist in Trenton, N. J., son of Charles and Sarah S. Dippolt, was born in Trenton, June 3, 1833. His ancestors were of Holland origin, and among the early settlers here from that country. He obtained his early education in the private and public schools of his native city, and in 1851 began the study of dentistry, which he faithfully prosecuted in Trenton for two years. He completed his studies with Dr. William R. Hall, one of the most eminent dentists in his day, then of Philadelphia, and at once began the practice of his profession in Trenton, where he has continued since, a period of twenty-eight years.

Dr. Dippolt is thoroughly educated in all branches of his profession. For several years he manufactured all the mineral teeth in his practice from the material in its crude state. He also prepared his metallic plates, refining and alloying his gold and silver in his own laboratory. During the past few years he inserts many teeth on vulcanite base. He is recognized as one of the most skillful and successful practitioners in the State, and does a large business. He has confined himself closely to his profession, keeping pace with the changes and improvements made in it, and constantly adding to his knowledge and acquiring skill by his extended practice. For twenty years past he has been assisted by Dr. Harry D. Guion, a gentleman of good mechanical skill. Recognizing the rapid progress in operative dentistry, he has not only kept well read in all that pertains to the profession, but became one of the founders and an active member of the New Jersey State Dental Society, was a member of its examining board for two years, for two years one of its executive committee, and for one year vice-president of the society. With two other dentists Dr. Dippolt was made a committee by the State Society and obtained an effective law from the State Legislature to regulate the study and practice of dentistry in the State. His first wife was Henrietta Post, who died about one year after her marriage. His present wife is Mary B., youngest daughter of the late Benjamin M. Clark, of Cranbury, N. J., by whom he has an only child, Mary Florence Dippolt.

CHAPTER LX.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD—BATTLES OF TRENTON AND PRINCETON.

WHEN the dark war-cloud of the Revolution gathered over the country, New Jersey was central among the original thirteen colonies, and in this colony the four counties—Burlington and Hunterdon, Somerset



and Middlesex—out of which Mercer has since been formed constituted a prominent and central portion of that old-settled and well-cultivated territory through which hostile armies in time of war would be most likely to march and supply themselves by pillage and plunder. The great thoroughfare through this central portion of New Jersey passes through Princeton and Trenton. The College of New Jersey, which then had been established for about a quarter of a century, with some reputation at home and abroad, and whose alumni constituted the leading public men of this and other colonies, with a president recently from Scotland and well known to the British crown as a "patriot" and a "Son of Liberty," was at Princeton, directly on this route. Knowledge is power always and everywhere. The seat of a college is a centre of influence, and in times of public distress and agitation it naturally draws to it the prominent men who reside within the circle of its more direct home influence.

This college town was situated not only on the king's highway across the colony, but between the two disputed province lines of East and West Jersey, and on the line which divides the counties from Somerset and Middlesex, and only distant a thirty minutes' walk from where the counties of Burlington and Hunterdon join, thus bringing these four counties together at Princeton as a focal point for mutual conference and co-operation, and hence the inhabitants of Hunterdon, at their public patriotic meeting held at Ringoes on the 8th of July, 1774, having appointed a committee to meet a committee of the several counties for the appointment of delegates to the General Congress, adopted this minute following their resolution, viz.:

"As we apprehend New Brunswick is not so convenient to the members of the lower counties, and that all the counties will hardly have sufficient time to appoint their committees by the 21st of July, with submission, we would propose Princeton, as most central, to be the place, and Thursday, the 11th of August, the time of meeting of the several committees."

Princeton was not only a central and convenient place for conference, but there was resident there a cluster of eminent men, whose influence was felt all through the war in the councils of the patriots, they having espoused the cause of liberty and independence. The names of these men soon became blazoned before the country.

Dr. John Witherspoon was outspoken in favor of independence, and his name was known and respected in Europe as well as in America. He was looked up to as a leader, and was sent to the Provincial and to the Continental Congress to carry out the views he had expressed when a member of the Committee of Correspondence for Somerset County. The sermon he preached at Princeton on fast-day in May, 1776, "On the Dominion of Providence over the Passions of Men," in which he discussed with boldness the political questions of the country, printed and dedicated to John Hancock of Massachusetts, drew

the attention of the American colonies to the author as an eloquent and courageous leader of the patriots in council. As a member of Congress he signed the Declaration of Independence.

Richard Stockton, a distinguished lawyer, a man of wealth and education, an associate justice of the Supreme Court of the colony, a graduate of the college, a warm personal friend of Dr. Witherspoon, was known in England, where he had visited a few years previously, and had discussed American politics with some of the honorable members of Parliament. Mr. Stockton, as a member of his Majesty's Council, was on a committee to prepare a draught of an address in reply to the opening speech of Governor Franklin. He too signed the Declaration of Independence as a member of Congress.

Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, a young lawyer, a graduate of the college, and a son of its treasurer, was in full sympathy with the cause of independence, and devoted himself to it, acting as secretary to the first public convention of delegates at New Brunswick, in 1774, and as secretary and treasurer of the Provincial Congress at its first session. He served as member of the Continental Congress at different times, and also as a member of the Provincial Congress which framed the Constitution of the State, and of the Committee of Safety.

The three distinguished citizens of Princeton took their lives in their hands when they thus took up the cause of independence, and in doing so they subjected themselves and the community in which they lived to the special hatred of the enemy, and they suffered the consequences by having their homes pillaged or burned by the Hessian soldiers when quartered upon the town.

But there were others, viz.: William Churchill Houston, professor in the college; Enos Kelsey, a merchant and a graduate of Nassau Hall; Jonathan Baldwin, also a graduate of the college, and residing at Prospect; Jonathan Sergeant, the treasurer of the college; and Jonathan Deare, an English gentleman, a lawyer by profession, who came to Princeton, all of whom were members of the Provincial Congress, and some of them members of the Committee and Council of Safety.

There were still others who became afterwards distinguished for their services in the cause of the Revolution, such as Gen. John Beatty and Col. Erskuries Beatty, Maj. Robert Stockton, Capt. John Johnson, Col. William Scudder, Maj. Stephen Morford, Drs. Benjamin and Ebenezer Stockton, and the young Witherspoons, Capt. James Moore, Capt. Longstreet, Capt. Andrew McMakin, Capt. James Hamilton, and others.

With such men as these all living in Princeton, it was not strange that prominent citizens of the nearer townships in the adjoining counties should confer with the patriots of Princeton on the war question, and we find such men as Frederick Frelinghuysen



and William Paterson, graduates of Nassau Hall, and Hendrick Fisher, all of Somerset County, and John Hart, of Hopewell, who was a member of the early conventions and Congresses, a signer of the Declaration, a member of the Committee of Safety, and Speaker of the first Legislative Assembly under the State Constitution, and Samuel Tucker, of Trenton, who became president of the first Provincial Congress, both of Hunterdon County, besides other gentlemen from Trenton, and from Burlington and Middlesex Counties, cherishing intimate relations, and holding frequent consultations with the men of Princeton, both before and after hostilities had actually commenced.

Bancroft says that "Princeton and Perth Amboy advised a Provincial Congress, to which Morris County promptly appointed delegates." And when such Congress was called, in May, 1775, at Trenton, it contained about eighty-seven members, five of whom were residents of Princeton, with Frelinghuysen, Paterson, and Fisher from other townships of Somerset, and John Hart and Samuel Tucker from Hopewell and Trenton, and six of these being graduates of Princeton College. There were at least seven members from what is now Mercer County.

The original Committee of Safety comprised at least four members from what is now Mercer County, namely, Samuel Tucker, John Hart, Jonathan D. Sergeant, and Enos Kelsey.

The students of the college at and for several years before the commencement of the war were alive with patriotism. From 1770 to 1774, when James Madison, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Dr. Charles C. Beatty, Dr. McKnight, Hugh Brackenridge, Philip Frenau were students, there were several patriotic demonstrations among the college boys against foreign importation and against the use of tea, in which they appeared in American cloth, and burned tea in the campus, amid the ringing of the college-bell.

There was a large Quaker population in and around Princeton and Trenton, which were opposed to all war, but which nevertheless sympathized with the liberty party; and although this class of citizens did not join with those who pledged their lives and fortunes to the cause of independence, they found when the enemy quartered upon them that their property was no more exempt from pillage and seizure by the Hessians than that of the fighting patriots.

This county is proud to know that among her sons in the Revolution there were three who signed the Declaration of Independence, namely, Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon and Richard Stockton, of Princeton, and John Hart, of Hopewell, three out of the five members.

The Committee of Safety held their first meeting in Princeton, where their sessions were continued during August and September, 1775, and after that time their meetings were held in Trenton, Princeton, and other places in the State; and the Council of Safety held

frequent meetings in Princeton and Trenton, more frequently in Princeton than any other place in the State.

A State Constitution was adopted by the Provincial Assembly held at Burlington, July 2, 1776, which continued in force till 1844. The first Legislature under the Constitution assembled at Princeton on the 27th day of August, 1776, and organized a State government in the college library, and then proceeded to elect a Governor. Two distinguished citizens were nominated, Richard Stockton and Gen. William Livingston, both eminent lawyers and Christian statesmen. There was a tie on the first ballot, but Gen. Livingston was finally elected. He delivered his first gubernatorial message to the Legislature at Princeton, Sept. 30, 1776. Among the early acts of the new Legislature was the adoption of the "Great Seal" of the State. That seal, which was adopted Oct. 3, 1776, more than a century ago, is still used without change. None of the seals of the several States antedates this one, nor, of course, does the seal of the United States. The Governor had his rooms at what is now the Nassau Hotel, and the large room up-stairs in that hotel was where his Court of Chancery was held. Thus was Princeton, the seat of the State government at the beginning of the war, a political centre which had much to do with shaping the political status of the State under the Constitution, and was prominent in the incipient stages of the Revolution.

But the Legislature and the Governor were compelled by the invasion of the State to flee from Princeton to Trenton, and thence to several other places in the State, until after the battle of Princeton, when they returned and resumed their sessions there.

The Provincial Congress had taken measures to organize the militia, and regiments were raised to increase the army of Gen. Washington, the commander-in-chief of the American forces. In the enrollment of volunteers from the several counties of Burlington, Hunterdon, Somerset, and Middlesex will be found the names of those who entered the service from the parts of those counties which have since been formed into Mercer County. The several barracks in the State were ordered to be put in good condition, and Alexander Chambers and William Tucker, of Trenton, were appointed barrack-masters for the barracks in Trenton.

While New Jersey, the first organized State in the Union, was developing and rejoicing in the spirit of independence, having actually set herself up as an independent State with a free Constitution, Gen. Washington, by the 18th of November, 1776, with his inadequate and untrained troops, had been defeated in all his conflicts with the enemy at Brooklyn Heights, New York City, White Plains, and Fort Washington, in New York, and at Fort Lee, in New Jersey, and was compelled to retreat across the Hackensack, the Passaic, and the Raritan Rivers, and the towns of



Newark, Elizabethtown, and New Brunswick fell into the hands of the victorious army. Gen. Washington, with his dismayed and shattered army, now reduced to about three thousand men, hurried on to Princeton, reaching there on Sunday night, Dec. 1, 1776.

Gen. Washington and his army remained in Princeton for about a week. The British forces under Cornwallis halted at New Brunswick by direction of Gen. Howe, very fortunately for Washington. Dr. Witherspoon had disbanded the college students in a patriotic but solemn speech two days before Washington arrived at Princeton, but many of the students for want of conveyances to carry their trunks and things away had to abandon them to the soldiers of the enemy when they came suddenly upon the town. Cornwallis afterwards had orders to advance from New Brunswick upon Princeton, and he reached the place just as Washington had left it. The gloom now thickens over Princeton and all along the route. The public pulse began to beat feebly for the cause of liberty. Many of the people, in anticipation of the approach of the conquering army, were panic-stricken, and accepted the terms of pardon offered by Lord Howe, and gladly would have remained subjects of the British crown. It was said that two thousand seven hundred and three Jerseymen had availed themselves of the proclamation of the Howe brothers, and subscribed a declaration of fidelity to the king of Great Britain. Among these was Samuel Tucker, of Trenton, who had been president of the Provincial Congress of the colony.

Gen. Washington had left Gen. Stirling with twelve hundred men at Princeton to check the advance of Cornwallis, that Washington might have time to retreat beyond the Delaware, and there fortify his army. But the approach of Cornwallis with his large and veteran army almost as soon as Washington had departed from the place rendered Stirling's presence of no account, and he followed Washington closely to the Delaware. Cornwallis took possession of Princeton on or about the 7th of December, 1776, occupying the college and the Presbyterian Church for barracks, and leaving a large force there he moved on in pursuit of Washington with a portion of his troops, reaching Trenton just as Washington had effected a crossing of the Delaware and secured all the boats on the river to prevent the enemy from crossing after him.

From this time till the 3d of January, 1777, a large force of the British army was quartered upon Princeton, destroying property, pillaging farms in the neighborhood and through the townships of Maidenhead, Hopewell, Windsor, and Montgomery. The houses of the three signers of the Declaration were pillaged. Richard Stockton was betrayed and captured in Monmouth County and imprisoned, while his beautiful home in Princeton was plundered by the Hessians. Dr. Witherspoon's house was also pillaged, but he was away. John Hart's house and farm were pillaged

while he was recruiting soldiers in his township. During the month of December the Hessian soldiers quartered at Princeton and Trenton and cantoned throughout the townships of Hopewell, Nottingham, Maidenhead, and Windsor ran over all the territory now Mercer County, and maintained themselves by plundering the farms and homes of the citizens of their stock and furniture. Many families from Princeton and Trenton, among them the family of the Rev. Dr. Elihu Spencer, of Trenton, for whose head a price had been offered, and Dr. Witherspoon, from Princeton, made their escape with the American army to the other side of the Delaware. Mrs. Lydia Biddle, of Carlisle, Pa., who was the youngest daughter of Dr. Spencer, many years after the war described the scenes at the ferries above Trenton thus: "To my youthful imagination they called up the day of judgment, so many frightened people were assembled, with sick and wounded soldiers, all flying for their lives, and with hardly any means of crossing the river. We were unspeakably delighted when we got over safely and into a little hut, where we spent the night with a company of American soldiers on their way to join Gen. Washington. We stayed at McKonkey's Ferry for two or three weeks, until Gen. Mercer sent my father word that he was not safe there. This was Sunday before the battle of Trenton. Mrs. J. D. Sergeant had not left her father, as her husband was still in Congress, sitting then in Baltimore. Meantime his new house in Princeton had been burned by the enemy, and his father had died of smallpox."¹

Cornwallis, not being able to cross the Delaware, left a large detachment of soldiers at Trenton and also at Princeton, and returned to New Brunswick, where his stores and the best portion of his army were quartered.

Thus was the whole State of New Jersey subjugated by the enemy. So triumphant was the success of the British forces thrown upon the country by the British fleet at New York only a few months before that Gen. Howe received the congratulations of his government at home and was about to return to England, thinking the rebellion broken and the Continental army scattered to the winds.

But Washington had not lost confidence in the cause in which he had enlisted. Though he had been thus far unsuccessful in battle, he was successful in retreat, and in the great emergency he developed those elements of extraordinary character which proved him to be the right man for the position he held through the war. While encamped on the other side of the Delaware his army was increased by the arrival of Gen. Lee's corps under Gen. Sullivan, and by four regiments under Gen. Gates from Ticonderoga. Gen. Stirling, with his twelve hundred men from Princeton, rejoined him, and he received large accessions of militia from New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and

¹ Life of Samuel Miller, D.D., vol. i. p. 147.



Delaware. Gen. Washington cautiously disclosed to his officers his purpose to recross the Delaware and capture the Hessian army at Trenton, and rout and break up the British cantonments stretched out in front of the river some miles apart before the enemy could consolidate. Understanding the convivial habits of the German soldiers, and that they would likely keep Christmas with a carousal, which would unfit them for the best service on the following morning, he fixed upon Christmas night, the 25th of December, 1776, for recrossing the river and marching down to Trenton early the next morning. Some of his officers opposed the plan as being unfeasible on account of the turbulent state of the river. Gen. Ewing was to cross with his troops just below Trenton, and Gen. Cadwallader with his at Burlington, the former to prevent the flight of the enemy down the river, and the latter to capture Burlington.

The Battle of Trenton.—The scene of that Christmas night, when Washington, with twenty-four hundred men, besides horses and twenty pieces of artillery, embarked in small boats and crossed the swollen river filled with floating ice, the hazardous feat occupying the whole night in its accomplishment, is a familiar one, having been often described and also painted with consummate art by the great painter. McKonkey's Ferry, where the crossing was effected, about nine miles above Trenton, is now known as Washington's Crossing. The night was dark and a snow-storm had set in. It was four o'clock in the morning before the whole army stood on Jersey soil in old Hopewell township.¹ There were two roads leading from that point to Trenton, one known as the River road, and the other by Bear Tavern, intersecting the old Scotch road and the Pennington road, a mile or two back from the river, and entered Trenton at the head of Warren Street, then called King Street. When the order was given, "On to Trenton!" Gen. Sullivan led one column down the River road, and Gen. Washington and Gen. Greene led the other column down the other road. There was but little difference in their distance. Gen. Washington had desired to have twelve men dressed in farmer's habits, mounted on horseback without arms, to ride before the army to reconnoitre and learn what they could of the outguards of the British army. There were but three who would volunteer for this service, viz.: David Lanning, of Trenton, and John Muirheid and John Guild, of Hopewell. There were others who served as guides and marched with the army, viz.: Col. Joseph Phillips, Capt. Philip Phillips, Adj. Philip Phillips, of Maidenhead, Joseph Inslee, Edward Burroughs, Stephen Burroughs, Ephraim Woolsey, and Henry Simmonds, of Hopewell, and Capt. John Mott, Amos Scudder, and William Green, of Trenton. Gens. Greene, Stirling, Mercer, and Stevens accom-

panied Washington, with David Lanning for their guide.

The British force which had been detached at Trenton by Cornwallis consisted of three Hessian regiments of Landsbach, Kniphausen, and Rahl, amounting to about one thousand five hundred men, and a troop of British light-horse. Col. Rahl, who had command of the Hessians, had his headquarters at the house of Stacy Potts, on the west side of Warren, opposite Perry Street.

The two columns, marching with quick step over the ground covered with snow and sleet, reached the city at the same time. Gen. Washington said that his division arrived at the post of the advanced guard at exactly eight o'clock, and in three minutes he found from the firing at the guard at Rutherford's and Gen. Dickinson's places that Gen. Sullivan had also reached the city. The outguards made but small opposition, but behaved well, keeping up a constant retreating fire from behind houses. But they were all driven into town. At the head of King Street, now Warren, Capt. Forrest opened a six-gun battery, under the immediate orders of Gen. Washington, which commanded the street. Capt. William Washington and Lieut. James Monroe (afterwards President of the United States), perceiving that the enemy were forming a battery in King Street, rushed upon them with the advance-guard, drove the artillerists from their guns, and took from them two pieces which they were in the act of firing. These officers were both wounded in this successful assault. A part of this division marched down Queen Street, now Greene Street, and filed off to cut off the retreat of the enemy towards Princeton. Gen. Sullivan pushed back the advance-guard in a running fire with light arms through Second (now State) Street beyond the Presbyterian Church. The two divisions of the American army converging and hemming in the enemy, though the latter attempted to make a stand and fight on a field near the Assanpink, they laid down their arms and surrendered. The light-horse troops and four or five hundred Hessians had crossed the Assanpink Creek and escaped towards Bordentown at the beginning of the fight, and a few of the other soldiers escaped towards Princeton. All the rest of the enemy were made prisoners.

The number of prisoners taken by Washington was twenty-three officers and eight hundred and eighty-six privates; others were found concealed in houses, making the whole about one thousand. Six field-pieces and a thousand stand of arms were the trophies of the victory. Col. Rahl, the Hessian commander, and a gallant officer, fell mortally wounded. Six other officers and between twenty and thirty men were killed.

The American loss was two privates killed and two others frozen to death, and, as before stated, Capt. William Washington and Lieut. Monroe were wounded. It is not known who killed Col. Rahl, as

¹ The most active men who assisted in ferrying the troops across the river were Uriah Slack, William Green, and David Lanning.

he was found on the battle-field by Gen. Washington, mortally wounded, pale, and covered with blood, having been shot from his horse. He presented his sword to Gen. Washington, who caused him to be taken to his headquarters (Stacy Potts'), where he died of his wounds.

Gen. Ewing, who was to have crossed the river just below Trenton, and Gen. Cadwallader, who was to have crossed at Burlington, were neither able to do so on account of the ice in the stream and along the banks, and as a consequence the British soldiers at Burlington, Mount Holly, Black Horse, and Bordentown were not captured.

In consequence of the miscarriage of this part of the plan, Gen. Washington deemed it unsafe to remain in Trenton, with cantonments of Hessians below him and at Princeton, where there had been left by Cornwallis about three thousand choice troops, and the same at New Brunswick. He therefore determined to take his prisoners and guns with his army and recross the Delaware on the same day of the battle to his camp in Pennsylvania; and this was done.

This skillful and bold piece of military strategy by Washington inspired hope and courage among the patriots, as also in the American army. If nothing else had been gained but a victory, this was of great advantage in its effect upon our soldiers, who had before this met with nothing but defeat after defeat. It had the effect of breaking up the several cantonments of the enemy along the Delaware. Count Donop abandoned his stores and his sick and wounded at Bordentown, and marched with his brigade of Hessian grenadiers, on hearing of the death of Rahl and the capture of Trenton, by way of Crosswicks to Princeton, where he threw up arrow-headed earthworks.

It was a surprise to Sir William Howe, who was in New York, and who immediately upon hearing of the Christmas visit to Trenton by Washington ordered Cornwallis to resume command of the Jerseys, which order he obeyed, taking with him an additional force from New Brunswick and hastened to Princeton, not knowing perhaps that Washington had recrossed with his prisoners to Pennsylvania.

This battle of Trenton makes the first bright page in the history of the war. Though the enemy were captured by surprise and before they could form in battle array, at an early hour of the day next after a Christmas festival, there was so much virtue in the skill and daring, in the self-sacrifice and the military tactics of Washington and his troops displayed in the plan and execution of this feat, that it is justly entitled to be named among the great achievements of Washington, and to be inscribed upon his monument as such.

During the week between Christmas and New Year, Washington had been refreshing and increasing his forces, and he succeeded in getting some of his soldiers whose term of enlistment had expired to remain

with the army six weeks longer while he would again lead them into New Jersey. Gen. Washington and Gen. Stark both pledged their private funds, and Robert Morris borrowed on New Year morning of his own friends in Philadelphia on his own credit fifty thousand dollars to pay the soldiers and buy clothing for them.

Washington now set out to "pursue the enemy and try to break up their quarters," as he wrote to Congress. He felt that to remain idle where he then was would betray his weakness, and yet to go again into New Jersey where the enemy was in full force was full of peril. He knew there were at least seven thousand veteran troops with heavy artillery marching against him from Princeton. He crossed over the Delaware into New Jersey the second time on the 30th and 31st of December, 1776, with all his forces, and concentrated them at Trenton. His whole army on the 1st of January, 1777, numbered five thousand men, but more than half were private citizens, unused to military drill, fresh from their warm homes, and tender to the cold.

The Battle of the Assanpink.—Lord Cornwallis, on the 2d of January, 1777, leaving three regiments and a company of cavalry at Princeton, led the flower of the British army from Princeton to attack Washington at Trenton. He led them in one column through Maidenhead, and left at that village a brigade under Gen. Leslie. The roads were soft, the weather was mild. Gen. Washington had learned the day before through some British dragoons which had been captured in a house near Princeton by some dashing horsemen from Trenton that Cornwallis was moving against him in force, and he sent Gen. Hand and Gen. Greene, to harass and check the enemy in their approach to Trenton, so as to avoid a general battle if possible on that day. They hindered the enemy by skirmishes so that they did not reach Trenton till four o'clock P.M., and then Gen. Washington conducted the retreat of his army through the town and passed the bridge over the Assanpink Creek, where the main body of his army were well arrayed and defended by batteries. The enemy attempted to force their passage across the bridge, but they were repulsed. The fighting was across the stream. The Americans were on the high ground on the south side, and the fort and bridges were well guarded with artillery. Every attempt of the enemy to cross the stream was repelled, and a brisk firing was kept up by both sides till nightfall made a cessation necessary. Cornwallis then withdrew to the high ground near the Princeton road for a night's rest, and sent word to Maidenhead and Princeton that the fight was postponed till morning, but he kept a strong picket along the creek to watch the Americans, expecting in the morning to capture Washington and his army, or, as it is said he expressed it, "to bag the fox in the morning," and thus redeem the character of the British arms which had suffered by Washington's

Christmas visit. It is said that at least one hundred and fifty men were killed in this battle. Gen. Washington in his brief notice of it, written from Pluckemin on the 5th of January, after the exciting events of the midnight retreat to Princeton and the battle of Princeton and the march to Pluckemin, briefly states that "we were drawn up on the other side of the creek. In this situation we remained till dark, cannonading the enemy and receiving the fire of their field-pieces, which did us but little damage." The account by an officer in the fight, published in the *Connecticut Journal*, Jan. 22, 1777, and another written by an eye-witness in the *Princeton Whig* in 1842, concur in the statement that there was great loss of life, especially by the British, who were exposed to the terrific discharges of our artillery in their attempts to force the bridges and fords, that the creek was nearly filled with dead bodies. As there was no report of the killed made by the British officers, and under the peculiar excitement and circumstances of that night and the next day none made by the Americans to Washington, his account from Pluckemin may be explained, while the other more particular accounts may be correct. In every aspect it was more of a battle than the affair at Trenton, which was more of a surprise than a square fight, though it was not so illustrious an achievement as the first one.

The Retreat.—Gen. Washington saw the peril of risking a general battle with his veteran enemy in full force, seven thousand strong. The next morning every officer under him saw it. He kept the watch-fires burning all night, and held out the appearance, by the stir and bustle in camp, that he intended a battle in the morning. But his purpose to retreat and avoid a battle was formally disclosed to his officers in a council of war before the evening had passed. His plan was to send his baggage-train to Burlington, and to lead the enemy in the morning to think that his army had gone in the same direction, while his army should move quietly and quickly up the road to Sandtown, and thence across to the Quaker road to Stony Brook, shunning the pickets of Gen. Leslie at Maidenhead, and marching upon Princeton, and thence to New Brunswick, where the British stores were kept. At midnight the troops, with their artillery, were set in motion with the utmost caution. The weather had become severely cold during the night, and the ground had so frozen as to bear the horses and the artillery, enabling them all to travel with celerity, and to reach the Quaker meeting-house at Stony Brook by daylight, where the army halted, while Washington detailed Gen. Mercer, with Capts. Stone, Fleming, Neal, and others, with about three hundred and fifty men and two pieces of artillery, to march up the Quaker road to Worth's Mills, there to destroy the bridge over the Stony Brook, and thereby hinder the pursuit of his army by the enemy, which he supposed would follow him. The baggage-train moved towards Burlington.

The Battle of Princeton.—It was now a little after sunrise on the 3d day of January, 1777,—a very cold morning,—when the main army of Washington was moving from Stony Brook, by a drift-way through the fields of the Clark and Olden farms, to Princeton, and Gen. Mercer was moving towards the mill to destroy the bridge, when Col. Mawhood, commanding the Seventeenth and Fifty-fifth Regiments of British soldiers, on their way from Princeton to Trenton to join Cornwallis, descried from the road on the hill west above the stream Mercer's detachment, which he supposed had fled from the Trenton battle-field. He turned and prepared to give battle. The hostile forces were nearly equal, and each had two pieces of artillery. The Americans were fatigued with the night's march, while the enemy were fresh and experienced soldiers. Both parties ran for the high ground, and the Americans were a little ahead. A conflict ensued. A heavy discharge from the English artillery was returned by Capt. Neal from the American field-pieces. After a short but brisk cannonade the Americans climbed over a fence to confront the British, and were the first to use their guns. Mawhood's infantry returned the volley, and soon charged them with bayonets. The Americans, who for the most part used rifles without bayonets, gave way, abandoning their cannon. Their gallant officers, unwilling to flee, were left in the rear, endeavoring to call back the fugitives. In this way fell Haslet, the brave colonel of the Delaware regiment; Neal, who had charge of the artillery; Fleming, the gallant leader of all that was left of the First Virginia Regiment, and other officers of merit. Gen. Mercer himself, whose horse had been disabled under him, was wounded, knocked down several times, and stabbed with the bayonet, refusing to cry for quarter. He was left on the field supposed to be dead.

The firing arrested the attention of Washington, who had advanced as far as the Olden farm, on his way to Princeton, and he immediately directed the Pennsylvania militia to go to the support of Gen. Mercer, and *he led them in person*, with two pieces of artillery, under Capt. Moulder, who formed a battery on the right of Thomas Clarke's house. The enemy, in pursuing the detachment of Mercer over the hill, now for the first time discovered that the main army of Washington was there. They halted and brought up the artillery, and attempted to capture Capt. Moulder's battery. Gen. Washington, to encourage his troops, marched into the very front of danger, and when within thirty yards of the British he reined in his horse with its head towards them, as both parties were about to fire. The two sides gave a volley at the same time; when the smoke cleared away, it was thought a miracle that Washington was untouched. Hitchcock came up with his brigade, and Hand's riflemen began to turn the left of the English. The enemy, after fighting with desperate courage, fearing they might become surrounded, fled over

the fields and fences up Stony Brook. Mawhood left on the ground two brass field-pieces, which for want of horses the Americans could not carry off. Washington thanked Hitchcock for his services.

While the largest part of the army were engaged with the troops under Mawhood, the New England regiments of Stark, Poor, Paterson, Reed, and others drove back the Fifty-fifth Regiment, which with the Fortieth made a gallant resistance at the ravine, a short distance south of the village of Princeton, but the Americans were again victorious, and the enemy retreated to the college. Pieces of artillery were brought to play upon them, traces of which can be seen on the old walls of the college. The first ball, it is said, entered the prayer hall, or college chapel, and passed through the head of the portrait of George II. suspended on the wall. The British surrendered, and some fled across the fields towards New Brunswick.

The British lost on that day, in those three battles at Princeton, about two hundred killed and wounded and two hundred and thirty prisoners, of whom fourteen were British officers. Some historians make the number killed one hundred, and prisoners three hundred. Among the officers of the enemy killed was Capt. Leslie, whose loss was very much regretted. The loss of the Americans was small, not exceeding thirty, but it was great in worth and talents. Col. Haslet, Maj. Morris, Capts. Shippen, Fleming, and Neal were brave and reliable officers, and Gen. Mercer was Washington's most esteemed and reliable general, a gentleman of fine attainments and social position, and generally beloved. He did not die on the field, but lived some days at the house of Mr. Clarke, where he was kindly nursed by the Misses Hannah and Sarah Clarke, the house now occupied by Henry E. Hale, between the battle-field and the Quaker meeting-house. He died on the 12th of January, and was buried in Christ churchyard in Philadelphia.

The dead of the British, about one hundred, were buried where they lay on the field, about two hundred yards north of Joseph Clarke's barn, along an obscure drift-way. Their bodies, frozen stiff, with their clothing mostly stripped from them by the American soldiers, were piled into a wagon and then carried to the grave. The fourteen Americans killed were also buried in the field. There is no monument to designate their graves.

Gen. Washington hastened from Princeton on the same day of the battle, and after destroying the bridge at Kingston, over the Millstone, he marched with his army down the Millstone on his route to Morristown for winter-quarters. He was hotly pursued by Cornwallis' army from Trenton, which marched directly through Princeton to New Brunswick, where it supposed Washington had gone to capture the British stores there.

The battle of Princeton was the sharpest, and, con-

sidering the time occupied and the number engaged in it, was the most fatal to our officers of any action during the war. The enemy exhibited the highest order of courage and military skill. Washington, in the fiercest of the conflict, said to his officers, "See how those noble fellows fight! Ah, gentlemen, when shall we be able to keep an army long enough together to display a discipline equal to our enemies?"

The heroism of Washington on the field of Princeton is matter of history. He comprehended the crisis of the struggle. The battle had been unexpectedly precipitated upon him. With his whole army almost at hand, his victory over the three veteran regiments at Princeton was certainly assured if all his troops had been put in action. Yet we see the lives of Mercer and many others of our choice officers sacrificed, and the life of the commander-in-chief in imminent and perhaps in unnecessary peril to gain a victory over a small detachment of the British army. The explanation of what seemed to be rashness on the part of Washington was found in the disordered state of the militia engaged in the contest. They broke and ran, and would not return and rally to fight again. Washington could only rally them by throwing himself into the thickest of the danger; and though he was as a target standing between the adverse posts after he got his men in line, so that one of his aides drew his hat over his eyes that he might not see him die as the next volley of musketry was poured forth, yet when the smoke cleared away and the shout of victory was heard, and the enemy was fleeing, Washington was seen "alive, unharmed, and without a wound. Col. Fitzgerald, heedless of the dead and dying in his way, flew to the side of his chief, exclaiming, with tears, 'Thank God, Your Excellency is safe!' The chief, ever calm, affectionately grasped the hand of his friend and aide, and said, 'Away, my dear colonel, and bring up the troops; the day is our own.'"

The staff of Gen. Washington at Princeton was Col. Reed, adjutant-general; Col. Biddle, deputy quartermaster-general; Cols. Baylor, Fitzgerald, Moylan, and Webb, aides-de-camp. Col. Tilgham was assistant military secretary.

The immediate effect of the battle of Princeton upon the State and upon the whole country was electric. Volunteers responded to the call for new regiments, and the tone of the orders given by the military authorities was more authoritative than it had been before the battle.

Some attempts have been made to rob Gen. Washington of the honor of having originated the plan of capturing Trenton on the 26th of December, 1776, and also the retreat from the Assanpink to Princeton, on the night of Jan. 2, 1777, and to give it to Gen. Mercer or Gen. St. Clair. The Hon. William B. Reed states that Gen. Mercer was intrusted with the command of the march to Princeton as a compliment to him for his suggestion of the movement. Bancroft,

the distinguished historian, after a careful investigation of the subject, and marshaling his authorities, awards the honor in both instances to the commander-in-chief; and Adjt.-Gen. W. S. Stryker, of Trenton, in a recent article in the *Magazine of American History*, after a minute local examination of the roads from and about the Assanpink at Trenton, and of the knowledge Washington had of them from local guides and from Gen. Reed and others, concurs with Bancroft and defends Washington from the implication that he had suffered himself to be entrapped at the Assanpink without having provided a way of retreat until after nightfall, a few hours before the retreat commenced. He combats Gen. St. Clair's pretensions quite successfully.

After the battle the village was left for a few days to itself, unguarded by either of the armies. But in the latter part of January, 1777, Gen. Putnam in force came and occupied it, and in May following Gen. Sullivan, with fifteen hundred men, to which there were additions by troops from the South, was stationed here for some time.

But the tide of battle was now turned. New Jersey soon became entirely free from the presence and terror of an overshadowing hostile army, and hope was inspired in the final success of the cause of liberty. Princeton continued during the war to be a kind of military post, having present a body of soldiers and a military hospital, and often prisoners were detained here.

Princeton had been occupied by the British troops from the 7th of December, 1776, to Jan. 3, 1777. During that time the families remaining in and around this place, and the farms in the neighborhood, and along the road from New Brunswick through Princeton to Trenton, were robbed and pillaged of everything that a hired soldiery could want for use or destruction.

As we have already stated, "Tusculum" and "Morven" were pillaged and robbed of furniture, silver, libraries, stock, and produce on farm. Mr. Sergeant's new house was burned, and his father's farm was pillaged, and the college was despoiled of its library and other appliances. Scudder's mills were burned. The pews in the Presbyterian Church were taken out for firewood and burned.

In the autumn of 1777, the enemy having been drawn from this part of the State, Princeton again became the seat of the civil power of the State. The Legislature, which had been flitting about the State to find a place of safety, now returned to Princeton, where Gen. Putnam had been detailed to assure protection, and to enforce a more vigorous prosecution of war measures. Governor Livingston reappeared, and retained the government here till the latter part of 1778. Many important laws were here adopted.

The Council of Safety, which succeeded the "Committee of Safety" after the State government was organized, held more of their sessions in Princeton than

in any other place, especially in 1778. Governor Livingston was present, and generally presided. Not a few of the respectable Quaker inhabitants of Princeton were brought before this body for refusing to take the oath of abjuration and allegiance, and a good deal of exciting business was transacted by it.

The American Congress in 1783 was so disturbed and threatened by a band of discontented and discharged Pennsylvania soldiers, numbering about three hundred, that that venerable body resolved to remove to Trenton or Princeton. The latter place was fixed upon, and Congress opened its session here on the 26th of June, 1783. The members were welcomed by Governor Livingston, who assured them of the loyalty of the people of New Jersey, and the halls and library of college were put at their disposal. Dr. Elias Boudinot was president of Congress, and a representative member from New Jersey, and a trustee of the college. The sessions were held in the library, and rooms vacant in the college building were occupied by members.

The college commencement was held soon after Congress met here, and was attended by the members and foreign ministers. The valedictorian, Ashbel Green, made a personal address to Gen. Washington, who was present, and gave fifty guineas to the trustees of the college, which they expended for a full portrait of the general, painted by the elder Peale. Congress remained in session till the 4th of November, and before they adjourned peace was announced in the college chapel in the presence of a distinguished audience of ladies and gentlemen, Gen. Washington, and foreign ministers and their families, amidst great rejoicing. Gen. Washington's farewell orders to the armies of the United States were issued from Rocky Hill on the 2d of November, 1783.

When it is remembered that the British troops had been stretched out in cantonments along the Delaware from Bordentown to Washington's Crossing, the extreme boundaries of Mercer County along the river, and that in their march several times across the State to and from the Delaware they passed through all the townships of the county, it is not extravagant to say that the whole county of Mercer in the days of the Revolution was the camping-ground first of the British and then of the American army. It certainly was the soldiers' tramping-ground.

The State of New Jersey has published in a large volume an "Official Register of the Officers and Men of the Revolutionary War," in which may be found the names of the volunteers from the counties of Burlington, Hunterdon, Somerset, and Middlesex, which include those who belonged to those townships which now compose Mercer County. They bore their full share of the fighting, while their homes bore more than their share of the pillage and plunder by the Hessian soldiery quartered upon them.

CHAPTER LXI.

THE LATE CIVIL WAR.

THE uprising of the people of Mercer County, in common with those of all the other counties of the State, to defend the national Union by force of arms against the armed secession movement of the Slave States upon the election of Abraham Lincoln as President in 1861, is a sublime but familiar chapter in our history. The call to arms by the President and by the Governor of the State was an appeal to the patriotism of the people such as had not been heard by the generation then living. It was in vain that attempts were made to avert the conflict and to hinder the raising of a large army to sustain the national cause. The efforts of some of the baser sort of political leaders and agitators to thwart the loyal purpose of the government by inflammable denunciations of high taxes and conscription, appealing to the people to vote against raising money and volunteers, are now remembered with a sense of shame by those who sometimes rode into local power upon such a wave. It is therefore unnecessary and unadvisable to show in this brief chapter the opposition which was made by some men to the work of raising, equipping, and sending out from this State and from this county our quota of the grand army of the republic.

The capital of the State, with the Governor as commander-in-chief of the militia of the State, being at Trenton, in the county of Mercer, and the Rendezvous Camp No. 1, of which Gen. N. N. Halsted was commandant, being at Trenton, it soon became the chief military post in the State, and the war spirit soon rose above the croaking of disloyalists, and took possession of the popular will. Loyal and patriotic proclamations and messages, the loyal press, and loyal speeches and music, and a liberal bounty offered to the volunteer soldier to provide for his family in his absence triumphed over all opposition, and placed this county abreast of all others in responding to the various calls of the President for soldiers. There was no lack of men and money. There was nothing special in this county to distinguish it from others, except that there was more of the pomp of war at Camp Perrine and in Trenton, whence most of the regiments took their departure for the seat of war.

Company A, of Trenton, Capt. William R. Murphy, was the first to offer service to the Governor, who detailed it to the arsenal. The roster prepared by Adj. Stryker, in two large volumes, exhibits the names of volunteers and the number of regiments and officers throughout the State. It appears that there were raised and sent out to the war forty regiments and five battalions of artillery. The number of men furnished was 88,305, which was 10,057 in excess of the number called for. It was within 10,501 of the entire militia of the State. Of this number, 79,348

served with the State organizations; the remainder served from other States. The expenses of the State for organizing, equipping, sustaining, and transporting her troops were \$2,894,384.99. The naval enlistment was 4850.¹

Among the many officers who belonged to Mercer County or were born in it, and who were named as entitled to special notice for service, were the following:

Gen. Gershom Mott, who was born in Mercer and was only thirty-nine years old when the war broke out. He had served in the Mexican war, and is still living.

Brig.-Gen. Caldwell K. Hall, who was born in Philadelphia in 1839, and is dead.

Brig.-Gen. E. L. Campbell, still living in Trenton.

Capt. Peter D. Vroom, Jr., who went out as adjutant in the First Regiment, was wounded at South Mountain, and is now in the regular army.

Adj.-Gen. William S. Stryker went out as a private, and became paymaster in the United States army, and became major as aide to Gen. Gillmore. He was at the siege of Charleston and became lieutenant-colonel, and is now adjutant-general of this State.

The surgeons who received special praise for meritorious service were Surgeon Dr. William L. Phillips, of Trenton, Surgeon Dr. Edward L. Welling, of Pennington.

Col. William Halsted, of Trenton, an aged lawyer, went out with the First New Jersey Cavalry, but did not remain long with his regiment; and Maj. Alexander Cumming, of Princeton, went out in the same regiment, but soon found himself, like Col. Halsted, too advanced in life to endure the service.

It would require a volume to enumerate and duly honor the names of the captains, majors, colonels, and lieutenant-colonels, the chaplains, musicians, and all the privates who obeyed the voice of their country and went forth from their homes and their families and endured the hardships and perils of war, many of them suffering sickness, wounds, imprisonment, and death. The cemeteries at home contain many graves with the names of dead soldiers upon the marble slab, and not a few high and costly monuments, upon which are engraved the names of all the brave young men of some particular town or township who gave their lives to their country in the war. But there are national cemeteries all over this vast country in which many unknown graves contain the dust of Jersey boys, and among them some of the sons of Mercer County. Trenton and Princeton and Hightstown, and perhaps every rural township in the county, have some sad connection with the soldiers' burial-grounds found near the old camping-grounds and battle-fields and along the track of marching armies.

¹ Raum's History of New Jersey.

Mercer County was not behind other counties of the State in the expression of sympathy and in furnishing of sanitary and hospital supplies for her volunteer soldiers. The mothers and wives and sisters of the soldiers, drawing to their aid the whole community, joined in the patriotic work of the National Sanitary Commission and other kindred soldier relief associations in sending such supplies to the field of war and to the hospitals in the cities.

The requisite taxes were paid, the war debt was authorized by law, and was held sacred. Every township fulfilled its obligations, and what is remaining in township, county, and State is fast melting away. The sacrifice of life and money was enormous, but the great republic stands forth among the nations of the world as the fruit of this sacrifice.

THE LOCAL HISTORY OF TOWNSHIPS.

CHAPTER LXII.

PRINCETON.

THE township of Princeton, politically, is of recent origin, having been erected in the session of 1837-38 by the Legislature, when the county of Mercer was formed from portions of the counties of Middlesex, Burlington, Hunterdon, and Somerset. Within its territorial boundaries was incorporated the old borough of Princeton, from which the township received its name. Prior to that time the borough embraced portions of both Somerset and Middlesex Counties. The old road, or king's highway, as it was anciently called (now known as Nassau and Stockton Streets in the borough), was the line which had for many previous years divided those counties. That portion which lay on the north side of the road formed a part of Montgomery township in Somerset County, and that on the south side was a part of West Windsor in the county of Middlesex. The inhabitants of Princeton then residing on the north side were drawn generally to the villages of Harlingen and Rocky Hill in the public business transactions of Montgomery township, and to Somerville in the business of the county of Somerset; while those residing on the south side were identified with the township of West Windsor, and were drawn to New Brunswick, as the capital of the county of Middlesex.

The history of Princeton has been fully written and published in two octavo volumes so recently as the year 1879, by Mr. Hageman, who, beginning with its early settlement, traced it through the Revolutionary war to the present time, taking in its churches, schools, college, theological seminary, literature, authors and volumes, prominent families and citizens, civil war, and cemetery, etc.

There is but little if anything left to be snatched

from oblivion by the writers of this new history so far as Princeton is concerned. In preparing this historical sketch therefore, that the whole county of Mercer may be properly presented, we shall take the liberty of drawing largely from Mr. Hageman's volumes of "Princeton and its Institutions," and abridging portions of that work in order that Princeton may fill the limited space assigned to her with the other townships of the county in this work.

The township of Princeton lies in the northern part of Mercer County, being bounded on the north by Montgomery township, in Somerset County; on the east by the Millstone River, which separates it from Franklin township, in Somerset, and from South Brunswick, in Middlesex Counties; on the south by the Delaware and Raritan Canal, which separates it from West Windsor; and on the west by the old province line, which separates it from the townships of Lawrence and Hopewell. When the township was first created the West Windsor boundary was the line of Princeton Borough, but the Legislature has since changed it by making the Delaware and Raritan Canal the line.

The township is about five miles in length from north to south, and three miles in width, and, according to the last census (1880), it contains four thousand three hundred and forty-eight inhabitants. It embraces within its limits Rocky Hill Mountain, which lies across the northern portion of the township. This mountainous ridge has been nearly cleared of its forests, and much of it is under cultivation. From its top there are beautiful landscape views on the north, extending for nearly twenty miles over the cultivated champaign of Somerset County, through which flow the Millstone and Raritan Rivers; while southward the eye takes in a broad expanse of alluvial land, slightly undulating, with the blue Navesink Hills rising to view in the distant southeast along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. The town of Princeton is peculiarly attractive and picturesque from this point of observation. Somerville lies eighteen miles north of the town of Princeton, New Brunswick east sixteen miles, Trenton south ten miles. The township contains seventeen square miles, and ten thousand nine hundred and six acres of land.

The Soil is a rich clay loam, with the red sandstone underneath. It is well adapted to farming purposes, and highly favorable to the growth of trees, which are much cultivated, and grow with luxuriance. The red shale is found a few miles north of Princeton, while the whole State south of it is sandy alluvial land. The trap rocks crop out everywhere on Rocky Hill. The land in this as in the adjoining townships is productive, and generally in a good state of cultivation. There are model farms and specimens of model farming. Wheat, rye, corn, grass, oats, potatoes, and other vegetables and a general variety of fruits are all raised, and readily find a remunerative market. The surface of the land is undulating, with a pleasant variety of hill and dale. The farms are

not generally large, but average about one hundred acres. The farm-houses are commodious and attractive, and indicate a good degree of prosperity and home comfort. Some of the most valuable farms in Princeton are owned by young men of thrift, who have been liberally educated, and who apply to their agricultural pursuits the results of science and reading.

The Climate of Princeton is salubrious, and such is generally conceded to be the climate of the whole State of New Jersey. Because of its healthfulness Princeton was called by Dr. Witherspoon the "Montpellier of America." Gordon, in his "Gazetteer of New Jersey," describes Princeton as remarkable for the salubrity of its climate; and the Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., who resided here for about forty years while professor in the Theological Seminary, and who always watched the changes of the weather with interest, and kept a daily record of the thermometer, wrote near the close of his long life that "Princeton has one of the finest climates in the solar system."

On the slope of the mountain, about a mile from the northern boundary line of the borough of Princeton, is "Tusculum," well known as once the country-seat of the Rev. Dr. John Witherspoon, president of Princeton College. The old stone house, on whose walls the year 1773 is inscribed, still wears a stately appearance, and has escaped the transforming genius of modern improvements, which has wrought such marvelous changes within a few past years in the original college buildings. The house, though built more than a century ago, testifies by its plan and structure that its projector was a man who devised liberally for the comfort of his family and friends.

CEDAR GROVE, which is about two and a half miles from the borough of Princeton, on the brow of the hill on the road leading from Princeton to Blawenburg northward, contains a little cluster of dwellings, a district school-house, a blacksmith-shop, and a neat chapel for preaching and religious services. This chapel was originally a Methodist Church, but the building was sold, when the Methodists built a church in Princeton, to Mr. Paul Tulane, who at that time resided in that neighborhood, though doing business in New Orleans. This chapel is open every Sabbath to the different denominations of Christians in the vicinity for preaching alternately in succession, Mr. Tulane paying from his own funds the several preachers for their services. The legal title of the chapel, with an adequate fund to continue the charity, have recently been conferred in trust upon the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton.

The place derived its name from the grove of cedars which environ it. It has a beautiful southern prospect. In the latter part of the last century a colony of French refugees, families of wealth and distinction, settled at this place, and bought up most of the farms in the neighborhood of Cedar Grove and Cherry Valley. A particular account of these refugees may

be found in Mr. Hageman's "History of Princeton," vol. i. p. 197.

CHERRY VALLEY is a name given to the cross-roads about half a mile north of Cedar Grove, a neighborhood whose central figure was a stone school-house where the Princeton road crosses the Pennington and Rocky Hill road. It was here where the public school and religious services were maintained by the families residing in the neighborhood before Cedar Grove and Blawenburg with better facilities superseded it. It is now only the old name of a thickly-settled neighborhood.

MOUNT LUCAS, which is also situated in this township, is about two and a half miles north of Princeton, on the road leading from the latter place to Rocky Hill village, and being on the top of the mountain is a most beautiful and picturesque place. Its grand view is north of the mountain, and embraces all the valley between the Millstone River and Sourland Mountain northward as far as the eye can see, and westward up through Blawenburg. It exhibits to view the whole township of Montgomery, presenting a landscape of green farms dotted with white farm-houses and church-spires rising from the villages of Harlingen, Blawenburg, Rocky Hill, and Griggstown, with here and there little patches of timberland reserved to indicate what heavy forests covered the whole area a century and more ago.

Mount Lucas is the centre of a school district, a large modern school-house having recently superseded the old stone building. It was formerly the site of the "Mount Lucas Orphan and Guardian Institute," which was the first orphan asylum in New Jersey, so far as we can learn. It was founded in the year 1842 by Franklin Merrill, then a student in the theological seminary at Princeton. The farm was held by private trustees until 1845, when it became incorporated by law under a special charter. A large stone building was added to the frame building on the place. The institution was supported by private charity, and continued under the direction of private citizens for thirteen years, and during that time it received about thirty pupils, boys and girls. It was for the benefit of this institution that the Rev. Dr. Archibald Alexander appropriated the proceeds of the "Log College," which he published in 1845. The enterprise finally failed of success through the want of a successor who possessed the faith and enthusiasm of the founder, and for want of a permanent endowment. The property was sold, and the surplus funds which had been restricted from waste after payment of debts were handed over to what was then the "Ashmun Institute," now "Lincoln University," in Pennsylvania, for the education of pupils in that institution. The farm now belongs to the township of Princeton, and is kept as the almshouse of the township.

STONY BROOK.—In the southern part of the township, along the historic stream of Stony Brook, there are still standing, hoary with age and sacred with

Revolutionary associations, Worth's Mills and the ancient Quaker meeting-house, and near them a little cluster of houses and shops, known before Princeton had a location and a name as the hamlet of Stony Brook.

Adjoining these places on the north lies the great battle-field of Princeton, where Washington turned the tide of the war with greater personal danger than he elsewhere experienced in his whole military career, and where the gallant Mercer sealed the victory with his blood. There are no other villages or towns in the township except the incorporated borough of Princeton, and this occupies so large a portion of the territory of the township, and is so ancient and so full of historic interest, that the greater part of the space allotted to us must be devoted to it, after we describe the early settlement of the township.

The Stony Brook enters the township of Princeton on the west side thereof, and while its crystal waters pass along through the tall and silent forest on either side for a quarter of a mile it assumes the name of Pretty Brook, a resort in summer for excursion parties of children and Sunday-schools, then resuming its historic name and flowing down through the southern part of the township, being utilized at Worth's Mills, and making a semicircle along the Quaker road, it extends almost to the province line, where a slight elevation or embankment prevents its overflow into the depression of the Assanpink, and thence into the Delaware River. Here, resisted in its southward course, it trends to the east and empties into the Millstone River at the Aqueduct Mills, on the east side of the township, about two miles distant from, and opposite to, the point where it first entered the township. This stream has seven bridges built across it in this township. The Delaware and Raritan Canal passes along its banks on the line separating Princeton from West Windsor township.

The Millstone River, after its confluence with the Stony Brook at the Aqueduct Mills, forms the eastern boundary line of Princeton and of Mercer County as it flows down by the Kingston Mills to the Somerset County line, near the mills and village of Rocky Hill.

First Settlement.—The precise date of the settlement of the first family in what is now Princeton cannot be ascertained. What may be called its original settlement was not of so early an origin as that of some other towns in the State. Its rich soil and pleasant situation, uninhabited and secluded, with William Penn as the chief and almost sole proprietor of all the land, attracted, in 1695 and 1696, a little colony of about half a dozen families of the Society of Friends, who were intelligent and thrifty, and who desired to dwell by themselves under their own laws, and as much as possible separate from Puritan society. Its situation was that of a frontier forest between two slowly advancing waves of civilized population, one flowing from the margins of the Raritan

and Millstone Rivers, the other from the margin of the Delaware River, along which streams the early settlers of New Jersey planted their new homes. It was a central point, and nearly midway, on an air-line, between the cities of New York and Philadelphia, also nearly midway between New Brunswick and Trenton, the former being at the head of navigation on the Raritan, and the latter at the head of navigation on the Delaware. The province line separating the province of East Jersey from the province of West Jersey passed along so near its southwestern boundary as to leave it for a long time in doubt whether the place belonged to the eastern or western province. Indeed, it lay between the two lines of the surveyors, Keith and Lawrence. The Keith line, which we understand now to be recognized as the true province line, is the boundary line of the township of Princeton on the west, so that while Princeton has been so nearly on the line as to be claimed by both sections, it is all in East Jersey, assuming the Keith line to be the true one. But in the other direction it lay in the line of a great prospective thoroughfare of travel between the great cities, as above stated. Its situation as the middle point on the route, though not the first to be occupied, was, nevertheless, not without local advantages; for in the natural course of time and events, as a highway was opened for travel and the waves of population approached it, its growth became the more rapid from being replenished from both sides.

In the library of the New Jersey Historical Society there is a map of the rivers, Millstone, Raritan, etc., made by John Reid, a Scotchman, in 1685, for the proprietors. On this map the plantation of Dr. Greenland is designated, and is now recognized and identified as the Castle Howard, or Beatty Farm, recently owned by the late Rev. Dr. Blodgett, purchased by him of Capt. Thomas Lavender, deceased. This farm is bounded by the Millstone River, with its mansion on the east side of the road leading from Princeton to Kingston, and just without the limits of the borough of Princeton. This map is corroborated, as to Dr. Greenland's plantation, by the fact that the Penn deed to Richard Stockton in 1701 for the five thousand five hundred acre tract describes that tract as bounded on the east side by Henry Greenland's land.

There is still further confirmatory testimony that Dr. Greenland owned a plantation in this part of what was then Somerset County, and had a family here. Daniel Brinson, who is mentioned in the Penn-Stockton deed, was a son-in-law of Dr. Greenland, and lived in this vicinity before 1690. His residence was at or near the Kingston Mills, the mills not then yet erected. He left a will bearing date 1690, and therein devised his plantation to his son, Barefoot Brinson, a name frequently met with in the records of Somerset County.¹ Barefoot Brinson was a man

¹ This name is sometimes written Brunson.

of some prominence. He held the office of sheriff of that county, and died in that office in 1749, or thereabouts. His successor was John Riddle, of Princeton, appointed at the suggestion and recommendation of Thomas Leonard, Esq., then a judge of the Common Pleas of Somerset County, and residing in Princeton. Judge Leonard was arraigned before the Assembly of the State for the dereliction of his official duty in not properly qualifying Mr. Riddle and his sureties in that office, but he made a successful defense.

As early as 1685, Dr. John Gordon seems to have been the owner of a tract of about eight hundred acres of land which lay between what is now the main street of Princeton and Stony Brook, on the east side of Princeton, extending from Queenston to the line of the farm now belonging to Charles H. Olden, and of "Woodlawn." In 1696 Dr. Gordon conveyed the westerly end of said tract, from what is now Washington Street, containing about four hundred acres, to Richard Stockton, and the easterly half, embracing the Hamilton farm and the farm of Joseph Olden, to John Hornor. And between 1701 and 1709, Richard Stockton conveyed one hundred acres, including what are now the college grounds and other adjoining lands, to Benjamin Fitz Randolph. The remainder, including the seminary property, the land on Canal Street, the Episcopal Church property, Edgehill and Steadman Street property, and the Springdale farm, he devised to his son, Joseph Stockton. This tract of eight hundred acres, owned by Dr. Gordon, appears not to have been a part of the Penn tract, which was conveyed to Richard Stockton. As there is no evidence that Dr. Gordon ever resided on his tract, or in this vicinity, while it is fully established that Dr. Greenland was settled on his plantation above referred to in 1685, the latter must be regarded as the first settler in this neighborhood, and nearest to what is now the borough of Princeton, so far as we have any authentic proof.

The prominent starting-point, however, in the history of the early settlement of Princeton is found in the purchase by William Penn, in the year 1693, of a large tract of land lying in and about the neighborhood of this place, he having taken it as his share from the proprietors. Through his influence a number of Quaker families removed here. They came to establish free and safe homes. They had been persecuted in their native countries, and after they had settled in New England, in New York, and in other parts of New Jersey, they desired to secure, as we have already stated, a settlement where they might enjoy their religious principles without molestation, even from the Puritans; hence they were attracted to this unsettled neighborhood of Stony Brook, and to the land of Penn, where there might be no disturbing element in their society.

These families were highly respectable, intelligent, and religious, and, as we shall hereinafter see, the influence and high position of Princeton in history

may be traced in no small degree to the sterling character of these early settlers. Their names should be held in grateful remembrance, not only by their lineal descendants but by this entire community. We proceed to enumerate them. They all appear to have come in the same year.

BENJAMIN CLARKE came to Stony Brook in 1696, from Piscataway, in Middlesex County, N. J. His father, Benjamin Clarke, was a native of Scotland, and became a member of the religious Society of Friends during the lives of its founders and about the time of its organization. He was an intimate friend of his fellow-countrymen, Robert Barclay and Gawen Laurie. The former, a large proprietor and Proprietary Governor of the Eastern Division of New Jersey from 1683 to 1686, was one of the most celebrated polemical writers of his time in defense of the fundamental principles of Quakerism. Gawen Laurie, a native of Scotland, and for several years a merchant of London, a prominent member of the same religious society, was a wealthy and large proprietor and Deputy Governor under Robert Barclay, and emigrated to New Jersey in the same year, and perhaps in the same vessel with Benjamin Clarke, then a stationer in Lombard Street, London.

Mr. Whitehead, in his very valuable contributions to East Jersey history, informs us that Benjamin Clarke, stationer, arrived with his son Benjamin at Perth Amboy in 1683; was followed by his wife in 1684, and surviving his wife died in the latter part of the year 1689, leaving his son Benjamin heir to all his estate, which was very considerable.

Charles Gordon, in a letter to his brother, March 16, 1685, speaks of him as having brought a library of books to sell, and James Johnstone, in a letter to his brother about the same time, speaks of the good stationer's shop of books at Perth Amboy.

His son, Benjamin Clarke (the second), afterwards married Ann, the daughter of James Giles, of Bound Brook, in Piscataway, N. J., and becoming the owner of two hundred and seventy-five acres of land in Piscataway, removed there, and settled on his land, and was a justice of the Town Court of Piscataway in 1688, and a member of the Assembly from that place in 1692.

In 1695-96 this Benjamin Clarke (the second) bought of Thomas Warne twelve hundred acres of land lying on the south angle of Stony Brook, bounded by the old road as it now runs from Princeton to Worth's Mills on the west, by the province line on the south, and the Olden tract on the north. It included the two farms of Mary Hallet on the other side of the brook, and it included the battle-field of Princeton. In 1796 he removed to Stony Brook, and built the first dwelling-house on that tract which he had bought, where the present dwelling-house now stands on the farm lately occupied by Elisha Clarke and other heirs-at-law of Joseph Olden Clarke. He continued to reside there till his death. In 1709 he conveyed nine

sixty one hundredths acres to Richard Stockton and others in trust to build a meeting-house on it and for a burying-ground for the Society of Friends.

Next to Richard Stockton, Benjamin Clarke was the largest landholder at one time about Princeton and Stony Brook. He gave to his son, James Clarke, a large tract of land on the south and southwesterly side of Stony Brook, and he gave to his son, Benjamin Clarke, his homestead farm, which included the David Clarke farm. He was a practical surveyor, an intelligent man, with good business habits. His name frequently appears as a witness to important deeds and documents. He was one of the trustees appointed in the will of Richard Stockton in 1709, and he transacted much public business.

He was the progenitor of a large family, which increased steadily through four generations, and then began to diminish. The great body of the tract of land which Benjamin Clarke bought of Thomas Warne was occupied by some of his descendants until within the present generation.

There were four Benjamin Clarks in consecutive succession from father to son, the last one having been the father of David Clarke, the grandfather of the late Samuel Paxson, whose farm adjoined the Quaker meeting-house at Stony Brook. This Benjamin Clarke (the fourth) married Hannah, daughter of William Lawrie. He was one of the most prominent members in meeting (church) affairs, a public minister and traveling preacher, extending his religious visit on one occasion to Canada. David Clarke married for his second wife Miss Kirkbride, her sister having married John Jacob Gurney, the philanthropist, of England.

Dr. Israel Clarke, a physician of Clarksville, well remembered by our older inhabitants for his extensive practice and humorous nature, who died in 1837 and was buried at Stony Brook, was of this family of Clarks. So also were the two maiden ladies who nursed at their house Gen. Mercer, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Princeton, lineal descendants of the original Clarke family of Stony Brook. Joseph Olden Clarke and his surviving widow, Martha Clarke, and their children—Elisha, Elizabeth, Fanny (Mrs. Paxson), and Josephine—were the last of the Clarke family who occupied the old original homestead farm of the first Clarke settler at Stony Brook. Mrs. Clarke and her children having sold the old farm, now reside in the village of Princeton. The farm in whose house Gen. Mercer was nursed and died is now owned and occupied by Henry E. Hale, who purchased it of John Clarke, now deceased.

There are but few families among the descendants of the first settler who bear the name of Clarke in this region of country, none in the immediate vicinity of Princeton, except the heirs of Joseph O. Clarke, above mentioned. None of the original Clarke tract of land is occupied by any one bearing the name of Clarke. We have not been furnished with the gene-

alogy of the family, and therefore, in the absence of any public historical record of any prominent citizens of Princeton bearing the family name, we can only add that it has been a very numerous, intelligent, and excellent family.

WILLIAM OLDEN came to Stony Brook from Piscataway, in Middlesex County, N. J., in the year 1693. He purchased of the Warne tract in that year four hundred acres of land lying north of and adjoining Benjamin Clarke. His wife was Elizabeth Giles, a daughter of James Giles, who emigrated from England in 1668, and who settled at Bound Brook, in Piscataway, in 1682, and died there. He became by this marriage a brother-in-law of Benjamin Clarke, who married Ann Giles. They had eight children, three sons and five daughters. Their oldest son, John Olden, married Mary Brearley, and they had nine children, six sons and three daughters; and their oldest son, James Olden, married Catharine Gardner; their second son, Thomas Olden, married Sarah Hart; and their third son, Joseph Olden, married Ann Gardner. James Olden and Catharine Gardner had seven children, viz.: Samuel, who married Mary Worth, Ann (Tomlinson), Mary (Bates), John, James, Catharine (White), Elizabeth (Ridgeway).

Thomas Olden and Sarah Hart had two children, viz.: Nathaniel, a teacher, not married, and Hart Olden, who married Temperance Smith. The children of Hart Olden and Temperance Smith were Sarah, Charles Smith Olden (late Governor of New Jersey), Jane (Clew), Mary, Job G. Olden, George Olden, Ruth (Stebbins).

Samuel Olden and Mary Worth had six children, viz.: Samuel, Mary, James, Elihu, Giles, and Catharine.

Giles Olden married Catharine White, and had three children,—John, James, and Samuel.

Stephen Smith married Catharine Olden, daughter of Samuel, and had four daughters, viz.: Phebe Ann, who married Charles S. Olden (the Governor), Rebecca, Mary (Speakman), and Catharine.

Joseph Olden and Ann Gardner had five children, viz.: Ephraim, Amey (Rickey), Ann (Clarke), Job, who married Elizabeth Emley, and Joseph, who married Achsah Middleton.

Job Olden and Elizabeth Emley had a son, Emley Olden, who married Martha Earle, and they had four children, viz.: Elizabeth, wife of Martin Voorhees, Charles, Rebecca (Harlow), and Sarah (Smith).

Joseph Olden and Achsah Middleton had five children, viz.: Amey, Sarah (Ely), Benjamin, who married Mary Worth, Ann (Clark), and Mary Olden.

Benjamin Olden and Mary Worth had three children, viz.: Susan W. Olden, Joseph Olden, both living in Princeton, on the land of their immediate ancestors, and Samuel W. Olden, deceased, who graduated at Princeton College in 1843.

There are many other branches to the Olden tree which are not here given.

William Olden, the first settler here by that name, built on the site of the present residence of Charles H. Olden. His land extended from the Stony Brook to the old road leading from Princeton to Worth's Mills. It embraced the land recently occupied by Job G. Olden and his brother, Governor Olden, and "Woodlawn," the residence of Judge Field at the time of his decease. This tract of land is in high state of cultivation, and the title remains in the Olden family at the present day, except "Woodlawn," now owned by Mrs. Susan D. Brown.

The Olden family was numerous in former years. The name of Joseph Olden often appears, in the execution of deeds, as a judge of the pleas in Middlesex County, and he was a man of some public reputation. Ephraim Olden taught school. Hart Olden, the father of Governor Olden and of Job G. Olden, was a merchant, first at Stony Brook and afterwards in Princeton. Both of his sons pursued the same line of business. Emley Olden was accustomed to transact public business of a local and limited nature, though a farmer. He spent the most of his life on the Mansgrove farm, a mile north of Princeton. Giles Olden lived on the original Olden farm. His name is mentioned in the boundaries of the borough of Princeton in its charter in 1813, and his sons, John, James, and Samuel, or one of them, held it after his death.

The original William Olden was a practical surveyor. He has always been regarded as a Quaker, and his posterity for the most part were Quakers. It is claimed that only a part of the Oldens were members of that society. But we are not able to designate any of the early families who were not such. At the present day we cannot name one who is a member. The descendants of the present generation in this neighborhood are found within Presbyterian or Episcopal Churches.

JOSEPH WORTH came from Woodbridge, N. J., to Stony Brook in 1696. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He was a brother-in-law of William Olden and of Benjamin Clarke, having married Sarah Giles. In 1697 he purchased of Benjamin Clarke two hundred acres of land, lying chiefly, if not wholly, on the south side of the Stony Brook, in the vicinity of the mills which bear his name, and probably included the present farm of John Hunt.

Worth's Mills at Stony Brook have derived their name from this Joseph Worth and his successors in the Worth family, who have held them since his death. As these mills are very ancient and also historic, having been very early the source of supply of feed and flour to the first settlers in the neighborhood,—there being no mill nearer than Trenton before this was built,—and having continued in operation for one hundred and sixty years, until the present time, it is appropriate here to insert a short history of them. This mill property embraced land from both the Penn tract and the Clarke or Warne tract. In February, 1712,

Samuel Stockton, by the advice and with the consent of his guardians, Thomas and Susannah Leonard, gave a deed to Thomas Potts, a miller from Pennsylvania, for a mill-pond and the right to dig a raceway therefrom; and in April, 1714, Joseph Worth, of whom we have above spoken, sold and conveyed six and a quarter acres of land to said Potts, upon which two corn water-mills or grist-mills, under one roof, and a bolting-mill were built. In 1715, Potts conveyed one-fourth of the mill to Joseph Worth, and one-fourth to Joseph Chapman, a carpenter. In August, 1716, Potts appointed Joseph Kirkbride his attorney to sell his remaining one-half, which he did in November, 1716, to Joseph Worth. Joseph Chapman bought fifteen acres of Samuel Stockton, adjoining the mill lot, in the same year, and sold it with his one-fourth share in the mill property to Joseph Worth in January, 1721. Joseph Worth had four daughters and five sons. Giles Worth, the eldest son of Joseph, received this property from his father by will in 1724, and he gave it to his son Samuel Worth, who in 1791 devised one-half of it to his son Samuel, with the privilege of buying the other half for eight hundred pounds, and which he did buy in 1794. Upon the death of this Samuel Worth his son, Josiah S. Worth, became invested with the title to the whole property, and occupied it till his death in 1854, and his widow still resides in the handsome stone dwelling-house near the mill with her nephew, Joseph H. Brueré, who holds the title in the property at the present time. The mill is about a mile and a half from Princeton on the Lawrenceville road. The mill-pond, which is at a considerable distance above it, is a beautiful sheet of water, shaded by tall trees on either side of it, and is much resorted to for the amusements of fishing, boating, bathing, and skating.

The Worth family was never numerous, and the family name has quite disappeared from this community. There are many of our citizens who recollect Josiah S. Worth as the genial and honorable citizen, upright and trustworthy in public office, with a kind heart towards all men. He served the public in the Legislature and in many local offices acceptably. He was the last among us who bore the family name, and he died without issue in 1854. His amiable and much-beloved sister, Mary Worth Olden, remembered for her benevolence and piety, as also for her business capacity, died in 1852, and has two children surviving her, viz., Joseph Olden and Susan W. Olden, who reside in Princeton, on parts of the homestead of a branch of their Olden ancestry.

There was a John Worth, who married Jane Giles, a sister to the wives of Joseph Worth, William Olden, and Benjamin Clarke, but whether he ever resided at Stony Brook, or anywhere in this region of country, we have no knowledge.

JOHN HORNOR came to Princeton from Piscataway in 1696. He located on the property which he purchased in that year of Dr. John Gordon, which consisted

of that tract of land embraced between the road leading from Queenston to the Aqueduct Mills on one side, and the road now known as Washington Street on the other side, and bounded on the north by the main street of Princeton, and on the south by the Millstone River and Stony Brook, covering about four hundred acres, which included the farms now held by Joseph Olden and Alexander Gray, formerly known as the Sergeant farm and the Hamilton farm, and the several lots on the south side of the main street which have been built upon. He was an enterprising man, and by his buying, selling, and exchanging lands he contributed much to the growth of the village. In 1722 he was the owner of all the land on the north side of the main street, opposite the tract which he had bought in 1696, and extending probably as far west as Witherspoon Street, and as far north as the Mansgrove farm, which Thomas Leonard had bought, the farm now occupied by John V. Terhune.

John Hornor belonged to the Society of Friends, and his name is entitled to be honored in the history of Princeton College. It was he who joined with John Stockton and Thomas Leonard in a bond for one thousand pounds to secure the planting of the college here. He sold and conveyed ten acres of land to the college adjoining the seven acres which had been secured to it. He was present and assisted in laying the corner-stone of the college in 1754. It was he, with John Stockton and Thomas Leonard, assisted some by Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, who accepted the proposals of the trustees of college to remove that institution to Princeton, provided the trustees should receive ten acres of cleared land, two hundred acres of woodland, and one thousand pounds proclamation money; and they complied promptly with those conditions by securing to the college the land and money required. How soon after the year 1754 Mr. Hornor died we have no record to inform us. He was doubtless buried at Stony Brook burying-ground, but no monument there perpetuates his name or age or marks his grave. He must have lived to an advanced age, and he must have been a man of considerable wealth. He certainly exhibited a liberal mind when, though a Quaker, he bestowed his favors upon a college which was understood to be Presbyterian, and whose charter provided for the teaching of "divinity" in it.

From this progenitor there were descendants bearing his name through nearly five generations in Princeton, yet very limited in number. His son, Samuel Hornor, was a large landholder, not only under the will of his father, but by deeds to himself. In 1746 he was commissioned by Governor John Hamilton an ensign to Capt. Henry Leonard in the expedition against Canada. In 1765 he purchased three hundred acres of James Leonard, north of Barefoot Brinson's mill-farm, which included the present farm of Dr. Hodge at Kingston. He died about the year 1770, leaving a will, with Mary Hornor, Joseph Hornor, and Robert Stockton his executors. These

executors, in April, 1770, conveyed the homestead farm, which was then adjoining Jonathan Baldwin, to Jonathan Sergeant. It would thus appear probable that John Hornor's homestead was on the Sergeant farm. After the death of Samuel the survivors of the family were gathered around what we know now as Queenston. This place was formerly called Jugtown, a name given to it because the Hornor family kept a pottery there for many years, and *jugs* were manufactured. It has since been called Queens-ton. Several houses and places of business were erected there, such as a store, tavern, tan-yard, school, shops, etc. The last of the descendants, except Robert E. Hornor, removed to Milwaukee before 1840, and he became an active politician and prominent citizen of Princeton. He died without issue in 1844, and none now bear the family name of Hornor in this neighborhood.

RICHARD STOCKTON (the first settler of this name in Princeton) was the son of Richard Stockton, of Burlington, N. J., who was a descendant of an ancient and highly respectable family of the town of Stockton, in Durham, on the River Tees, which is the boundary line between Durham and Yorkshire in England. He, the father, emigrated with his wife and children from England to Flushing, L. I., and thence to New Jersey, immediately after purchasing of George Hutchinson a tract of land containing two thousand acres, for three hundred and twenty-five pounds, by deed March 10, 1692. That tract of land was situated at a place then known only by its Indian name of *An-na-nicken*, sometimes spelled *On-e-on-icken*, in the easterly end of the present township of Springfield, in the county of Burlington. It was over two miles in length and a mile in width, adjoining the southerly boundary of the homestead farm of the ancestor of the Newbold family. The present road from Wrightstown to Jobstown runs through it, and the tract extends quite across the marl region, and includes some of the very best land in Burlington County, in the farms now owned by Michael E. Newbold, John and Thomas Black, Thomas J. Warren, James C. Bullock, David Stockton, and others. In 1815 upwards of one thousand acres of said tract were still owned and occupied by the descendants of said Richard Stockton. The mansion-house of James Shreve, deceased, is on the site of the first house built, and occupied by Mr. Stockton till his death, on said tract. He left a will dated Jan. 25, 1706, admitted to probate Oct. 10, 1707. He devised four hundred acres of this tract to each of his sons, Richard and Job, and the residue of the tract he devised to be equally divided between his three sons, Richard, John, and Job. He left a widow (Abigail), three sons, Richard, John, and Job, and five daughters, Abigail (Ridgeway), Sarah (Jones), Mary, Hannah, and Elizabeth. His widow was left his executrix.

Richard Stockton (the second), who came to Princeton in 1696, emigrated with his father from England

to escape the persecutions which all dissenters had experienced from the restored dynasties of the Stuarts. He was a member of the Society of Friends. He first settled in the neighborhood a little northeast of Flushing, L. I., with his father. It was near a creek called Stony Brook, not far from Setauket. He did not go with his father to Burlington, but went to Piscataway, either before or after his father removed to Burlington, probably before, and from Piscataway he removed directly to the neighborhood of Princeton, which up to that time had no name, but which afterwards was called Stony Brook. The Indian name of the stream of Stony Brook was Wopowog.¹

He purchased, in the same year in which he arrived here, of Dr. John Gordon, four hundred acres of land adjoining the tract which John Hornor bought in the same year of the same person, and this tract of Mr. Stockton extended from Washington Street, as it is now called, to the tract which William Olden had, in that same year, purchased of Thomas Warne. He thus became the owner of all the land between the main street of Princeton and Stony Brook, bounded on one side by Hornor, and on the other by Olden, land which is now occupied by the college and seminary buildings, the Episcopal Church, Edgehill, Main Street, Steadman Street, Canal Street, Railroad Avenue, and Prospect. It is impossible to ascertain whether he resided on this tract or not, but there is reason to believe that he did, and that his residence was in the old stone house now known as the "Barracks," in Edgehill Street, or in some house on or near that site. He certainly did not then live on the Morven property, for he did not buy that until five years after he came to Princeton.

In the year 1701, October 20th, William Penn conveyed to this Richard Stockton a tract of five thousand five hundred acres, reserving thereout ten hundred and fifty acres. This was that part of the Penn tract which lay on the north side of the Stony Brook. Penn also owned six thousand five hundred acres on the southeast side of the stream. He received this land as his share in the division of the proprietors. The boundaries of this tract which Mr. Stockton purchased are set forth in the deed as follows:

"All that tract of land situate lying and being in the County of Middlesex, Beginning where the road from Raritan to the Falls of Delaware doth cross the partition line betwixt East and West Jersey, and runneth along the said line North and by West and three degrees Westerly Two hundred and eighty chains; Thence East one hundred and forty-five chains; Thence East South East two hundred and five chains, more or less, to the land of Henry Greenland; thence South East and by South, and East Southeast, as the said Greenland's line doth run to Millstone River; thence up along the said river and Stony brook to the lower

corner of Dr. John Gordon's land on said brook; thence North North-west, and South West as said Gordon's and Daniel Brunson's lines goes to the North corner of Thomas Warne's land on the said road; and thence along the road one hundred and twenty-eight chains, more or less, to the place of Beginning. Bounded West by the said Partition line, North by land of Peter Soumans, East and South by lands of said Greenland, part by Millstone river and Stony brook, part by land of said Gordon and Brunson, and part by the said road. Excepting always out of this present grant or feoffment the full and just quantity of one thousand and fifty acres of land with the appurtenances (part of the said five thousand and five hundred acres, and to be taken off and divided therefrom, together in one entire tract or parcel either in that part of the said five thousand and five hundred acres at the place of Beginning aforesaid, and so by the said partition line of the said provinces of East and West Jersey, or in that part of the same adjoining to John Hornor's land, as to said William Penn shall seem meet and convenient."

The consideration was nine hundred pounds. There appears to be an omission of one course in the above description. The original Penn-Stockton deed is in possession of S. W. Stockton, present owner of Morven.

It will be observed that this large tract, which was conveyed by William Penn to Richard Stockton, is described in the Penn deed as being "in the county of Middlesex." This we can only explain by the fact that when Penn received his deed for it it was in Middlesex, because Somerset at that time had not been set off as a new county from Middlesex; and in copying the deed to Stockton, the recent change in the county must have been inadvertently overlooked.

The other tract of six thousand five hundred acres on the southeast side of the stream of Stony Brook the Penns sold and conveyed entire in 1737 to Garret Schenck and John Kovenhoven, of Monmouth County. A portion of it is called Penn's Neck. The original patent for this tract is still in the possession of the heirs of the late John G. Schenck, of Penn's Neck, the lineal descendant of Garret Schenck, the patentee.

By these large possessions of valuable land Richard Stockton and his descendants held a prominent place among the early settlers in Princeton. He lived, however, only a few years after he made these purchases. His immense estate remained almost intact at the time of his death. He died in 1709, leaving a will which bears date on the 25th day of the 4th month of that year, and was proved August 15th, before J. Bape, surrogate,—the probate being signed and sealed Nov. 30, 1709. By this will Mr. Stockton devised to his oldest son, Richard Stockton, three hundred acres of land adjoining the rear of John Hornor's; to his second son, Samuel Stockton, five hundred acres, lying on both sides of Stony Brook; to his third son, Joseph Stockton, two hundred acres (Springdale farm), "lying between Benjamin Randall (Randolph) and William Holding (Olden)," also three hundred acres back of his brother Samuel's; to his fourth son, Robert Stockton, five hundred acres, adjoining that which is given to Samuel; to his fifth son, John Stockton, five hundred acres, part of it his dwelling plantation, the other part to be made up of woodland; to his sixth son, Thomas Stockton, four

¹ The tradition in the Stockton family that Stony Brook was so called by the first Richard Stockton after a stream of the same name which was on his place on Long Island is unfounded, because this stream was called Stony Brook in a deed dated 1690 for the Bainbridge farm, on Stony Brook, and also in the Indian deed for a large tract in Hopewell, dated 1688, before Stockton knew New Jersey.

hundred acres, at Annonicken, which had been devised to him by his father, and one hundred and forty acres besides. The meadows were to be divided between his five oldest sons. To his mother, Abigail, he gave twenty shillings a year, and to his loving wife Susanna all of his dwelling plantation until his son John becomes of age, and then half of the house and improvements during her natural life, with all the rest and residue of his real and personal estates, with the use of all his negro slaves except Dinah, which he gave to his brother, Philip Phillips; every one of his sons as they come of age to have one slave. He appointed his wife Susanna his sole executrix, with John Stockton, Samuel Wilson, and Benjamin Clarke, trustees of his will. After adding a memorandum giving to all the sons alike an estate in fee simple in the several devises to them, the will was executed in the presence of Thomas Leicester, Jane V. Houghton, Henry W. Mershon, Joseph Worth, John Kelly, and Benjamin Clarke, as witnesses thereto.

After the death of the testator, his widow, Susanna Stockton, the executrix, conveyed to the several devises additional meadow-land, and caused a survey and a map to be made of the whole partition estate of the testator. This map bears date 170 $\frac{9}{10}$, and was made by William Emley, and is still in existence. The whole front on the old road, extending from the province line beyond the Millett farm to Bayard Avenue, was divided between Samuel, Robert, and John,—Samuel taking six hundred acres on both sides of the Stony Brook, including what afterwards became the Worth Mill property, but the largest part was on the other side of the creek, including the Millett farm, now Pursee Gulick's; Robert taking his five hundred acres next towards Princeton, including all as far as to what is now known as "Morven." The homestead of this tract has been known as "Constitution Hill." And John, who was the father of the signer of the declaration, took what was called in the will the homestead plantation, now "Morven."

It is reasonable to infer from the devise to John Stockton, who is known to have occupied the "Morven" plantation, that the testator's homestead was there, notwithstanding in his will he describes himself as "of Middlesex County," while Morven was in Somerset.

In fact, prior to 1709 the whole of what is now included within Princeton township was in Somerset County. The original line of Somerset ran from Indian's Ferry (New Brunswick) to the road that runs from that place to Cranberry Brook; thence westerly to the Sanpinck Brook; thence down the Sanpinck to the province line; thence on that line, etc. But in 1713 the old road from New Brunswick to Trenton, by Jedediah Higgins' house in Kingston, was made the county line. Prior to 1688 the whole of Somerset County was included within Middlesex County, the former having in that year been set off from the latter.

The Stockton family, though originally Quakers, did not adhere so rigidly or so long to that society as did the other families hereinbefore mentioned as the first settlers at Stony Brook. No family in Princeton has maintained for so long a period so prominent and illustrious a name as the Stockton family.

It is impossible for us to state which one, if any, of these five families may be regarded as the pioneer, or whether they all came at one time and under a mutual agreement. They all appear to have come in the year 1696, and three of them, viz., the Clarkes, Oldens, and Worths, were closely related by marriage, and they bought and built on the Warne tract, while John Hornor and Richard Stockton, coming the same year and from the same neighborhood with the others, purchased of Dr. Gordon, and first settled upon that tract. The probability is that they had all agreed to come and buy and settle here before any one had yet come. But this is only our inference from the circumstances of the case, and the fact may be otherwise.

FITZ RANDOLPH is the name of a family connected with the early settlement of Princeton. Benjamin Fitz Randolph came to Princeton from Piscataway between 1696 and 1699. His fifth child was born in Princeton, April 24, 1699, and all of his children born after that date were born in Princeton. He was the youngest son of Edward Fitz Randolph, who was from Nottinghamshire, in Old England, and who came with his parents to New England when a lad, and lived at Barnstable, Mass. There he married a wife whose maiden name was Blossom. Her parents fled from England in time of persecution, in about 1620. They put into Holland, and she was born there. Edward had six children; the youngest was Benjamin, who came to Piscataway, N. J., about 1668. His first wife was Sarah Dennis. She died in 1732, and was buried in Princeton. His second wife was Margaret Robertson. He had nine children by his first wife, viz.: Sarah, Grace, Ruth, Hope, Benjamin, Isaac, Nathaniel, Grace (the second), and Elizabeth; by his second wife, Mary and Margaret. He died in 1746, aged eighty-three years and six months. He bought land of Richard Stockton (about one hundred acres), embracing the ground where the college stands and Mrs. Potter's farm, as early as about 1704; and later, but before 1709, he bought of the Stockton tract that portion then unsold between Bayard and Witherspoon Streets, on the north side of Main Street, which he afterwards conveyed to Thomas Leonard. His daughter Grace married Stephen Johnes, in 1728, of Maidenhead. They had seven children. One of them, Sarah, married Noah Hunt.

Ruth Fitz Randolph married, first, Edward Harrison, of Griggstown, and afterwards, in 1720, John Snowden, of Philadelphia. She had two children by her first and four by her second husband. Hope married Henry Davis and had seven children. Benjamin, who was born in Princeton in 1699, married

Elizabeth Pridmore and had three children. He died in 1758. Isaac, born in 1701, in Princeton, married Rebekah Seabrook, and afterwards Hannah Lee. He built a mill on the Millstone River, a short distance above the Aqueduct Mills.

Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, the seventh child of Benjamin by his first wife, Sarah Dennis, was born in Princeton, Nov. 11, 1703. He married Rebecca Mereshone, who was two years older than himself, in 1729. They had fourteen children. They were all born in Princeton except one, who was born in Maryland but died here. His family record states that Job died in Princeton in 1760, of smallpox, and that Elizabeth, the youngest, was born in his brick house near Princeton in 1757. Ten of the children were daughters. The sons were Job, Samuel, John, and Nathaniel. The last named died in infancy. Samuel married Amy Edwards in 1762; Eunice married Gershom Hunt, and Sarah married Thomas Norris; Ann married Paul Fitz Randolph; Ruth married Christopher Skillman; John married Elizabeth Vance; Rebekah married James Perrine; Rachel married Thomas Wetherill; Hannah married William Pangborn. They were a very fruitful progeny, and their descendants multiplied rapidly.

Nathaniel was a man of some prominence in Princeton, and his name will appear again, when we refer to the establishment of the college in this place, in which he took much interest. The family of Randolphs in New Brunswick, to which the late United States senator and ex-Governor of New Jersey belongs, was related to this one, having dropped the Fitz in their name.

We have thus presented a brief history of the early settlement of Stony Brook. We have named the six intelligent, sterling, religious families who came here prior to the year 1700, and took up all the land in what is now known as Princeton township, except a small tract on the north and west of the Kingston Mills. We have designated the several parcels of land upon which those first settlers planted their homes. We have traced their history down to the death of Richard Stockton, in 1709, and the division of his large estate among his several sons, down to the time when the children were beginning to take the place of their fathers, and the number of households began to multiply.

The next prominent man who came and settled in Princeton was

THOMAS LEONARD.—We are not able to state precisely in what year Mr. Leonard came to reside here, but it was probably as early as 1710. He came from Massachusetts, where his immediate ancestors, who came from England, settled in 1652, and we find him, with his wife Susannah, as "of Stony Brook," conveying by their deed, dated 1711, to Henry Prince, of Piscataway, a merchant, two hundred acres of land north of John Stockton's land, and adjoining other land of said Leonard on the north and east. Mr.

Leonard soon became one of the largest landholders in this neighborhood, and he owned much land in other counties. In 1716 he and his wife joined with Richard Stockton (the second), in Princeton, in a deed to Rutt Johnson, for five hundred and fifty acres along the Stony Brook and the province line. In 1722 he bought of the sons of Richard Stockton the farm known as "Mansgrove," containing one hundred and sixty acres; that was the farm occupied for many years by Emley Olden, now the residence of John V. Terhune, about a mile north of Princeton. He sold in the same year to John Van Horn six hundred and ten acres on the mill-stream. And still later, perhaps about 1740, he bought of Benjamin Fitz Randolph that large tract north of the main street of Princeton, between Bayard and Witherspoon Streets, as far north as Tusculum, and he also purchased of John Hornor the land lying on the east side of Witherspoon Street. He was a man well educated for those days, and possessed as much if not more public spirit than any of his contemporaries in this community. He was almost continually in office, some time a presiding judge of the Common Pleas in Somerset County, and for nearly a quarter of a century he served as a member of the Colonial Legislature at various sessions between 1723 and 1744 from Somerset County. He was a member of the eighth General Assembly, held at Perth Amboy. His residence at the time of his death was in the house now kept as the Nassau Hotel, a part of the present building having been built by him in 1756, of brick, imported by him from Holland. It was an elegant residence. He was an intimate friend of Judge Berrien, and also of John Stockton and Richard Stockton his son, the signer of the Declaration. When he entered public life he bore the military title of colonel. He was one of the original corporators named in the charter of Princeton College, and was influential in securing the location of that institution in Princeton.

The Borough of Princeton.—This is situated nearly in the centre of the township, on an elevation two hundred and twenty-one feet above the ocean, and almost as high as the Rocky Hill Mountain. It stands on the first highland which separates the alluvial plain of South Jersey from the mountainous and hilly country of the north. There is a gentle depression between it and the mountain, and a gradual descent on every side of it towards the streams that nearly encircle it. The views from Princeton are almost equal to those from the summit of Rocky Hill, though less extensive northward.

The population of the borough does not increase rapidly. The last census, taken in 1880, when the students were absent and not counted, returned the number of three thousand two hundred and nine.

The number of students and others connected with the institution who remain here a few years and then go elsewhere is about seven hundred.

Princeton is nearly midway between New York

and Philadelphia,—forty-five miles from New York and forty from Philadelphia. It is ten miles from Trenton by the turnpike. It is three miles west of Kingston and sixteen from New Brunswick. It is six miles from Lawrenceville on the old road to Trenton.

The name of Princeton is not as old as that of Stony Brook, for previous to the year 1724 the whole settlement in this vicinity was designated in deeds and correspondence as "Stony Brook." Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, a native of this place, born in 1703, made an entry in his family journal under date of Dec. 28, 1758, as follows, viz.: "Princeton first named at the raising of the first house built there by James Leonard, A.D. 1724. Whitehead Leonard the first child born in *Princeton*, 1725." Tradition confirms the registry of Mr. Fitz Randolph; and there is another entry in said journal immediately preceding this one in relation to the college and the laying of the corner-stone thereof, with other incidents which are amply confirmed in the history of the college. There is a very general belief among our citizens that Princeton has a flavor of royalty about its name, and that it was given in honor of William Prince of Orange, a prince whose memory was cherished with affection by hosts of men who had been persecuted in Great Britain and on the continent of Europe, not a few of whom had taken refuge in this country and in this neighborhood.

But it is quite as probable, if not more so, that the name is traceable to Kingston, a village a few miles east of Princeton. Kingston is probably an older village by name than Princeton, and the idea of royal affinities seems to have been kept alive in the people in designating the names of several adjoining places. Thus we have, first, Kingston; next, Queenston; then Princeton, and last, Princessville, on the road from Kingston to Trenton. It is quite probable that the first of these names was called Kingston because it was situated on the road called the king's highway, though it may have been so named directly in honor of England, then the mother-country.

Princeton, being central in the State, and on the southernmost of the highlands between the hilly countries of the extreme north and the alluvial plain of the south, has, as we have seen, a salubrious climate and a medium temperature. It is not, in any proper sense, a business place. There is a large amount of capital invested here, but not in manufactures, trade, or commerce. There is nothing here to invite the manufacturer, but much to repel him.

It is pre-eminently an educational town, and has been such for more than one hundred and thirty years; and this feature gives it its peculiar charm. Far distant be the day when the pure, bright atmosphere of Princeton shall be darkened and tainted with the smoky, dirty exhalations of a manufacturing city. Millions of dollars have been expended here in the erection of handsome public buildings, for literary,

scientific, and theological pursuits, and for endowing professorships in educational institutions. Here have been planted and nourished those two venerable institutions, the College of New Jersey and the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church, making it the stronghold of Presbyterianism as well as of science and letters. Such a place, though not inviting to the speculating capitalist, is nevertheless attractive to wealthy families who have children to educate, and to persons of literary taste and religious sentiments, which may be gratified in the libraries, lecture-rooms, and society of Princeton.

Princeton is especially attractive in the summer and autumnal months, when it is embowered in its rich green foliage. It is then clothed with uncommon beauty. Its shady streets, its extensive and finely-kept lawns, its rich and rare variety of trees, some of them over a hundred years old, its handsome residences, with grounds beautified by flowers, walks, and hedges. All those, in addition to the numerous large, unique, and beautiful public buildings and churches, pertaining to letters, science, and religion, with the higher attractions of libraries and literary society, and of educational and religious advantages, cannot fail to make it a peculiarly interesting and attractive place, especially for those families who seek health and repose for themselves or education for their children.

There is also much of historic interest associated with Princeton, calculated to excite some local pride in its name. It was here that two of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, Richard Stockton and John Witherspoon, resided. It was here on this battle-field that the tide of war in the early period of the Revolution was turned and gave hope to the country. Here the Council of Safety held its sessions; here the first Legislature under the State Constitution met and organized a State government, elected a Governor, adopted the great seal of New Jersey in 1776, and enacted important and appropriate laws. Here the Continental Congress sat for a season, and legislated in the college library, and closed their session amid festive rejoicings over the announcement of peace.

These events, with the long line of illustrious men who have lived here, and who have shed a halo of glory in war and in peace, in politics, in law, and in theology, in science and in literature, and most of whom lie buried in the Princeton cemetery, may claim without presumption a prominent place in history.

Princeton became incorporated as a borough while it was yet a small village. The charter bears date Feb. 11, 1813. It was asked for because the town lay in two counties; the line between Somerset and Middlesex, following the old road, ran through the middle of the town, and caused some embarrassment in preserving the good order of the village. But the reason more distinctively alleged in the preamble to

the charter was "the interest of those institutions of learning and piety established within the same."

The good order of the place was affected by the presence of the students, and some special legislation and police force became at times a necessity. The boundaries were nearly the same as they are at the present time. The charter provided for a mayor, recorder, and three aldermen, all having the powers of a justice of the peace, *ex-officio*, and six assistants to be elected by the people yearly. By a supplement in the year 1814 the jails of the two counties were allowed to be used for offenders in the respective counties.

In 1822 the charter was renewed, the territorial jurisdiction a little enlarged, embracing the same area which the present charter contains, and exclusive jurisdiction was conferred on Council on the subject of the license and sale of liquors, and power to raise by tax such sum of money yearly as the Common Council might think necessary for the exigencies of the borough.

This charter was extended from time to time, and amendments were added conferring power to open streets, and gradually making all the officers elective by the inhabitants. The council chamber, or town house, as it was called, with a jail, was built in the middle of the main street, at the end of the market-house, opposite where Mercer Hall now stands. In the earlier days of the borough the best citizens of the town took an interest in the borough affairs, and not only attended the elections, but bore their part in the administration of the offices.

Full minutes of the proceedings of the Council have been preserved since the year 1817. The poll-list of the election of that year is recorded, and contains the names of seventy-seven voters; among them are the names of the professors of the college and seminary and other leading citizens of the place.

In 1873 a new revised charter was adopted. The same boundaries are retained. The corporate name was changed to "The Mayor and Council of the Borough of Princeton." All the officers are elected by the people except the marshal, surveyor, and solicitor. These are appointed by Council. The mayor is elected for two years, and councilmen also, in classes of four each year. The salary of the mayor is fixed by Council, but must not exceed three hundred dollars a year. The Council have the right to raise money by tax without a vote of the people, but not a larger sum than five thousand dollars at one time, and no debt beyond five thousand dollars can be lawfully contracted by Council. A larger sum may be raised by a vote of the people upon advertising the object.

This charter contains ample powers for city improvements, as well as for police purposes.

The borough jail is a small stone building in Hull-fish Street.

The streets are thirty and upwards in number. They are under the supervision of a street commis-

sioner, appointed by Council, and he has the support of a committee of Council on streets.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.—There was a permanent organization of a fire company in Princeton formed Jan. 11, 1788. It was well maintained for more than thirty years. The best men in the town belonged to the company. Among its original members were such men as Enos Kelsey, James Hamilton, Christopher Stryker, Stephen Morford, James Moore, Samuel S. Smith, Robert Stockton, John Beatty, Thomas Wiggins, John Little, Andrew McMackin, and very soon after its formation Dr. Walto Minto, Dr. Ebenezer Stockton, Daniel Agnew, John McClellan, John Morgan, Thomas P. Johnson, Richard Stockton, Josiah Skelton, Col. Erkuries Beatty, Dr. Ferguson, John N. Simpson, Joseph Olden, Dr. Van Cleve, Job Stockton, Andrew Hunter, William Napton, John S. Wilson, John Passage, John Joline, Samuel Bayard, Perez Rowley, Ralph Sansbury, Peter Bogart, John Maclean, George Follet, James S. Green, Samuel R. Hamilton, Charles Steadman, Thomas White, and many others. These prominent men were not only enrolled members, but were attending active members, sharing in the duties and offices of the company.

In the years 1825 and 1833 there were distinct fire companies incorporated, with a capital of one thousand dollars each. There was in college before 1788 a fire company of students organized, with an engine and apparatus to extinguish fires.

Under the revised charter a fire department has been created by Council, and one hook-and-ladder and two fire-engine companies have been well equipped and furnished with houses and fire-bells. Cisterns have been built throughout the town, and the members of the fire companies are exempt by law from military and jury duty. The chief engineer is appointed by Council. Water is now being introduced into the town by the water company.

POST-OFFICE AND MAILS.—We cannot state when a post-office was first established at Princeton. There was one at Trenton as early as 1734, and for many years after that letters addressed to persons living at Princeton, Kingston, Rocky Hill, Hopewell, and Maidenhead were sent to the post-office at Trenton. In 1791 it is stated that there were then only six post-offices in New Jersey, viz.: at Newark, Elizabethtown, Bridgetown (now Rahway), Brunswick, Princeton, and Trenton. From 1720 to 1754 the post was carried from New York to Philadelphia through Princeton once every week in summer, and once in two weeks in winter. Then Dr. Franklin became superintendent of the post-office system, and the post left each city three times a week, and in 1764 it began to run every other day, making the trip in twenty-four hours, till the Revolution interfered with its regularity.

The presence of the institutions of learning gives peculiar importance to such an office in Princeton. The salary of the postmaster now amounts to about

two thousand dollars a year. There have been two mails daily, both north and south, for the last fifty years, and at the present time there are daily four northward and four southward, except Sundays.

Maj. Stephen Morford kept the post-office for many years. At his death he was succeeded by his daughter, Miss Fanny Morford, then followed John A. Perrine, Robert E. Hornor, Dr. A. J. Berry, Abram Stryker, William R. Murphy, Robert Clow, John T. Robinson, Isaac Baker, Ebenezer W. Wright, and William C. Van Dewater, the present incumbent.

The telegraph-office was first opened in Princeton in the year 1863.

THE PRINCETON GAS-LIGHT COMPANY was incorporated in 1849. The incorporators were John F. Hageman, Peter V. De Graw, Alpheus C. Dunn, Isaac Baker, and John T. Robinson, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. The company organized with Richard S. Field, president. The works were constructed by Messrs. Hoey, Potts, and Perdicaris, of Trenton, on a lot of land purchased of James Van Deventer from the old Wiggins parsonage property in Witherspoon Street. The company is managed by five directors with a treasurer and superintendent. The capital and works have since been enlarged, and the consumption of gas has so increased as to reduce the price to a reasonable rate and afford dividends.

THE PRINCETON BANKS.—In 1834 a charter to incorporate "The President, Directors, and Company of the Princeton Bank" was obtained with a capital of ninety thousand dollars, paid in for the term of twenty years. Corporators were Robert Voorhees, William Cruser, William Gulick, Robert Bayles, John Gulick, Abram Cruser, and John S. Van Dike. The president was Robert Voorhees, and the cashier Louis P. Smith. In 1838 Mr. Voorhees died, and R. S. Field was elected in his place as president. Cashier Smith resigned as cashier in 1851, and George T. Olmsted was appointed in his place. The bulk of the stock was owned by the directors and officers and their personal friends. The stock maintained its value only little below par, and dividends were paid till the charter expired in 1855, when the stockholders were informed by the directors that the capital was all lost, and the assets were only enough to redeem its outstanding circulation of bills.

In 1854 a new bank was organized under the general banking law of the State, with the same officers and directors as had charge of the old bank, and in 1855 this association received a special charter from the Legislature, under which it carried on its business for eight or ten years. It became a national bank and assumed the name of

The Princeton National Bank, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars; now has its banking-office in the beautiful rooms in the east end of the University Hotel, with Edward Howe, president; S. Thompson Seger, cashier; and John S. Stout, teller. It is in good repute, and pays good dividends.

The Princeton Savings-Bank was chartered in 1873, and organized with Joseph H. Bruere, president, and Crowell Marsh, treasurer, with a board of directors, and is now in operation, with its banking-house in the Burke building.

The Princeton Mutual Fire Insurance Company was incorporated in 1865, and has continued in business since that time. Henry D. Johnson, its first president, was succeeded upon his death in 1878 by Andrew L. Rowland, and George O. Vanderbilt is secretary, and William D. Jewell treasurer.

THE PRINCETON LUMBER AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY was incorporated in 1868 as a joint-stock company. Its office and centre of business was at the Princeton Basin. Its business was chiefly traffic in coal, lumber, building material, and fertilizers. John W. Fielder, president. It carried on a large business for several years.

THE ROBBINS WOOD-PRESERVING COMPANY, New Jersey, was incorporated in 1868 as a joint-stock company, with a capital of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars. It originated in Princeton, under the Robbins patent. Its works were constructed at the Princeton Basin. It met with several disasters. Martin Voorhees was the leading man and officer in the company, and his life was sacrificed by an explosion of gas in the prosecution of the enterprise at Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE NEW JERSEY IRONCLAD ROOFING, PAINT, AND MASTIC COMPANY was incorporated by special charter in 1868, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, for manufacturing ironclad roofing and paints, and organized a company at the Princeton Basin, where the work was carried on.

MILITARY COMPANIES.—A military company of some kind has almost always been maintained in Princeton. As early as 1743, Governor Lewis Morris commissioned William Fish, Esq., captain of a company for "Princetown in a Somerset County regiment" of foot militia. An infantry company was organized in 1796, which continued until about 1820. A new company was organized in 1824 to serve in the reception of Gen. Lafayette, and was known as the "Princeton Blues," commanded by Capt. John Lowrey. This company continued for upwards of twenty-five years with a good reputation. During the civil war new companies, both infantry and light-horse, were formed, and the only one now surviving is that of the "Continental," formed in 1876 for centennial celebration, under command of Capt. A. L. Green.

PRINCETON WATER COMPANY.—There was a special charter granted to such a company in 1872, but nothing was done under it; but a company has recently been organized under the general law of the State to introduce water into the town from the Stony Brook meadows by the use of wells. This is a stock company, with a paid-up capital of about seventy thousand dollars. The stock has been taken

chiefly by the college, the University Hotel, and the Theological Seminary, the latter subscribing ten thousand dollars, and the citizens about fifteen thousand dollars. The company has purchased forty acres of meadow-land of Charles H. Olden, on Stony Brook, south of Princeton Basin, where experiments have been made by experienced engineers, who have certified to a full supply of pure water in a sand lake of several miles' extent, about ten feet below the surface of an impervious clay soil. The pipes are being laid, and the water will be supplied before another year. It is a grand enterprise for Princeton and its institutions.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—There is a regularly constituted board of health organized in Princeton.

THE ORDER OF MASONS.—The Masonic order has not been without representation in Princeton from a very early period in its history. A lodge bearing the name of St. John was instituted as early as 1763. It became extinct, and a warrant for a new one was issued upon the petition of Thomas P. Johnson and others, which was organized in the early part of the present century as "Princeton Lodge, No. 30." This lodge failing after a few years to respond to the Grand Lodge of New Jersey, was for such neglect stricken from the list of lodges, and also became extinct.

A third lodge was chartered in 1856, known as Princeton Lodge, No. 38. This lodge, now a quarter of a century old, is said to number seventy-five members. The lodge-room is in Mercer Hall building on Nassau Street.

Inns and Inn-keepers.—The public inn often becomes, from age and association, an interesting landmark in local history. The history of Princeton hotels, from the first rude structure raised by the first settlers down to the present magnificent University Hotel, would make an interesting little volume. It would carry us back to colonial times before the war, and bring us through the exciting scenes of the Revolutionary period, while the provincial and State Legislatures and the American Congress were sitting here. It would describe the days of stage-coaches, when the constant arrival and departure of passengers by day and night kept the whole village astir. And then there would be the character and history of some of the landlords, so widely known in their day for their wit and humor, and always ready to tell a good story and sing a good song. But scanty are the records which perpetuate the history of the stranger's home. We meet the names of tavern signs, such as "Hudibras," "Confederation," "Washington House," "College Hotel," "Red Lion," "City Hotel," "Nassau Hotel," and the "Mansion House," none of which now exist except the Nassau Hotel. The names of Jacob Hyer, John Gifford, George Follet, and John Joline stand out as prominent and historic landlords, and these have passed into the history of Princeton.

We are not able to give the date of the first licensed tavern in Princeton. It was about the year 1750

when John Stockton met the notorious Tom Bell "at a tavern in Princeton," and addressed him as the Rev. Mr. Rowland, mistaking him for the latter on account of personal resemblance, which had a remarkable sequel in the legal courts of the State.

In 1774, John Adams, on his way to Congress at Philadelphia, spent a Sabbath at Princeton. In his diary he says, "August 27, 1774. About 12 o'clock we arrived at the tavern in Princeton which holds out the sign of 'Hudibras,' near Nassau Hall College. The tavern-keeper's name is Hire" (Hyer). This house was afterwards known as the Red Lion, and lastly as the City Hotel by the market.

After the Revolutionary war, among a large number of inn-keepers in Princeton, we find the following names of persons licensed, and the years when we first find them in the business, viz.: Christopher Beekman, prior to 1781; Jacob G. Bergen, 1788; John Lane, 1788; Adam Shaw, 1789; David Hamilton, 1793; Joseph Crane, 1796; Capt. William Jones, 1797; Josias Ferguson, 1798; David Godwin, 1798; John Gifford, 1800; Christopher H. Stryker, 1803; Jacob C. Ten Eyck, 1804; Mrs. Ruth Stryker, 1806; John Joline, 1810; Perez Rowley, 1810; George Follet, 1812. After this the names of Gilbert Taylor, Aaron Bergen, Samuel Pollock, Levi Howell, John Napton, Zebulon Morford, and Joseph J. Thompson appear as inn-keepers, the latter in 1826.

It is certain that Col. Jacob Hyer kept the South Side house, opposite the market, during the Revolutionary war, and known as the "Hudibras" Hotel when he first took it, and that Follet afterwards kept it with the sign of the "Red Lion." It is also certain that John Gifford kept the College House, now Nassau Hotel, and that he was succeeded by John Joline, the two covering nearly fifty consecutive years. Col. Jacob Hyer was the most prominent inn-keeper in Princeton before and during the Revolutionary war. He was an active citizen. His name frequently appears in the minutes of the Council of Safety, while sitting in Princeton, as helping the cause of independence. He was a man of responsibility, and yet of generosity. He was a popular man, and much respected by his fellow-citizens, including the Quakers, and often became bail for his neighbors when they were arrested for not taking the oath of abjuration and allegiance.

George Follet was an Englishman, widely known as an excellent landlord. He came to Princeton in or about the year 1812, and took the tavern on the corner of Nassau Street and College Lane, formerly kept by Col. Hyer, but by John Joline the two preceding years. As was his custom, he put up the sign of the "Red Lion." He was a good caterer, and knew how to please his guests. The first town-meeting to elect officers under the borough charter, in 1813, was held at his house. He subsequently kept the City Hotel, in Albany Street, New Brunswick. Mr. Joseph J. Thompson, who had kept the City Tavern in Tren-

ton, took this house in 1826 as the successor of Zebulon Morford. He fitted up the house in good style, and called it the City Hotel. After he left it it was occupied by numerous persons from year to year until it was torn down to give place to college improvements.

John Gifford was a son of Archer Gifford, a noted hotel-keeper in Newark, N. J. He came to Princeton prior to the year 1800, and kept the Nassau Hotel from twelve to fifteen years. He was an intelligent and respectable citizen, and raised a respectable family. One of his daughters married a son of Thomas P. Johnson, the distinguished lawyer of Princeton; another married the brilliant lawyer, William W. Miller, brother of the late United States Senator Miller, of New Jersey. Archer Gifford, a prominent lawyer of Newark, now deceased, was his son; and his oldest daughter, Mary Gifford, recently died in Newark, leaving, it is said, some gift to the college in this place. Mr. Gifford removed with his family to Newark when he gave up the hotel.

John Joline kept the Hudibras House from 1810 to 1812, and then took charge of the Nassau Hotel, and kept it from 1812 to 1835-36. He had the college painted on the sign after he took possession of the house. He was one of the most notable of all the landlords. He was jovial and obliging; he set a good table, kept good horses, and was a favorite with the students, giving them clandestine suppers and sleigh-rides.

The public travel through Princeton grew into an immense business while Mr. Joline kept the Nassau Hotel, and he became interested in the stage lines. As many as fifteen stages together would start from his house each way at the same time. A hundred horses would stand waiting to take the place of the wearied ones as they arrived. There were several competing lines of stages on the road. The business was brisk and remunerative. Like his predecessor, Mr. Gifford, he raised and educated a large family of sons and daughters. His son, Dr. J. Van Dyke Joline, kept the same house for several years, and removed from Princeton to Trenton, where he kept the "American" for many years. He obtained much of the reputation of his father as a good landlord. John Joline died in Princeton in 1835 or 1836. The house was subsequently kept by Daniel Brown, Abram C. Schanck, Dr. J. V. D. Joline, and others.

The Mansion House, adjoining the Nassau Hotel, was built by Elijah Blackwell in 1836. It was a three-story brick house, commodious and, sometimes, well kept. It ceased to be a public inn in 1873. It was kept several years by John De Graw, Adam Danbury, and others.

The Eagle Hotel is a small licensed inn in Wither-
spoon Street of ten years' standing, and kept by — O'Brien.

In former years there was a hotel kept at Queens-
ton, the east end of Princeton. The old building on

the north side of the street, then used for a hotel, was kept over fifty years ago by — Treblecock, and before him by Ager Thorn and others. It has disappeared, and a hotel was kept for a few years there on the corner of Nassau and Harrison Streets by Capt. Bergen and others, but none is kept there now.

The licensing of hotels has been conferred upon the Common Council since the borough was incorporated.

The Nassau Hotel is the only one of the ancient taverns that is still maintained. This house was built some years before the Revolutionary war by Judge Thomas Leonard for his own private residence, and it was regarded when first built as the finest house in Princeton. It has been enlarged since, and has passed through many hands since it was converted into a hotel. It is now owned by Leigh & Cook, and kept under their supervision. It is well furnished and well kept.

The earliest hotel, and probably the one which was known as the Washington House in the Revolution, was the old brick stuccoed house now owned and occupied by Streeper Waite, in Nassau Street.

THE UNIVERSITY HOTEL was built by a joint-stock company chartered March 11, 1874, as the "Princeton Hotel Company." It has five directors. The principal stock was taken by friends of the college in New York. The situation is on the corner of Nassau Street and Railroad Avenue, a very eligible one as to the depot, the college, the seminary, the centre and west end of the town. The house is an elegant one, built of red pressed brick with brownstone trimmings, in the order of architecture called the Victoria Gothic. It extends one hundred and forty-two feet, fronting on Nassau Street, and about the same distance on Railroad Avenue, with a broad piazza along the whole front, except the east end, which is occupied by the bank, and also along the length of the wing on the avenue. The main entrance is on Nassau Street. There is also a convenient one on the avenue. The style of interior finish of the whole building is East-lake, and the furniture and upholstery are of the best quality and style in harmony with it. The parlors, dining-rooms, office, smoking-room, billiard-room, ball- and concert-room, on the first floor, are finished and furnished in exquisite taste and are ample in size, impressing every one who enters the house with the luxurious comfort and elegance of the establishment. There is an air of neatness and refinement perceptible upon entering the house. The rooms on the upper stories are equally attractive in their furniture and convenience. There are about one hundred of them, and fifteen are parlors connecting with sleeping apartments. The building is four stories high, with a basement, and is heated with steam and lighted with gas. The rear end along Railroad Avenue was originally adapted to the use of students, having a large separate dining-room which can seat five hundred persons, and in the upper stories there are beautiful rooms for

lodging. The cooking and the laundry are worked by steam-power. The Princeton National Bank and the telegraph-office are in the building, and every convenience which belongs to the first-class city hotel is found here.

Too much cannot be said in praise of this beautiful and magnificent hotel. It is the pride of Princeton, the attraction of visitors, and it is in harmony with the imposing and costly public buildings of the institutions. It was built at a cost of about one hundred thousand dollars, and it is understood that Mr. Libbey holds the great bulk of the stock. There is one peculiarity about this house which is rare. It is not strictly a public inn; it is not a licensed house, nor does it stand upon the grade of temperance hotels under the license laws of the State. It has no bar where liquors are retailed. Guests of the house may obtain wines and liquors at their meals if they wish them to drink, as they would do in their own homes, but there is no tippling, no treating and waiting to be treated with intoxicating drinks, no tipplers or drunkards lounging in or about the house. The atmosphere is free from the flavor of a bar-room. The halls and parlors are free from the presence of the intemperate and the baser sort of men. It is orderly and quiet. The fact that it is not a licensed hotel enables the managers to protect it from the presence of objectionable guests and visitors. It seems to be, as it now stands, the perfection of a first-class public-house.

The building stands back from Nassau Street about fifty feet, with ground in beautiful sward, inclosed with a growing hedge and a neat iron fence. It is admirably adapted for summer boarders, when the town is quiet and shady, or for winter residence, when the institutions are in session. It is well patronized. It went into operation in 1876. The managers of the company do not rent it, but employ a superintendent to conduct it for them.

"Whoe'er has traveled life's dull round,
Where'er his stages may have been,
May sigh to think he still has found
His warmest welcome at an inn."—SHENSTONE.

The Churches.—The early settlers in Princeton did not keep their religion in the background. Belonging to the Society of Friends, as we have shown, their place of worship claims greater antiquity than that of any other denomination of Christians established here. We notice them all briefly in order.

The Quaker Meeting-House at Stony Brook, hoary with age, seems to have outlived the society which established it. The fathers who built it and planted their families around it, connecting with it a school-house for their children, and a burial-place for themselves and their descendants, now, after half a dozen generations, have scarcely a representative among the living in the neighborhood. The old school-house is closed. The meeting-house is seldom if ever opened for worship, and there are but few new

graves made in the old burying-ground which belongs to it.

June 1, 1709, Benjamin Clarke conveyed by deed nine acres and sixty hundredths of an acre of land, on the northeasterly side of Stony Brook, to Richard Stockton and others in trust to build a meeting-house on it, and for a burying-ground for the Society of Friends. This was about twelve years after the settlement at Stony Brook by the families of Clarke, Olden, Worth, Hornor, and Stockton, all of whom were reputed to belong to that society. This lot of land so set apart still remains held for the purposes for which it was dedicated by the grantor. In the latter part of the summer of 1709 a small frame building was erected on said lot for a meeting-house, in which meetings for worship and church business were held till the year 1760, when, being too small and out of repair, it gave place to the present stone building, which was at that time erected on the site of the original one. Before the first building was erected the families of the society in the neighborhood worshipped together in their private dwellings.

This place of worship is over one hundred and seventy years old, probably older than the Presbyterian Church at Maidenhead, though the grant of land to that congregation antedates the deed for this Stony Brook meeting-house lot about ten years. The house is small, and in its interior it resembles an ancient country school-room more than a house of worship. But it is historic. It was the only place of public worship in Princeton prior to the building of the college in 1757, and the school on the same ground was probably the only school in the neighborhood before that date. It was the centre of a large geographical circuit of a Quaker population, no other such place of worship being nearer to it than Trenton. It was at this place where Washington's army, retreating from Trenton, halted, while Mercer made his flank movement upon the British regiments on their march to Trenton by the Lawrenceville road. It was in sight of this place that the battle of Princeton was fought, and the house in which Gen. Mercer died was only a few hundred yards distant from it. It and Worth's Mills are old landmarks which have survived the families that built them, and the generations that cherished and supported them. Among the descendants of the ancient Quaker families of Stony Brook who adhere strictly to worship of the Friends we know of but one in the neighborhood. The old men and women, who were accustomed to conform to the rules of worship and habits of life prescribed by their society, have disappeared. Their distinctive costume is very rarely seen in our streets or public assemblies. Their children and descendants, though few in number, have gradually withdrawn or been cut off from the society, and joined the Presbyterian or Episcopal Churches. The society at Stony Brook adhered to the Orthodox school, and never sympathized with the Hicksites.

The Presbyterian Church.—The Presbyterian element in Princeton was of very gradual growth for nearly half a century after the Quaker Church was built at Stony Brook. There was a Presbyterian Church built at Maidenhead (Lawrenceville) a short time after the Quaker meeting-house at Stony Brook was built, and there was one also at Kingston at or before 1730. Presbyterian families of Princeton attached themselves to one or the other of these churches. Kingston, being nearer to Princeton than Lawrenceville, was the place where the Presbyterian families generally attended. But as the town grew in population and Presbyterianism gained the ascendancy, it began to be felt a burden for so many people to ride three or four miles to church every Sabbath, and a movement was made to have public worship in the village occasionally, if not permanently.

The earliest agitation in the Presbytery of New Brunswick foreshadowing a movement for a Presbyterian Church in Princeton arose on the 3d day of September, 1751. Upon an application in behalf of the congregation of Kingston for supplies, some member moved "that the supplies granted should be equally divided between Kingstown and Princetown." The subject was laid over till the next day, when the following minute was adopted, viz. :

"The Presbytery taking into consideration the case of Kingstown and Princetown, do judge it not expedient that there be two places of meeting upon the Sabbath, but do recommend it to those that supply them, that they preach a lecture at Princetown if they can."

No meeting of Presbytery had ever been held in Princeton until December, 1751, when a *pro re nata* meeting was held for the purpose of addressing their letter to the British government in favor of Governor Belcher.

When it became fixed that the College of New Jersey was to be permanently located in Princeton, the church movement received more favor in Presbytery. In a meeting of that body held at Maidenhead, May 27, 1753, application in behalf of Princeton was made "for supplies and *for liberty to build a meeting-house.*" On the 29th of that month the result was expressed in the following minute: "The affair of Princeton being considered, the Presbytery *do grant liberty to the people of said town to build a meeting-house,* and also conclude to allow them supplies."

The Rev. Mr. Davenport and the Rev. Mr. Kennedy were directed to supply Princeton with preaching for three Sabbaths. From this time Princeton became an ecclesiastical place, and the Presbytery held its meetings here more frequently than in any other place.

Although in 1755 leave had been given to the people of Princeton to build a church, no definite step for executing the work was taken before 1762. The college, old Nassau Hall, which was erected and fit for use in 1757, contained a chapel nearly forty

feet square, with a gallery and organ. In this chapel public worship was held on the Sabbath, in which families residing in and near the village united with President Burr and the seventy students who came with him to college. Pews in the chapel were rented to families of the town. These Sabbath assemblies, congregated in the college chapel for worship, attending upon the ministry of the early presidents, Burr, Edwards, Davies, and Finley, constituted the germ of the Princeton Church. It was a rare privilege to sit under the preaching of those extraordinary men.

The Rev. Aaron Burr, the first president of the college after its removal to Princeton, was the first preacher who was required to preach in the chapel to the students and the families of the village statedly on every Sabbath. His ministry was short. He came here with his students in November, 1756, and died Sept. 24, 1757. He had been preaching here but a few months when a remarkable revival of religion occurred, both in the college and in the town. It is graphically described in a letter written by the Rev. William Tennent to Dr. Finley, under date of Feb. 27, 1757, published in the "Log College" and elsewhere.

The Rev. Jonathan Edwards, the great metaphysician and theologian of the age, was elected to fill the place made vacant by the death of President Burr. He came to Princeton in February, 1758. He preached a few times with great power, and died in March of that year, greatly lamented by the church and by all the schools of learning.

The Rev. Samuel Davies succeeded the great President Edwards in July, 1759. He was in the front rank of pulpit orators. It was the privilege of the people of Princeton to sit under the preaching of President Davies for a year and a half. He died on Feb. 4, 1761.

The Rev. Samuel Finley, the successor of president Davies, was installed president of the college in September, 1761, and preached to a mixed congregation of students and citizens in the chapel, as his predecessors had done. But the prosperity of the college and the growth of the village inspired a renewed effort to build a church both for preaching and for college uses on commencement occasions. To accomplish this object a subscription paper was circulated to raise funds.

The original subscription is in the handwriting of Richard Stockton, afterwards signer of the Declaration of Independence, dated 20th of January, 1762, promising money to Rev. Mr. Samuel Finley, president of the college, for building a Presbyterian Church in Princeton.

The names of the subscribers with the number of pounds given by each are as follows: Richard Stockton, one acre of land to set the church on; Ezekiel Forman, £50; Derrick Longstreet, £50; Job Stockton, £25; Newell Forman, £20; Jacob Scudder, £20;

Nathan Forman, £10; Thomas Van Dike, £3; Jonathan Baldwin, £20; Samuel Hornor, £10; Jonathan Sergeant, £10; Richard Patterson, £10; Thomas Wiggins, £10; Patrick Barber, £5; Samuel Brunson, £5; Stephen Truesdell, £6; Gilbert Gaw, £3; Thomas Randolph, £10; William Hammell, £6; William Whitehead, £20; Isaac Van Dike, £15; John Schenck, £15; Paul Randolph, £3; Wilson Hunt, £3.

An agreement was made between the college and the congregation in 1762, stipulating that the church could be built on land of the college, and that the college should advance a loan of seven hundred pounds to aid in building the church, and that college should have certain privileges,—the use of a portion of the gallery for the students and the church for commencement.

The church edifice was probably commenced in 1762, on the lot where the present church stands. It was not ready for use till the year 1766, a few months before the death of President Finley, who, it is understood, preached for a few months in it before he died. It was built with its side and not its end to the street. The pulpit was on the side of the audience-room. There were fifty-seven pews; twenty-three of them were squares around the walls. There were three aisles running in one direction, and two in another. It was built of brick, with galleries on one side and two ends of the building. In 1792, Dr. Witherspoon erected a large canopy over the pulpit, with ample drapery of dark-colored material hanging about it in festoons, fastened by a large gilded, radiating, star-shaped ornament.

A second great revival of religion in the college and in all the neighborhood around occurred during Dr. Finley's ministry, in the fall of 1762, just after the building of the church was commenced. The Rev. Mr. Whitefield soon after this, in the year 1763, visited Princeton, and spent several days here with President Finley, and preached several times "with much approbation and success," as he relates it.

President Finley rendered valuable service in procuring the erection of the church at Princeton. In the pulpit "he was always solemn, sensible, and sometimes glowing with fervor. His learning was very extensive." "He was remarkable for sweetness of temper and politeness of behavior." He died in July, 1766, while on a visit to Philadelphia. His death was so remarkably triumphant that Dr. Mason wrote an eloquent sermon, contrasting it with the death of Hume.

After the death of Dr. Finley, the Rev. William Tennent filled his place for six months, when the Rev. John Blair, the vice-president of the college, and Professor of Theology, performed the duties of the president till the installation of President Witherspoon, in 1768.

Such was the slow and struggling process of this church, from the little nucleus of Presbyterians who became united in Sabbath worship with the college

in the chapel under the eloquent preaching of Presidents Burr, Edwards, Davies, and Finley, and in the two powerful revivals which have been mentioned; and yet during those years of development there was really no church, no ecclesiastical organization. The Presbytery had, after one refusal at least, given them permission to build a church in 1755, and occasionally sent supplies, but nothing more. There does not appear to have been a session or any organized eldership prior to 1786, yet the Rev. Dr. John Woodhull states that, while at college, he was admitted to the communion of the church at Princeton by President Finley in 1763; and the Rev. Dr. S. S. Smith, in his discourse at the funeral of Richard Stockton, the signer, in 1781, said that the deceased was at the time of his death a member of this church. There is no record of the church prior to 1786.

The Rev. John Witherspoon, D.D., who was elected president of the college, came from Scotland to Princeton in 1768, and he assumed the pastorate of the church with the presidency of the college. Dr. Witherspoon was eminent as a theologian, scholar, and preacher. He sustained the relation of pastor to this church for almost twenty-five years. A revival of religion of some power took place in Princeton after he had been preaching here three or four years, and young men then in the college, who afterwards became prominent in the country, shared in that work of grace.

On the 17th of May, 1776,—a day appointed by Congress for a fast, in reference to the state of the country,—Dr. Witherspoon preached a sermon in the church on "the Dominion of Providence over the Passions of Men." This sermon was printed and addressed to John Hancock, president of Congress, and widely circulated in this country and in Great Britain. It placed the author prominently before the liberty men as a bold and able advocate of independence. The Revolutionary war now broke upon the country, and Dr. Witherspoon entered the councils of the State, rendering his services with distinguished ability. The church was closed, and its distinguished pastor, with Richard Stockton, one of its members, both signed the Declaration of Independence. The church edifice was occupied by the army of Lord Cornwallis as barracks. The pews and gallery were taken out and burned, and afterwards the American army occupied it till 1781. In 1784 the building was repaired, and worship was resumed under Dr. Witherspoon. Ruling elders were elected, the trustees were incorporated, and a book of minutes was opened in 1786. The first trustees then elected were Richard Longstreet, Maj. Robert Stockton, Maj. Enos Kelsey, Capt. James Moore, Isaac Anderson, Col. William Scudder; and the ruling elders were Richard Longstreet, James Hamilton, Thomas Blackwell, and Capt. John Johnson.

These were the first men in the community, and among the fifty-two who contributed three hundred

and seventy-five pounds for the repairs of the church. Including these, there were others of equal influence and character, such as Elias Woodruff, Jonathan Dean, Thomas Stockton, Aaron Mattison, S. Stanhope Smith, Col. George Morgan, Capt. John Little, Isaac Van Dyke, Abram Cruser, Matthew Van Dyke, John Van Dyke, John Schenck, Jr., Garret Schenck, David Hamilton, Christopher Beekman, Samuel Knox, William Millette, Richard Stockton, John Harrison, Maj. Stephen Morford, James Finley, Jacob Hyer, Zebulon Morford. The roll of church communicants in 1792 contained fifty-three names.

Dr. Witherspoon continued to minister in the church till about a year before his death, which occurred at Tusculum, his country-seat, on the 15th day of November, 1794. He became blind, and for a year, while blind, he continued to preach. His name is indelibly stamped upon the history of the Princeton Church, the college, and the country.

After the death of Dr. Witherspoon, as well as for a year or two before, while he was too infirm to preach constantly, the church was supplied by the Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, the successor and son-in-law of President Witherspoon. He was a very polished and eloquent preacher, and most highly esteemed in the town as a citizen as well as a minister. President Smith officiated until the congregation obtained a pastor. Hitherto the church had no voice in calling a minister. The congregation, both of choice and necessity, had received the ministrations of the college presidents, but the time had now come for a pastor to be elected by the people, and the several pastorates in succession are herein briefly noticed.

The Rev. Samuel Finley Snowden received a call from the congregation on the 14th day of September, 1795. The session, then consisting of Dr. Thomas Wiggins, James Hamilton, and James Finley, moderated by Rev. Dr. Smith, put the call in due form, and prosecuted it.

The Rev. Mr. Snowden was a son of Isaac Snowden, of Philadelphia, who was treasurer of that city before the Revolution, and was at one time a ruling elder in Dr. Sproat's church, and a friend and helper of David Brainerd. He was born Nov. 6, 1776; he graduated at Princeton; studied law with Thomas Bradford, and afterwards abandoned the law for the ministry, and studied theology in Princeton with Drs. Witherspoon and Smith. He accepted the call, and was ordained pastor of the church Nov. 25, 1795.

There is but little to be gleaned from the records of the church to illustrate its progress during the short pastorate of Mr. Snowden. Only three persons appear to have been admitted to the church on examination during his ministry here, and one of these was connected with the college. He was released from his pastoral relation on account of failing

health, April 29, 1801. He held several pastorates afterwards, the last being at Sackett's Harbor, where he was greatly blessed in his ministry. He died there suddenly in his chair, having risen that morning in his usual health, without a struggle or a groan, in May, 1845, at the good old age of seventy-eight years. He had expressed a desire to die suddenly when called to die. He was a good writer, a faithful pastor, and agreeable in social life.

After Mr. Snowden's resignation, President S. S. Smith was again employed as a stated supply by the congregation, and served as such from Jan. 1, 1801, to Jan. 1, 1804. For three years this church listened again to this eloquent and distinguished preacher.

In January, 1804, the church extended a call to Rev. Henry Kollock, of Elizabethtown, to become its pastor with a salary of five hundred dollars a year. He was a son of Shepherd Kollock, a widely-known editor and publisher of a newspaper in New Jersey in the days of the Revolution, and was a zealous patriot. Henry Kollock was born Dec. 4, 1778, in Essex County, N. J. He was a bright youth, and graduated at Nassau Hall in 1794 very young. He became tutor in college, and very intimate with Bishop Hobart, who was his contemporary in college. He was licensed to preach in 1800, and his first pulpit efforts attracted unusual attention. While tutor he preached frequently in Princeton, and was very popular. The trustees of the college were anxious to secure his presence and services in Princeton, and, young as he was, they elected him Professor of Theology, and the church called him to be their pastor at the same time. He accepted the call of the church, and also that of the college, and was installed June 12, 1804. A subscription paper for his salary was signed by one hundred and one persons, and the aggregate of subscriptions, from thirty dollars down to one, amounted to six hundred and sixty-six dollars.

Dr. Thomas Wiggins, an elder and trustee of the church, died in 1804, and devised his house and about twenty acres of land in Witherspoon Street to the church for the use of the minister. The pastor occupied this new parsonage soon after the death of Dr. Wiggins, and it was occupied by successive pastors till the close of Dr. Rice's ministry in this place in 1847.

Dr. Kollock's ministry in Princeton was prosperous and attractive, but short. After holding his call less than three years, he resigned it in October, 1806, to accept a call from the Independent Presbyterian Church in Savannah, Ga. A strong remonstrance was made against his resignation, for he was greatly admired here in all his public services. But he removed to Georgia, and died of affection of the heart, at Savannah, Dec. 29, 1819, greatly lamented by all who knew him and loved him. His reputation for eloquence never waned. He received many honors, and the mayor of the city directed the shipping in the

harbor to place their colors at half-mast at his death. A cenotaph has been erected to his memory in the pastor's burial lot in the Princeton Cemetery. Dr. Kollock published four volumes of sermons.

There was now again a vacancy in the pastorate of this church till 1810. President Smith again took the principal charge of the congregation and performed ministerial duties. The session was increased to eight members in number, including some of the first citizens of Princeton. The trustees were Col. Erkuries Beatty, Capt. James Moore, Richard Stockton, James Hamilton, Dr. Ebenezer Stockton, and Samuel Bayard.

On the 6th of June, 1810, the Rev. William C. Schenck, a son of Joseph Schenck (a pious farmer in the vicinity of Princeton), who had been educated in Princeton and had been preaching for a time as a supply, was ordained and installed as pastor of this church, after having received a call. He was only twenty-two years of age at that time. His ministry continued for nine years, and was greatly blessed. The church grew in numbers and influence. The Theological Seminary was established here in 1812, and the religious interest of Princeton began to assume a new and important aspect in the church under the zealous ministry of Mr. Schenck. Twenty-two new members had been received, when, on the 1st of March, 1813, the church edifice was totally destroyed by fire. The fire originated from hot embers put into a cask in a closet by the sexton. A new building was erected on the same site, and ready for use in June, 1814. It was built as the original one, parallel with the street, but it was differently seated. The pulpit was in semicircular projection at the east end of the building, the doors, as before, at the east and west corners, next to the street, and two large aisles, with pews next to the walls. The debt due for building the church when finished was five thousand four hundred dollars. The sale of the pews was made under rules prepared by Rev. Ashbel Green, D.D., then president of the college.

When the year 1815 opened, with the new church furnished and its membership revived and enlarged during the preceding year, a great revival of religion marked the winter months of that memorable year in Princeton. The fruits of that revival were very precious. The church received an accession of forty new members, among which were not a few who became distinguished as ministers in subsequent years. Among the college students there were many, perhaps forty or fifty converts, some of whom became eminent preachers and theologians.

The reverend pastor, in the midst of his usefulness, when his church membership had been enlarged by an addition of one hundred and forty-five members—twenty of whom were students, and thirty-one colored persons, under his ministry,—after a short illness from typhus fever, departed this life in the thirty-first year of his age.

The trustees, session, and congregation all joined in tributes of respect to the memory of their beloved but deceased pastor. He left a widow (since dead), who was the daughter of Joseph Scudder, Esq., of Freehold, and Maria Johnston, his wife, ancestors of the missionary Scudder family, and two children, one who is now the widow of the Rev. Asa S. Colton (deceased), and the other William C. Schenck, who died many years ago in Princeton.

Rev. George Spafford Woodhull was called from Cranberry, N. J., and was installed as pastor of this church July 5, 1820. Salary, six hundred dollars a year and the use of the parsonage. The ministry of Mr. Woodhull, in Princeton, was twelve years in duration, and was attended by a larger increase of the church than that of any of his predecessors. There were two hundred and eighty-nine members added, including twenty-five students of the college. The spirit of missions, of Sunday-schools, of education for the masses, of general benevolence, Bible, temperance, and African colonization societies was quickened and beautifully developed under his ministry. He had labored in the pastorate of Cranberry for twenty-two years before he came to the Princeton Church, and he was one of the little band of pious gentlemen who assembled in Princeton in 1811 and formed the New Jersey Bible Society. He was the first who suggested and introduced Bible-class instruction in his own church, and then caused it to be recommended by the General Assembly to all the churches under its care. He began the temperance reform eight years before the American Temperance Society was proposed, by an overture to the General Assembly. At his death a temperance pledge bearing date as far back as 1815, signed by several of his congregation, was found among his papers.

He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was born on the 31st day of March, 1773. His father was the Rev. John Woodhull, D.D., who removed from Lancaster County, Pa., to Freehold, N. J., to take the church of the late William Tennent. The son graduated at Princeton in 1790.

He married Gertrude Neilson, daughter of Col. John Neilson, of New Brunswick. He resigned his call at Princeton in 1832, and accepted one at Middletown Point, N. J., where he spent the last two years of his life, and died of scarlet fever, Dec. 25, 1834. He was eminently a good man. He had four children who reached adult age,—the Rev. William H. Woodhull, who died in 1834; Cornelia, who died unmarried; and Alfred A. Woodhull and John N. Woodhull, both popular physicians, who died in Princeton.

The vacancy remained until May 28, 1833, when the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Holt Rice, of Virginia, was elected pastor. He accepted, and was installed Aug. 15, 1833. Dr. Rice was born in Bedford County, Va., Nov. 29, 1782. His father, Benjamin Rice, was a lawyer by profession. He was a ruling elder in the

Presbyterian Church of which his brother, Rev. David Rice, was the pastor. Benjamin H. Rice received his education chiefly under the direction and by the aid of his brother, the Rev. John Holt Rice, D.D. He married Martha Alexander, a sister of the Rev. Archibald Alexander, D.D. He was licensed in 1812 in North Carolina, having served as missionary in the seaboard counties of that State. He was pastor of a church in Petersburg for seventeen years, and his ministry was greatly blessed. His health led him to the North, and he accepted a call to the Pearl Street Church, in New York. He then became secretary of the Home Missionary Society, and after a year's service in that office he came to Princeton. Salary, one thousand dollars and the parsonage.

Soon after Dr. Rice had entered upon his ministry in Princeton with hopeful success a calamity befell the church, such as had befallen it about twenty years previous to this time. Another conflagration, caused by the explosion of a sky-rocket on the 6th of July, 1835, which lighted on the roof, laid the *church edifice again in ashes*. It was connected with the celebration of the Fourth of July. The congregation immediately took measures to rebuild, and resolved that all claims arising from rights in the old pews were extinguished by the fire, but they would pay the same amount towards the salary as they had done when in possession of the pews. There was at the time an old debt of eleven hundred and forty-five dollars. By Nov. 27, 1836, the new church, built of brick, rough-cast, without basement, sixty by eighty feet, was ready to be used with temporary seats. It was soon afterwards finished and upholstered very neatly, and was a model structure. It was in Grecian style of architecture, with galleries, without spire or cupola, with two Corinthian pillars in the front vestibule. It was on the same lot of land, but it stood with the end of the building towards the street. It was the same building which is occupied by the church at the present time, but which has been enlarged by an extension in the rear, and which has been modified and ornamented within a few years past. The Sunday-school occupied the gallery of the church, and weekly prayer-meetings were held from house to house.

Dr. Rice was a man of intellectual ability, of warm feelings and undoubted piety. He was direct and pungent in his preaching, did not often write out and read his sermons, was happy in conducting devotional meetings, loved to mingle in revivals, and his church experienced several awakenings during his ministry. His health unfitted him for his most laborious work. After a service of nearly fourteen years in a fruitful ministry, in which two hundred and seventy-one new members were received, he resigned his call on account of his feeble health. He was the last pastor who had occupied the old Wiggins parsonage. He removed to Virginia and took charge of the College Church at Hampden-Sydney, where he preached with renewed vigor, and died in the harness, falling from

his pulpit while preaching to his people, urging them to go forward in the divine life. He died Feb. 24, 1856. He left two sons—the Rev. John H. Rice, D.D., and Archibald A. Rice, who was both physician and preacher; the former is deceased—and three daughters,—Mary, wife of Rev. Dr. Drury Lacy, and Catharine are deceased, and Martha is still living at the South. Anna, who married the Rev. Mr. Forman, of Kentucky, died before her parents.

The successor of Dr. Rice in the pastorate of this church was the Rev. William E. Schenck, a nephew of the Rev. W. C. Schenck, a former pastor, and a son of John C. Schenck, of Princeton. He was installed May 8, 1848. It was in this church where he had been baptized and reared. His ministry was an arduous one, but he applied himself to it with great zeal and energy. He introduced a system of benevolence, in accordance with the recommendation of the General Assembly, and did much to enlist the whole membership of the church in the appropriate Christian activities which a well-organized church demands. It was during his pastorate that a new lecture- and Sunday-school-room was built in the rear of the main edifice, and that the finances of the congregation were placed upon a good foundation, and for the first time in eighty years the church was free from debt.

In 1850 a revival of religion took place in the congregation and the village, adding to the membership of the church nearly one hundred persons. It also extended to the college with great power, and gathered there most gracious fruits. In 1852, after a ministry of four years, he resigned his call to enter upon the duties of superintendent of church extension in the city of Philadelphia. The congregation interposed a strong remonstrance to Presbytery against the dissolution of the pastorate, but his resignation was allowed. His was the shortest pastorate in the preceding history of the church, except that of Dr. Kollock, yet the most successful one. He had received one hundred and ninety-nine new members during the four years, and the amount of money contributed by the congregation, exclusive of salaries, was seven thousand five hundred and nine dollars. His salary was one thousand dollars and parsonage.

Dr. Schenck is now filling the office of secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Publication in Philadelphia.

The vacancy caused by the resignation of Dr. Schenck continued for a year and a half, during which a persistent effort was made to secure the pastoral services of the Rev. William B. Weed, of Stratford, Conn., a Congregational minister, but it failed. Finally a call was made to the Rev. James M. Macdonald, of the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church of New York, with the same salary as his predecessor received, but which was soon made twelve hundred dollars, with the proceeds of the parsonage fund. He accepted, and was installed Nov. 1, 1853.

His ministry extended through twenty-four years, during which a new parsonage was procured, and the temporary debt incurred in its purchase was liquidated chiefly through his exertions. An organ was procured and introduced into the church, the interior of the church was several times improved, and just before his death the church was enlarged by extension in the rear, and a new lecture-room built adjoining it on the west end of the lot. The whole church was repaired and decorated and made attractive, at a cost of about twelve thousand dollars. The pastor published in 1873 a twenty years' retrospect of his ministry, in a discourse which showed the progress and prosperity of the church and a summary of his ministerial labors.

Dr. Macdonald was a native of Limerick, Maine. He was a son of Maj.-Gen. John Macdonald, of that place, a prominent public citizen of that State. He was educated at Bowdoin and Union Colleges and at Bangor and Yale Seminaries. He was a man of fine presence, of great industry, of literary culture, and of self-reliance. He was an author of reputation, a very ready writer, and a faithful pastor.

He died at his home in Princeton, March 19, 1876, after a sickness of three weeks, just as his church was to receive a large accession from the fruits of that gracious revival which had during the preceding winter visited Princeton with more power than had ever before aroused and blessed the town and the institutions. His death was profoundly lamented, and his memory received manifold tributes of respect from his church and the community, as also from his clerical brethren of his Presbytery. The membership of this church at his death was reported at four hundred and seventy-four members.

Rev. Horace G. Hinsdale, the present pastor, was installed Nov. 2, 1877. The salary pledged him in his call was two thousand five hundred dollars and the parsonage. He was called from the Presbyterian Church of Bridgeport, Conn. He graduated at the Theological Seminary in Princeton in the class of 1852.

The church is out of debt, and has a valuable parsonage and lecture-room, and the audience-room of the main edifice is large and attractive, and perhaps is more widely known throughout the Presbyterian denomination than any other single church. The membership last reported (1882) is three hundred and seventy-eight.

Mr. Paul Tulane, of Princeton, has been foremost among the material benefactors of this church. Among divers other gifts made, he has placed in the hands of the trustees of this church three several funds, in trust, of five thousand dollars each, viz., one for the maintenance of the Cedar Grove Chapel; one for the benefit of the poor members of the church and pew-rents of such, and to aid current expenses; and the third, for keeping in repair the old burying-ground adjoining the cemetery. His other gifts to

the trustees, towards the cemetery, and in liquidation of church liabilities in various forms would doubtless exceed ten thousand dollars.

There belongs to this church, beside a large and honorable membership through several generations past, a long list of trustees and ruling elders, embracing some of the most honorable names in the town.

The reason that so much more space has been allowed to this church and to the Quaker meeting-house than to the churches in Princeton herein subsequently noticed is because these two are the only historic churches in Princeton, and there is a desire to know and perpetuate their history.¹

The Protestant Episcopal Church (Trinity).—This organization was effected at a meeting held in the town-house of the borough on the 11th of May, 1833. The corporate name of Trinity was adopted because of the favor with which at that time the views of Unitarians were received by educated people in the Eastern and Middle States. The corner-stone of the building was laid by Bishop Doane, July 4, 1833, and it was completed Sept. 23, 1834. The edifice was a Grecian structure, white rough-cast, standing on the site of the present church, but with its ends to the street.

The following is a complete list of the rectors up to the present time:

The Rev. George E. Hare, D.D., called in 1833; resigned June 19, 1843.

The Rev. Andrew Bell Paterson, D.D., instituted Dec. 2, 1845; resigned Oct. 6, 1851.

The Rev. Joshua Peterkin, D.D., called May 3, 1852; resigned Jan. 3, 1855.

The Rev. William D. Hanson, D.D., called Feb. 27, 1855; resigned Sept. 7, 1859.

The Rev. William A. Dod, D.D., called Nov. 29, 1859; resigned in the spring of 1866.

The Rev. Albert B. Baker, the present rector, entered on the duties of the rectorship on Easter-day, April 1, 1866, and is still discharging the duties of the position. The church has had liberal friends and supporters.

In 1843 a rectory was built, presented to the church by John Potter.

A parish school lot was given to the church by Richard Stockton, and a school building was erected by the liberality of a few persons, the chief contributor being James Potter. The church-bell is in the tower of this building.

On the 4th of July, 1868, the corner-stone of a second church edifice was laid by Bishop Odenheimer, and a more beautiful and imposing structure was erected upon the site of the first one, which was taken down after thirty-five years from the laying of its corner-stone. It is built of Princeton stone, with

¹ For a full history of these and all the other churches in Princeton, see Mr. Hageman's "History of Princeton and its Institutions."

brownstone trimmings, with a tower built by Mrs. Lippincott, and the beautiful decorations of the interior were executed according to the wish and at the expense of Mrs. Sarah J. Potter. The church, which consists of nave, transept, central tower, and apsidal chancel, is in the pointed Gothic style, and is one of the most beautiful in the State. It is entered from both Stockton and Mercer Streets, the ground extending across the triangle.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was built in 1847 under the pastorate of Rev. Joseph Ashbrook. The congregation had recently been visited with a revival at Cedar Grove, and had built the chapel there which Mr. Tulane afterwards bought, and abandoning that building they erected this church in Princeton. It is located on the north side of Nassau Street, on a part of what was formerly the land of Dr. Ebenezer Stockton. The church is built of brick, sixty-six by forty-eight feet, with a gallery, and will seat about six hundred persons. Lecture-room in the basement. The parsonage is a few doors east of it. Its membership approximates two hundred. The list of the pastors includes the names of Ashbrook, Corbit, Monroe, Ballard, Heisler, Stephenson, Batchelder, Staats, Wiley, Hanlon, King, Hance, Westbrook, Baker, Lawrence, Belting, Sooy, White, Reed, Gaskill.

The Baptist Church.—A Baptist Church was built in Canal Street in Princeton in 1851, when the Rev. William C. Ulyat was pastor. The congregation, which belonged almost entirely to the country outside of Princeton, having a church and burial-ground at Penn's Neck, favored the erection of this church in order to accommodate members who resided on the western side of Princeton, several miles from the church at Penn's Neck. It was supposed by making Princeton the territorial centre of the congregation the worshippers at Penn's Neck would join the others at Princeton. But the result proved otherwise. The strength of the church adhered to the old shrines at Penn's Neck, and the ground at Princeton was abandoned. This church was sold, and the old one at Penn's Neck was enlarged and improved. The pastors who labored in the church at Princeton were six, viz.: Rev. Samuel Sproule, William E. Cornwell, George Young, John B. Hutchinson, H. V. Jones, and William C. Ulyat. When the congregation returned to Penn's Neck, which is in West Windsor, beyond the canal, there was a Second or New Baptist Church of Princeton organized by a few members, who took a "new departure" from the original one. Their worship is held in the private house of the Rev. W. C. Ulyat, who preaches occasionally to a small company. The church edifice in Canal Street is unoccupied.

The Second Presbyterian Church.—This church was organized Dec. 23, 1847. It had been proposed and discussed often before the time of its organization, even as far back as the closing period of Mr.

Woodhull's pastorate. The Rev. Dr. John Maclean and the Rev. Dr. John T. Duffield entered into and led the movement which gave it being. It was, of course, an offshoot of the old First Church. Its public services were held in Mercer Hall for about a year and a half, under the direction of Rev. William Henry Green as pastor called, but not installed. A small but neat frame edifice was built opposite to the public school building. The congregation entered into the new church in 1850, under the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Duffield, then tutor in college, as a stated supply for one year, which was extended through a second year, when its membership enrolled was eighty-three.

The Rev. William A. Dod, D.D., was its first installed pastor, and he remained there from 1852 till 1859, when he took orders in the Episcopal Church. When he left the membership had reached the number of one hundred and eighty-nine. Then for about two years it had supplies.

The Rev. Joseph R. Manñ, D.D., was installed pastor May 3, 1861. He was greatly blessed in his labors, which continued till December, 1864, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. During his ministry ninety-five new members were added, increasing the roll to two hundred and eighty-four.

The Rev. Spencer L. Finney was installed pastor Aug. 31, 1866. The church grew under his ministry, and a new and larger edifice was deemed necessary. The agitation of that question resulted in the purchase of a handsome central lot on the corner of Nassau and Chambers Streets, upon which the large and handsome brownstone Gothic church, with chapel in the rear, with entrance on Chambers Street, was erected which is at present occupied by the congregation. This church with its galleries will seat one thousand people, and the chapel about three hundred. It is an imposing and attractive church in both exterior and interior. Its spire has not yet been erected, nor has it a bell. Its location is most eligible, and its cost in its present condition, including the lot, was about fifty-five thousand dollars. There is no debt on the church. Mrs. Susan D. Brown, one of the members of the church, gave toward the lot and the building the munificent sum of thirty thousand dollars, besides several thousands more for the support of the ministers and the liquidating of old debts. The church was dedicated Dec. 4, 1868. The old building down-town was sold.

Mr. Finney continued pastor of the church about six years, during which one hundred and fifty-six members were added to the church. He resigned in 1871.

The Rev. Wm. A. McCorkle, D.D., was tendered a call with a salary of two thousand dollars, or to become a stated supply at a salary of three thousand dollars a year, at his option. He served as stated supply for about two and a half years, during which he admitted to church membership over one hundred ap-

plicants. He left the church prosperous in its spiritual and its temporal affairs, and was invited to remain as pastor, with a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars, which he declined. The reported membership of this church in 1876 was two hundred and thirteen.

The Rev. Lewis W. Mudge was installed pastor May 11, 1877, at a salary of two thousand two hundred dollars, and has since been supplied with a large new parsonage on Stockton Street, the gift of Miss Sophia C. W. C. Stevens, whose benefactions to this church have been noteworthy.

Mr. Mudge is pastor at the present time. Both this church and the first one—the mother-church—are large, handsome structures, eligibly located, capable of seating about the same number of people, with large and handsomely furnished chapels and Sunday-school-rooms, and each church having a first-class parsonage connected with it.

The Witherspoon Street Church.—This is the Colored Presbyterian Church of Princeton, which was set off from the First Church. The original building, which is their house of worship at present, was erected about 1837, principally through the efforts of Dr. John Maclean and Dr. John Breckinridge, with the benefaction of James Lenox, of New York. Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander preached to the congregation there for several years every Sabbath. In 1840 the congregation requested the First Presbyterian Church for permission to have a separate communion in their own church. In 1846, March 10th, the colored members of the First Presbyterian Church to the number of *ninety-two* were at their request dismissed to form a new church under the name of the "First Presbyterian Church of Color of Princeton," and the church was thereupon organized by Rev. Dr. Rice, Dr. Maclean, and Elder Joseph H. Davis, a committee of Presbytery. In 1848 the name was changed to "The Witherspoon Street Church." It has been fully organized and has a membership of over one hundred, but it has not been self-sustaining. It has been under stated supplies, with the exception of two or three short pastorates covering five or six years. The stated supplies have been generally white ministers or licentiates, such as Dr. James W. Alexander, Professor Giger, Tutor Cobb, Rev. James Stebbins, and students in the seminary. The Rev. Mr. Robinson, colored, is pastor at the present time, and his predecessor in the pastorate was Rev. Hugh M. Brown, a colored licentiate. The church has a parsonage in Witherspoon Street, devised to it by Anthony Simmons, one of its members and trustees, and one of the most widely known and most respected colored citizens in the State. At the head of the roll of members when the church was organized stood the name of Betsey Stockton, a colored woman, who had been a member of Dr. Ashbel Green's family, and who went with the Rev. Charles Stewart as missionary to the Sandwich Islands in 1823. She joined the old

church in 1816. She was long a school-teacher in Princeton, where she died in 1860 much respected.

The African Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church was organized in 1836. Its first place of public worship was in a little frame school-house, quite near the present church in Witherspoon Street, and which is the present site of the Odd-Fellows' Hall. The present church edifice was built in 1860 of brick, rough-cast, with basement for Sunday-school. It bears the name of "Mount Pisgah." It has quite a large membership and Sunday-school. There is nothing peculiar or especially interesting in its history to make it differ from other churches of that class.

The Roman Catholic Church.—Prior to the year 1850 the Roman Catholic population of Princeton had received monthly visitations from a clergyman from New Brunswick or elsewhere in private houses, most generally in the house of James Boyle, near the Princeton Canal Basin. In that year the Rev. Mr. Scollard took up his residence here and became the first local pastor. He raised a small stone church in Nassau Street opposite the present public school building, where afterwards the first edifice of the Second Presbyterian Church was built. This church was badly built and had to be taken down.

The Rev. Alfred Young, a native and graduate of Princeton, succeeded Father Scollard in 1857 as rector, and remained here three years. While here he purchased of Miss Ten Eyck the present Catholic property in Nassau Street, and erected a temporary building in the rear of the mansion for a church.

The Rev. Mr. O'Donnell succeeded Father Young in 1860, and remained till 1867.

The Rev. T. R. Moran, who is the present pastor, succeeded Mr. O'Donnell, and his long ministry has been productive of great results. He has caused to be erected a handsome brick church with stone trimmings, at a cost of twenty-five thousand dollars; also a fine brick pastoral residence valued at seven thousand dollars. He has established also a sisterhood called "The Sisters of Mercy," to superintend the parochial school, numbering two hundred children and upwards, and to look after the sick and indigent. He has also established among his people temperance and literary societies and other associations for the improvement of his people of both sexes. There is a large and well-kept cemetery adjoining the church. The whole property is estimated at seventy-five thousand dollars in value, including a handsome brick convent, which has been erected within the last two years. The congregation musters about one thousand souls, and the church is free from debt. The clergy of the town respect him, and he respects them.

The Railroad Avenue Church, designated on the marble above the door "THE OLD CHURCH." This is a small neat frame church, midway between the college and the seminary on Railroad Avenue, capable of seating near three hundred persons. It was

built in 1880 by the Rev. John Miller, who preaches in it every Sabbath evening. In the morning he preaches in his church at Plainsborough, about four miles from Princeton. He has not yet organized a church in Princeton as he has at Plainsborough, but devotes this chapel to public preaching and worship in anticipation of an ecclesiastical organization.

Mr. Miller is Presbyterian in his church polity, but was obliged to withdraw from that body from a difference of belief. He holds the great essentials of the confession, total depravity, the Deity of Christ, vicarious atonement, the new birth, salvation by faith, plenary inspiration, and eternal rewards and punishments; but his main difference was a total denial of the Trinity. He believes that the one personal God became incarnate in Christ and is the Holy Ghost. A part of his Presbytery desired to depose him, but after lengthened trials in Synod and Assembly, this last court of appeals passed a minute allowing him to withdraw, in which his Presbytery acquiesced with but two dissenting votes, and he is reported in 1878 among "ministers dismissed."

Mr. Miller earnestly holds the incarnation of God in the man Christ Jesus, and proceeds to build upon this all the gospel as it is usually taught, but utterly denies that it is the incarnation of a second person in God, or that the Holy Ghost is any other than the One Almighty. As his denial of the Trinity does not affect the Godhead of either person, but presents the subject as it has never been presented before, while he accepts all the doctrines of redemption, it is not so strange that some denominations accord him fellowship as that others should seem not always to do so.

There is preaching every Sabbath morning in the college chapel by the clerical professors of the college, and in the seminary chapel by the professors of the seminary. These services are attended by the families of professors and others temporarily abiding in the place, or whoever may choose to attend.

Sunday-Schools.—All these churches have Sunday-schools connected with them in prosperous condition.

Bible Society.—Princeton Bible Society, established long before the Mercer County Bible Society was organized, and very soon after the Nassau Hall Bible Society was instituted, is maintained chiefly by the Presbyterian and Methodist congregations.

There are several other benevolent and religious associations sustained by the Christian men and women of Princeton, operating at home and abroad.

Princeton in the Revolution.—Perhaps no place in the province was more prominent in the incipient stages of the Revolution, and in shaping the political status of the State under the first Constitution, than the little village of Princeton. Its opposition to the oppressive legislation of the mother-country, its central position on the great thoroughfare across the State, its college and the cluster of influential public men who resided here, and who ardently espoused the cause of liberty, naturally made it obnoxious to the

enemy, and subjected the property of its citizens to wanton devastation when the enemy was quartered upon them.

There was a large Quaker population in and around Princeton which sympathized with the liberty party, but at the same time was opposed to all war. Still there was a goodly number of brave men here who were wise in council, and who did not shrink from pledging their lives and their reputation for the cause of independence. Princeton was a focal point,—a seat of consultation, a seat of legislation, and a seat of war. The Committee of Safety held its first sessions here. The government under the State Constitution of 1776 was organized here, and the Legislature and Governor were here, except when the hostile army had possession of the place. It was a military position of the American army for several years during the war, a military prison and a military hospital being maintained here. Congress met here also in 1783, and here celebrated the announcement of peace.

All these are fully set forth in the "History of Princeton and its Institutions," and are also stated in a preceding chapter in the general history of Mercer County, to which our readers are referred to avoid repetition.

Academies and Schools.—We have no account of any school in Princeton previous to the removal of the college hither. There was undoubtedly an elementary school in the neighborhood, perhaps none nearer than Stony Brook. The Quakers, who built a church there in 1709, certainly had a school at that time, but how early a school-house was built we cannot learn. The earliest record of it that we have been able to obtain bears date in 1781. At that time the school was fully organized, perhaps reorganized after the war. A committee appointed by the Preparative Meeting had the care and oversight of the school, and the following rules and regulations were adopted for its government, to wit:

"1. The master shall keep a particular account of employers' names, number of scholars, and time of entrance, and a particular account of all transient scholars, and the time they come.

"2. No scholar shall be admitted into the school who will not comply with the rules and orders.

"3. No distinction shall be shown to the children of rich or poor, but the strictest impartiality shall be observed by the trustees and teachers to all.

"4. The hours of teaching shall be from 8 o'clock to 12, and from 2 to 6 from the 1st day of the 4th mo. to the 1st day of the 10th mo., and from half-past 8 to half after 4 from the 1st of the 10th mo. to the 1st of the 4th mo., allowing two hours at noon.

"5. The master shall be careful to speak the grammatical, plain Scripture language, and require it on all occasions, and shall give the strictest attention to prevent evil words and actions and vice of every kind. Every scholar is to behave himself or herself orderly and becoming on pain of being expelled the school, but the master shall not dismiss any without a sufficient cause, approved by a majority of the trustees; and when any employed is dissatisfied with the master's conduct in school he or she shall lay it before the trustees that it may be settled in a friendly manner as becomes people professing Christianity.

"6. The master shall suffer no scholar in the school who hath the itch, or any other infectious distemper.

"7. It is expected that the master will attend our own religious fourth-day meetings, accompanied by his scholars.

"8. In future no scholars to be admitted without the approbation of a majority of the trustees.

"9. The master is not to withhold correction from any when needful, but is to be careful not to strike in any improper or tender place, especially the face."

In addition to these rules the following were approved, and directed to be kept up in a convenient public place in the school, to be observed by the scholars, viz.:

"RULES TO BE OBSERVED BY SCHOLARS."

"1. Fail not to be at school precisely at the time appointed, unless good reason can be assigned to the master.

"2. Be always silent at your studies, so that your voices be not heard, unless when saying your lessons or speaking to your master. Hold no discourse with your school-fellows during the time of study, unless to ask something relating to your learning, and then in a low voice. Be careful on all occasions to use the plain grammatical Scripture language: at no time use the word *you* to a single person.

"3. Behave yourselves always in a gently obliging manner to your school-fellows, tenderly affectionate, never provoking one another, contending or complaining about frivolous matters, but courteously use kind expressions one towards the other.

"4. Be not forward to divulge anything passed in school."

The old Quaker school-house still stands near the Quaker meeting-house, and on the same lot of land, but no school has been maintained in it for the last twenty years and upwards.

After the college was opened in Princeton, in 1756, there was generally maintained under its auspices a grammar school or Latin school. There was one mentioned by the Rev. William Tennent in a letter to Dr. Finley in February, 1757, and described by him as having been reached by the great revival in Princeton at that date.

The same school was continued under President Edwards, who was authorized to introduce geography, history, and chronology into it if he thought it proper. It was also continued till after Dr. Finley's death, when it was under the charge of Joseph Periam, a tutor in college, with Tapping Reeve to assist him.

During the Revolutionary war it was suspended for a few years, and then was revived by Dr. Witherspoon. Both Ashbel Green and Robert Finley assisted in teaching in it.

In 1786, S. Stanhope Smith advertised in the *New Jersey Gazette* for a teacher of the English school in Princeton, also for the girls' school adjoining. It is quite probable that the grammar school had an English as well as a Latin department, and that the boys of the town were permitted to attend it. As there was no system of public schools in those days, there were numerous private schools for boys and girls, but they have left no record behind them.

We have an authentic record of the first effort made by the citizens of Princeton to establish an academy. The original subscription-paper is extant, and bears date Jan. 2, 1790. The associated proprietors, the leading men of Princeton, became incorporated in 1795 as the "trustees of the Princeton Academy." The trustees were Col. George Morgan, Dr. Thomas Wiggins, James Hamilton, John Harrison, and Maj. Stephen Morford. Col. Morgan was

elected president. They erected a public building on the Presbyterian Church lot, on the northeast corner of it. There were two rooms or departments in it, one classical and the other English. It seems to have been the village school as well as a boarding-school. Robert Adrain became one of its most prominent and earliest teachers. Afterwards, Jared W. Fyler, James Carnahan, David Comfort, James Hamilton, and others had charge of it. It was at this school that Henry Clow, Charles S. Olden, Job G. Olden, Paul Tulane, Samuel J. Bayard and brothers, Robert F. Stockton and brothers, Richard S. Field, Thomas Passage, James W. Alexander, Edward N. Kirk, and others acquired their early education preparatory to college or business. This school building was taken down and removed from the church lot about the year 1815, and the school was taught in some other place in the town.

In the year 1822 a new academy was established. It was a stone building two stories high, with a cupola and bell, and was situated on the west side of Washington Street, on the hill adjoining Prospect. It was built by a joint-stock company. The Rev. Dr. Robert Baird, then a theological student in Princeton, a private teacher and tutor in college, became principal of this new academy. He was a successful teacher, and among his pupils at this school were Addison Alexander, William B. Napton, late chief justice of Missouri, David Comfort, and William King, of Savannah. He retained this school until the year 1828. There was an English and a classical department in separate rooms. After Mr. Baird withdrew from it, it was taught by several others successively, among whom were Mr. Maynard, Mr. Sears, and George W. Schenck.

In 1840 this building, having for several years stood unused, became the public school building of the village, and was occupied by Oliver H. Willis, who established a first-class public free school and maintained it for about two years; but the school fund was inadequate at that time, and the school system too imperfect to insure permanent success as a free school. Mr. Willis removed to Hightstown, thence to Freehold, and is now principal of the Alexander Institute at White Plains, N. Y.

THE EDGEHILL HIGH SCHOOL was established in 1829. It was beautifully situated at the west end of Princeton, on Stockton Street, on a tract of thirteen acres of land, sloping to the south,—hence its name. It contained large and imposing buildings, with handsome grounds, and altogether it was a very attractive and commodious public boarding-school. Professor Robert B. Patton may be regarded as the founder of this school. He took none but boarding scholars, and these were required to be under twelve years of age when they entered. It was one of the best and most thorough schools in the country.

Professor Patton was succeeded in 1833 by the

Rev. E. C. Wines, D.D., who in 1837 was succeeded by Professor John S. Hart, who held it till 1841. The property was subsequently held by David Pratt, by Rev. Mr. Helm, by Mr. William Hughes, by Rev. Thomas W. and Rev. William C. Cattell, who enlarged and improved it. In 1869, Mr. Thomas Cattell removed to Merchantville, near Camden, N. J., and sold the Edgehill property to Admiral Emmons, who has fitted it handsomely for a private residence and now occupies it as such.

THE MARQUAND PREPARATORY SCHOOL was established under the auspices of the college in 1873, through the gift of Henry G. Marquand, of New York. It is on the road to Kingston, about a mile and a half east of the college. Its cost was about twenty-five thousand dollars. Its first principal was Mr. Dabney, of Virginia, who in 1875 was succeeded by the Rev. Charles J. Collins, of Wilkesbarre, Pa. It is at the present time vacant.

There have been other private and more select classical schools for day scholars, and in some instances for boarding scholars, taught in private houses or small school buildings. Among such were the schools taught by Rev. Frederick Knighton, Rev. George W. Schenck, John C. Schenck, George H. Burroughs, Rev. Robert Cruikshank, Rev. J. H. O'Brien, William Nevius, and others.

The female boarding-schools of Princeton have not been famous. That of Miss Hanna was the prominent one, and was kept in the Col. Beatty house, in Nassau Street. There were those of the Misses Simpson, Miss Hoyes, Miss Alden, the Misses Craig, the Rev. Mr. Hood, Mr. David Comfort, Mrs. Hosmer, and Miss Rockwell.

Though there have always been public schools in Princeton, the need of a system of free common schools in the State had been felt, and the effort to obtain it had been prominently advocated by Princeton gentlemen years before such a system was adopted. Among those advocates were the Rev. Robert Baird and Professor John Maclean, who wrote on the subject. The former visited the several counties of the State and held public meetings, made addresses, and wrote a series of essays on the advantages of a good system of public schools. The New Jersey Lyceum, formed in 1834 at Princeton, was in aid of the cause of common-school education, and the *Monthly Journal of Education*, first published in 1835, and edited by E. C. Wines, gave special attention to the history and advancement of common schools. Mr. Wines, Professor A. B. Dod, Professor James W. Alexander, and R. S. Field were all zealous supporters of the cause.

The necessity of a Normal School to prepare teachers found early advocates in Princeton. In January, 1830, Dr. Samuel Miller and Rev. G. S. Woodhull, in making a report as a committee of an association for the promotion of popular education in New Jersey, stated their "deep conviction of the importance of some institution being established in New Jersey

to educate young men for the occupation of teaching. Without such an institution we cannot expect to have such teachers and such numbers of them as will secure to our citizens all the advantages to be derived from a good system of common schools." And afterwards, in January, 1835, at a special meeting of the New Jersey Lyceum held at Trenton, Mr. Wines reported on the subject of common schools and needed legislation, whereupon resolutions in favor of seminaries for the education of schoolmasters were offered and advocated by Professor Dod, R. S. Field, and Charles Kinsey.

There are four public school districts in the township of Princeton at the present time, viz.: the Stony Brook district, the Mount Lucas district, the Cedar Grove district, all of which are outside of the borough, and the Princeton district within the borough; and each has a suitable school-house with a flourishing school in attendance.

The several public schools within the borough of Princeton in 1857 were combined and incorporated with a board of education. This board, with the assistance of Professor Phelps, principal of the State Normal School at Trenton, organized and opened a free public school in Princeton, with Mr. H. Farrand as principal and five assistant female teachers. This board erected the large and commodious public school building in Nassau Street in the year 1858, and which has continued from that time to be occupied by the public school. Mr. Farrand was educated at the Normal School. In 1860 he resigned and went to New York; he was succeeded by Wm. J. Gibby, who had been a pupil at the Normal School, and he remained principal for about fifteen years. Mr. Gibby was succeeded by Mr. Hartwell, who is the present principal.

This school has been well sustained by adequate taxation. The number of pupils in attendance is from three to four hundred, and with its corps of teachers it has the sympathy of the community. There is a separate department in this school for colored pupils, maintained in a new school-house in Witherspoon Street, built for that purpose. It has three teachers, and is under the supervision of the same board of education and principal.

Within the last two or three years the great body of the Roman Catholic children of the district have been withdrawn from the school by their parents and entered the Catholic Church school, where about two hundred of them are taught by the Sisters of Mercy. They were withdrawn on religious grounds, and receive no share of the public school money.

The number of children in the township in 1880 reported was 1265, and the total of money appropriated for the year was \$6528.50; the Princeton district containing 986 of the children, and receiving \$5088.62 of the appropriated moneys.

The Press (Newspapers and Magazines).—Princeton was early in the field with her printing-press.

The *Princeton Packet and General Advertiser* was the first newspaper published in Princeton. It was commenced in May, 1786, and was published weekly by James Tod. It was a sheet ten by eighteen inches in size, with three broad columns on a side. It had a neat head-letter, with a vignette of Nassau Hall. It entered upon its second volume, but when it ceased to exist is not known. There are at least two copies known to be in existence.

The *Princeton Religious and Literary Gazette* was a weekly newspaper, commenced in May, 1824, edited by Rev. Robert Gibson, printed by Borrenstein.

The *New Jersey Patriot* was a weekly newspaper, commenced in 1825; at first a political and after two years a literary one. It lived a few years.

A *Series of Tracts*, issued monthly in 1824, was published by Borrenstein, making a volume of three hundred pages.

The *American Journal*, by Rev. Robert Gibson, was published weekly. First number was issued April 2, 1825.

The *American Magazine* was a monthly, published in 1826, and took the place of the *Journal*.

The *Princeton Courier* was a weekly newspaper, published about four years from 1831. It had a vignette of Nassau Hall and adjoining buildings. Bernard Connolly was its publisher. It advocated the election of Jackson and Van Buren.

The *American System* was a weekly paper, published by R. E. Hornor, edited by Dr. L. V. Newton; first issued Sept. 7, 1832, advocating Clay and Sergeant on the Presidential ticket.

The *Princeton Whig* came out of the *American System*, Robert E. Hornor becoming editor, and John T. Robinson, publisher. It continued from 1832 till 1851, when Hornor, just before his death, sold out to Robinson.

The *Princeton Press* was a new name to the *Princeton Whig*, and was edited and published by John T. Robinson till 1861, when the *Press* became consolidated with the *Standard*.

The *Mercer County Mirror* was a weekly newspaper owned and edited by Howard V. Hullfish, a practical printer. He died in 1856, and the office was sold.

The *Princeton Standard* was a weekly newspaper established in 1859, by J. F. Hageman, with an impersonal editorship. In 1861 it was united with the *Press*, and published as the *Standard* by J. T. Robinson till his death in 1862, and then by his sons, John A. Robinson, till his death, and then by Charles S. Robinson, who in 1867 purchased the paper and office and held it till 1870.

The *Princetonian* was the *Standard*, sold to Stille & Smith, published by C. S. Robinson, and edited by Rev. Professor Moffat. It was a double-sheet weekly, literary in character, and too costly for its patronage. It went back to Mr. Robinson in 1873, who called it

The *Princeton Press*, which has been reduced to a single sheet, and is still published by C. S. Robinson

& Co., and is the only weekly newspaper published in Princeton.

The *Princeton Journal*, by Blanchard, in 1865, only survived a few months. It was a weekly newspaper.

The *Princeton Magazine* was a monthly, published in 1850, by J. T. Robinson, edited by W. C. Alexander, assisted by his father, Dr. Alexander, and his two brothers, Drs. James and Addison Alexander; discontinued at the end of the year.

The *Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review*, a quarterly, established in 1825, edited by Rev. Dr. Charles Hodge as sole editor till 1870, then was assisted by Rev. Dr. Atwater. After the reunion of the two branches of the Presbyterian Church its name was changed to the *Presbyterian Quarterly and Princeton Review*. Dr. Hodge withdrew. It has since become

The *Princeton Review*, a first-class bi-monthly, the cheapest and ablest magazine in the country, under the management of Mr. Jonas Libbey, of New York. It is non-ecclesiastical.

The *Missionary Review* was established in Princeton in April, 1878, by the Rev. R. G. Wilder, formerly a missionary in India. It is bi-monthly, and is independent of all ecclesiastical control and connection. It is ably edited and growing in influence and patronage. It was printed by Mr. Sharp at Trenton until this year. It is now printed by C. S. Robinson & Co. in Princeton.

There are several college papers, such as the *Nassau Literary Magazine*, *Nassau Herald*, *Princetonian*, and a new one called *The Tiger*, but their circulation is confined to that department of life.

The College of New Jersey.—This institution is known in its charter and general history as "The College of New Jersey." It is often designated as "Nassau Hall," because the old and original college building, now known as North College, was named by Governor Belcher Nassau Hall, to the immortal memory of the glorious King William the Third, who was a branch of the illustrious house of Nassau. This hall, which was for so many years the only building of the college, came to represent the college, and hence it was common to speak of those who were graduated at this college as graduates of Nassau Hall. But since this original hall has become only a central figure in a group of large and costly buildings surrounding it and used for college purposes which quite cast the original into the shade as the representative of the college, and since there are now other colleges in New Jersey, a third name has been suggested, and is now generally applied when speaking of the institution, namely, Princeton College.

There are but three colleges in the United States which were founded before Princeton College, viz.: Harvard, in 1636, William and Mary's, in 1693, and Yale, in 1701.

The College of New Jersey received its first charter from John Hamilton, acting Governor of New Jersey, Oct. 22, 1746. The application for this charter

having been previously made and denied, was now again presented to Governor Hamilton, who granted it without first obtaining the consent of the Provincial Legislature, and without having first obtained the leave of His Majesty's government to do so. The legality of this exercise of power was questioned as being at least unprecedented, but it seems to have been acquiesced in, and was followed by Governor Belcher, Governor Franklin, and Governor Bernard.

The following notice appeared in the *Weekly Post-Boy*, of New York, Feb. 10, 1747:

"Whereas, a charter with full and ample privileges has been granted by His Majesty under the seal of the Province of New Jersey, bearing date the 22d of October, 1746, for erecting a college within the said province to Jonathan Dickinson, John Pierson, Ebenezer Pemberton, and Aaron Burr, ministers of the Gospel, and some other gentlemen, as trustees of said college, by which charter equal liberties and privileges are secured to every denomination of Christians, any different religious sentiments notwithstanding.

"The said trustees have therefore thought proper to inform the public, that they design to open the said college the next spring, and to notify to any person or persons who are qualified by preparatory learning, for admission, that some time in May next, at latest, they may be admitted to an Academic Education."

It is manifest by reference to the petitioners as well as the incorporators that they were Presbyterians, and that they designed to make this a Presbyterian institution, though a liberal one, in which they could secure at home a thorough education for their sons, especially those who were seeking the ministry. The great schism in that denomination had occurred in 1741, and it sprang out of the controversy about the excesses in religious revivals, and the requisite degree of ministerial education in those who sought to be ordained as preachers of the gospel. The Log College on the Neshaminy did not seem to satisfy those who wanted this college, and the friends of that school, soon after this college was chartered and organized, gave it their support and joined in making it a success. There being some question as to the validity of this first charter, a second one was granted by Governor Belcher, Sept. 14, 1748.

The institution had been organized, however, under the first charter, and the trustees elected the Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, of Elizabethtown, president of the college.

FIRST PRESIDENT, REV. JONATHAN DICKINSON, 1746-47.—The college was opened at Elizabethtown in May, 1747, by the president in his own house. He had been pastor of the Presbyterian Church at that place from 1709. He was the most influential minister among the Presbyterian clergy of New Jersey; had been accustomed to teach young men preparing for the liberal professions, and at the same time was a practicing physician of considerable reputation in the medical profession, and was an author of some distinction. He was assisted in giving instruction to the first class in college by Caleb Smith, who acted as tutor.

The members of the first class were Enos Ayres, Benjamin Chestnut, Hugh Henry, Israel Reed, Rich-

ard Stockton, and Daniel Thane. All but Richard Stockton became clergymen, and he became the distinguished civilian of Princeton, who signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776. These were the first fruits of the college, who headed the roll of the alumni.

But, alas! in the midst of these bright anticipations and faithful services President Dickinson's career was suddenly terminated. He died of pleurisy Oct. 7, 1747, in the sixtieth year of his age. He was buried at Elizabethtown with great lamentation; his name was honored throughout the county as "a star of superior brightness and influence in the orb of the church." President Edwards called him "the late learned and very excellent Mr. Jonathan Dickinson." The Rev. Dr. Belamy called him "the great Mr. Dickinson." The Rev. Dr. John Erskine, of Edinburgh, said "the British Isles have produced no such writers on divinity in the eighteenth century as Dickinson and Edwards." Governor Belcher spoke of him as "that eminent servant of God, the learned and pious Dickinson." The Rev. Dr. Sprague said "it may be doubted whether, with the single exception of the elder Edwards, Calvinism has ever found an abler or more efficient champion than Dickinson."

President Dickinson was born in Hatfield, Mass., April 22, 1688. He was graduated at Yale College in 1706. His wife was Joanna Melyne. His youngest daughter Martha was married to Rev. Caleb Smith, who had been a tutor under him in college. His daughter Abigail was the second wife of Jonathan Sergeant, who, as treasurer of the college, removed with it to Princeton. President Dickinson was the author of a large number of published sermons, tracts, treatises, pamphlets, and papers on the doctrines of the church. He was a very handsome man.

SECOND PRESIDENT, REV. AARON BURR, 1747-57.—Upon the death of President Dickinson, the students of the college were placed under the care and instruction of the Rev. Aaron Burr, at Newark, who was pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and a teacher of a classical school at that place. A new charter was obtained Sept. 14, 1748, from Governor Belcher, who had just become Governor of the province of New Jersey, and who was a warm friend of the college. The trustees accepted the new charter, and then elected, in November, 1748, Mr. Burr president of the college. The first commencement took place under the new charter at Newark. The unity of the college under the two charters is proved by the bestowal of degrees upon the class taught under the first, without examination under the second.

A glance at the trustees will show that they were the most solid and influential men in the country; that the clerical members were leading Presbyterians, and the lay members were also most honorable and eminent men: Governor Belcher, who was *ex-officio* president of the board, was a graduate of Harvard, and was a devoted friend of the college, and spoke of it as his

adopted daughter. Jonathan Dickinson and Aaron Burr, two of the trustees, became honored presidents of the college. The Rev. John Pierson was a graduate of Yale, and pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Woodbridge, N. J. The Rev. John Pemberton, D.D., was a graduate of Harvard, and Presbyterian pastor in New York. The Rev. Joseph Lamb was a graduate of Yale, and pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Basking Ridge, N. J. The Rev. Gilbert and William Tennent, Jr., were educated under their father at the Log College. Both were eminent ministers, the one at Philadelphia and the other at Freehold, N. J. The Rev. Richard Treat was a graduate of Yale, and pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Abington, Pa. The Rev. Samuel Blair studied at the Log College, and was pastor at Shrewsbury, N. J., and afterwards at Fogg's Manor, Pa. The Rev. David Cowell was graduated at Harvard, and pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Trenton, N. J. The Rev. Timothy Johnes was a graduate of Yale, and pastor of the Presbyterian Church at New Brunswick, N. J. The Rev. Jacob Green was a graduate of Harvard, and Presbyterian pastor at Hanover, N. J. He was the father of Rev. Ashbel Green, and a patriotic member of the Provincial Congress, and aided in forming the first Constitution of New Jersey.

The lay members were hardly less distinguished for their intelligence and position: Hon. James Hude was from Scotland, but resided in New Brunswick, of which he was mayor, and was a member of Governor Belcher's Council, and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church. Hon. John Reading, of Hunterdon County, also senior member of Council, and became acting Governor of the province upon the death of Governor Belcher. Hon. Andrew Johnston, of Amboy, was also member of Council, and an Episcopalian. Hon. Thomas Leonard, of Princeton, member of Council and a prominent public man. Hon. John Kinsey was an able lawyer in New Jersey, and afterwards chief justice of Pennsylvania. He was a Quaker. Hon. Edward Shippen was a merchant of influence in Philadelphia. Hon. William Smith was an eminent lawyer of New York City and judge of the Supreme Court. Peter Van Brugh Livingston, Esq., an eminent merchant of New York, and brother of Governor Livingston. William Peartree Smith, Esq., a graduate of Yale, a lawyer by profession. His daughter became the wife of Elisha Boudinot, and he lived at Elizabethtown after her marriage; and Samuel Hazard, Esq., of New York, whose son Ebenezer became Postmaster-General of the United States.

Such were the founders of this college, who guided it in its infancy and stamped upon its history the character it now maintains. They raised funds to erect a college building and fixed its

LOCATION AT PRINCETON.—The city of New Brunswick had been more prominently mentioned than Princeton, and the trustees had resolved to locate the

college there, *provided* the inhabitants of that place would secure to it one thousand pounds, ten acres of land contiguous to the college, and two hundred acres of woodland within three miles from the town. These terms not being accepted, the men of Princeton hastened to comply with the offer, and Richard Stockton, Thomas Leonard, John Horner, and Nathaniel Fitz Randolph furnished the requisite land and bonds, and thereupon the college was located at Princeton. It had been the desire of Governor Belcher and others from the time of the charter to locate the institution in the central position of Princeton, and the prompt liberality of Princeton snatched the prize from the hesitating action of New Brunswick. Thomas Leonard, of Princeton, was chairman of the building committee. The work was commenced in 1754, and was ready in the autumn of 1756 for the use of the institution, and President Burr, with about seventy students, removed from Newark to Princeton in the fall of 1756, taking the library with him.

The college building originally was one hundred and seventy-six feet in length, fifty-four in width, with projections in the middle, front and rear. A cupola surmounted the centre of the roof. There were three stories with a basement. There were forty-nine rooms, designed for one hundred and forty-seven students. There were other rooms for library, recitations, refectory, dining-room. The whole number of rooms, besides the chapel, was sixty. The chapel was nearly forty feet square, with a gallery, rostrum, and organ. This was used for preaching and public meetings; Congress occupied it in 1783.

This building was named by Governor Belcher "Nassau Hall," as already stated, and it still stands as North College, though it has been twice burned, except its walls, which have been renovated in rebuilding in 1802 and 1855. This was regarded as the grandest building of the kind in this country when first erected. The president's house was built at the same time near it. Both of these buildings are still standing and in use by the college.

During President Burr's administration of ten years the number of graduates was one hundred and fourteen; more than half became preachers of the gospel, and about forty were men of note, and some eminent. He was the only professor, but there were two tutors. In the midst of these high hopes of future success Governor Belcher died, Aug. 31, 1757, and President Burr, who preached his funeral sermon with a high fever on him, died on the 24th of September following, and was buried in Princeton. President Burr was born in Fairfield, Conn., in 1715, and was graduated at Yale with distinction in the languages and sciences. He was universally beloved and esteemed, an excellent preacher, a great scholar, and a very great man. Such was the opinion of Benjamin Franklin concerning him. His wife was Esther, daughter of Jonathan Edwards. They left two

children,—Sarah, wife of Tapping Reeve, chief justice of Connecticut, and Aaron Burr, who was Vice-President of the United States for four years from 1801, and one of the most notable public men of this country.

THIRD PRESIDENT, REV. JONATHAN EDWARDS, 1757–58.—This eminent man was called from Stockbridge, Mass., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his son-in-law, President Burr. He had been pastor of the church at Northampton, Mass., for twenty years before he went to Stockbridge. He was born at East Windsor, Conn., Oct. 5, 1703. He was a graduate of Yale, and greatly distinguished from his youth for his vigorous mind and his philosophical investigation of profound subjects. His religious character was self-denying and rigid. Though he held the office of president for less than a year, his election, acceptance, and inauguration conferred high honor upon the college. He was elected Sept. 29, 1757, and died Feb. 23, 1758. The smallpox prevailed in Princeton when he came here, and he was inoculated by Dr. Shippen, of Philadelphia. The treatment of the disease seemed successful, and the ordinary period of danger had passed, when a secondary fever supervened, and the great number of pustules in his throat so obstructed it that the necessary medicines and dietetic preparations could not be administered. He left ten children. His life and works have been published in ten volumes. Prominent among them are his "Freedom of the Will," "Redemption," "True Virtue," "Religious Affections," and "God's Last End in Creation."

FOURTH PRESIDENT, REV. SAMUEL DAVIES, 1759–61.—President Davies, of Virginia, took the oath of office Sept. 26, 1759, the day of commencement, and he presided over the exercises. Eighteen students were admitted to the degree of A.B. He devoted himself with energy to his work, and introduced the practice of English composition and eloquence with much success. He also undertook to train a class of students for the ministry. He had efficient tutors to assist him in college, viz., Halsey, Treat, and Ker. He and Gilbert Tennent went to Great Britain before he was elected president to raise funds for the college, and they preached there with great acceptance, and were invited by Whitefield to be his guests, which they declined.

President Davies was a pulpit orator with no superior in this country. Three volumes of his sermons have been published, and they rank high for merit. He maintained his reputation while at the head of the college, and he brought the number of students higher than it had ever been before, reaching one hundred. He died of fever, Feb. 4, 1761, in the thirty-eighth year of his age, and was buried in the cemetery by the side of President Edwards.

FIFTH PRESIDENT, REV. SAMUEL FINLEY, 1761–66.—President Finley, of Maryland, was inducted into the office Sept. 30, 1761, the day of commencement.

Forty students were admitted to the first degree. The annual commencement of 1762 was quite a memorable one. The programme of exercises was more imposing and pretentious than those of the present day. Governor Hardy was present on behalf of the trustees. Richard Stockton greeted him with an address, in which he said,—

"As the college of this province has been favored with the patronage of each of our Governors since its institution, your Excellency will be pleased to take it under your protection. We can assure you that we adopt the general principle of preparing youth for public service in Church and State, and making them useful members of society, without concerning ourselves about their particular religious denomination."

The Governor responded, pledging every assistance in his power in promoting the prosperity of this useful seminary of learning.

Under the administration of President Finley the college rose in importance and in the number of students. The number of graduates in 1762 was twenty-one, and among them Dr. Absalom Bainbridge, Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, Ebenezer Hazard, and Jacob Manning. In the year 1763 the names of William Paterson and Tapping Reeve appear among the graduates. In the year 1765 the graduating class numbered thirty-one members, and that of the next year the same number, including Oliver Ellsworth, Nathaniel Niles, Luther Martin, David Howell, and Jonathan Edwards, the son of President Edwards.

Dr. Finley was assisted by tutors, Jeremiah Halsey, Samuel Blair, James Thompson, and Joseph Periam, and the course of instruction in college introduced by the president is said to have been similar to that in European colleges. There were four classes, as now, and the number of students rose as high as one hundred and twenty in 1764. Of the students under President Finley fifty-nine became ministers of the gospel.

The president preached to the students and the families of the town in the chapel. He took a leading part in the building of the church, and is believed to have preached in it before he died. He was greatly beloved by the congregation and citizens of the town. He received the rare honor of a degree of Doctor of Divinity from the University of Glasgow. Dr. Finley was a native of Ireland, born in 1715, came to this country in 1734, and settled in West Jersey; studied theology at the Log College. He preached and taught a classical school at Nottingham, and was called thence to Princeton. His health failed and he went to Philadelphia for medical assistance, but died there July 12, 1766, aged fifty-one years. His death was so triumphant and exultant that it was contrasted with Hume's in a sermon by Dr. Mason.

SIXTH PRESIDENT, REV. JOHN WITHERSPOON, 1768–94.—Dr. Witherspoon having been twice elected, accepted, and was inaugurated president Aug. 17,

1768, and delivered his inaugural address in Latin, on the "Union of Piety and Science." He was born in Yester, Scotland, Feb. 5, 1723, the son of the Rev. James Witherspoon, an able minister, his mother a pious descendant of John Knox, the reformer, educated at the University of Edinburgh, with strong intellectual vigor and thorough training. He was forty-two years old when he came to Princeton, and seventy-two years old when he died. He entered upon his duties here with high repute for talents and learning.

Dr. Witherspoon began by improving the system of education, and adopting the policy, which was new in this country, of teaching by lectures, and he delivered lectures on four subjects, viz.: Belles-lettres, moral philosophy, chronology and history, and divinity. These were popular and gave reputation to the college. He introduced the study of the Hebrew and French languages, and increased the library and philosophical apparatus. He brought with him and presented to the library three hundred volumes, and he was instrumental in procuring for the college the first orrery constructed by Rittenhouse, which was much injured by the soldiers of the Revolution. Dr. Witherspoon was a general scholar, could teach Hebrew and French, as well as Latin and Greek. William Churchill Houston was tutor under President Witherspoon until 1771, when he was appointed Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

Dr. Witherspoon rendered important service by efforts to increase the funds of the college. These, which had greatly run down, were now greatly improved, so that the institution became out of debt, with a surplus. He preached in the church to the congregation and students, and acted as pastor during the year he was president of the college.

When the Revolutionary war commenced, Dr. Witherspoon had been president of the college for eight years, and had greatly built it up. Among those who had graduated during these years were many young men who soon became eminent. We might name Charles Beatty, John Henry, William Channing, Samuel Stanhope Smith, Frederick Frelinghuysen, James Witherspoon, John Taylor, Hugh H. Brackenridge, Philip Frenau, James Madison, Aaron Burr, William Bradford, Andrew Hunter, Hugh Hodge, Henry Lee, Morgan Lewis, Aaron Ogden, John Witherspoon, Samuel Leake, Henry Brockholst Livingston, Jonathan Mason, William Stevens Smith, David Witherspoon, Andrew Kirkpatrick, Charles Lee, James Reed, John A. Scudder, Jonathan Dayton, John Rutherford, and many others.

The patriotic and eminent services which Dr. Witherspoon rendered to his adopted country had no little influence upon those young men who had been educated under him and had graduated at Nassau Hall, and history illustrates their names. The history of Dr. Witherspoon in the Revolution fills a

large page in the history of our country, both before and after he became a signer of the Declaration.

When Lord Cornwallis approached Princeton with his Hessian troops, Dr. Witherspoon disbanded the students of the college, and suspended indefinitely the exercises. Soldiers occupied the places of the students in the college buildings. The college lost nothing in reputation by the conduct of its president, professor, and graduates during the war; and when the removal of hostilities allowed the reopening of college, President Witherspoon and Professor Houston re-entered their places, and it was not long before three other professors were added to the faculty, viz., Rev. S. Stanhope Smith, Ashbel Green, and Walter Minto, LL.D. There were as many as twenty-five different tutors employed while Dr. Witherspoon was president. His administration extended through twenty-six years, and during that period there were four hundred and sixty-nine graduates, of whom one hundred and fourteen became ministers of the gospel. Six of these graduates were members of the Continental Congress, twenty were members of the United States Senate, and twenty-three of the House of Representatives. One became President of the United States and one Vice-President.

Dr. Witherspoon was a voluminous author. His several essays, speeches, sermons, and lectures were published in four volumes. His influence and reputation as a theologian, preacher, statesman, educator, and scholar were extensive in church, in state, and in letters, in this country and in Europe; and he added much to the fame and strength of the college. He had ten children, but five of them died before he left Scotland. He died at Tusculum, his country-seat, a little way out of town, the 15th day of November, 1794, and was buried in the cemetery with the other presidents there buried.

SEVENTH PRESIDENT, REV. SAMUEL STANHOPE SMITH, 1795-1812.—The successor to President Witherspoon was his son-in-law, the Rev. S. Stanhope Smith, who was elected May 6, 1795. He had been a professor in the college since 1779. He was born in Lancaster County, Pa., March 16, 1750, graduated at this college in 1769, and studied theology with Dr. Witherspoon. He was a popular and eloquent preacher, and was president of Hampden-Sidney College for a few years. He was then elected Professor of Moral Philosophy in his *Alma Mater* at Princeton, being the second professor, besides the president, at that time. In 1786 he was chosen vice-president of the college, and resided in the president's house, the president residing at Tusculum. He became an elegant scholar and gentleman, and was frequently invited to deliver public addresses and lectures. He became president of the college in 1795. His administration was early distinguished by the appointment of a Professor of Chemistry, a step in advance of other American colleges. He labored to increase the funds of the college, and appealed to the State of

New Jersey for aid, founded upon the claims and services of the college, and the State granted four thousand eight hundred dollars, to be paid within three years. This, Dr. Maclean says, is the only pecuniary aid it ever received from the State treasury.

President Smith was administering the affairs of college well when, on the 6th of March, 1802, Nassau Hall was consumed by fire, except its walls, with most of the library and apparatus. It was suspected of having been set on fire. A general appeal for assistance was made throughout the country, and especially throughout the Presbyterian Church. The president collected in the Middle and Southern States one hundred thousand dollars. The hall was rebuilt upon the old walls. In addition to this the trustees erected two or more dwelling-houses for professors, and other buildings for lecture-rooms and for steward's room and refectory. A cabinet of natural history was procured by the trustees, chiefly through the efforts of Elias Boudinot, in the year 1805, at the cost of three thousand dollars. In 1806 fifty-four students were admitted to the first degree, a greater number than at any previous year. There were four professors, one teacher of French, and two or three tutors. But there were disorders in the college, and it became necessary to expel as many as one hundred and twenty-five students.

In 1810 the trustees appointed a committee to confer with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church on the subject of establishing a theological seminary in Princeton. This was accomplished, and the teaching of theology in college was discontinued and transferred to the seminary.

After a connection with the college for thirty-three years, President Smith, on account of ill health, resigned the presidency in 1812. During his administration there were five hundred and thirty-one graduates, of whom twenty-two became presidents or professors in colleges, one a Vice-President of the United States, and a large number became distinguished in Congress and Cabinet and other high places in Church and State.

President Smith was much admired in society, as well as in the chair and the pulpit. Gen. Washington, in a letter to his adopted son, George Washington Park Custis, written from Mount Vernon, July 23, 1797, said, "No college has turned out better scholars or more estimable characters than Nassau, nor is there any one whose president is thought more capable to direct a proper system of education than Dr. Smith."

Dr. Lindsley said of him, "His person, presence, and carriage were so remarkable that he never entered the village church or college chapel, or walked the streets, or appeared in any company without arresting attention or creating a sensation, not of surprise or wonder, but of pleasing, grateful admiration, a kind of involuntary emotion and homage of the heart, a tribute as cordially yielded as it was richly deserved."

Yale conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity, and Harvard that of Doctor of Laws. He delivered an address before the American Philosophical Society in Philadelphia, which gave rise to his volume on "The Variety of Complexion and Figure of the Human Species."

Dr. Smith was the first president of the college who did not die in the office. He continued his residence in the town till Aug. 21, 1819, when he died, and was buried by the side of President Witherspoon in the cemetery. He left one son and six daughters, all married but one, to survive him. They were prominent in society in their day.

As a mark of the growth of the college under his administration it has been noted that four professors were added to the faculty. They were John Maclean, M.D., the father of ex-President Maclean. He was a surgeon in the civil and military service of Great Britain, a native of Scotland, a man of superior attainments in chemistry, and also in mathematics and natural philosophy. He came to this country in 1795. He added to the reputation of the college. He married a daughter of Dr. Absalam Bainbridge, of Princeton, and sister of Commodore Bainbridge, U.S.N. Professor William Thompson was elected Professor of Languages in 1802, the Rev. Henry Kollock of Theology in 1803, and Rev. Andrew Hunter of Astronomy and Mathematics in 1804.

EIGHTH PRESIDENT, REV. ASHBEL GREEN, 1812-22.—Dr. Green was elected president Aug. 14, 1812. He was a son of the Rev. Jacob Green, pastor of the church at Hanover, Morris Co., N. J., the place where President Green was born July 6, 1762; he graduated at this college in 1783, in the presence of Gen. Washington and the American Congress, and spoke the valedictory to his class. He was an attractive preacher, a sound theologian of the Calvinistic school, and an ecclesiastic of leading influence in the courts and councils of the Presbyterian Church. Upon his inauguration as president the faculty was reconstructed. The Rev. Philip Lindsley was chosen Professor of Languages, and Professor Slack was elected Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy. The number of students was not large, but was increasing. Notwithstanding a wonderful revival of religion began in the college in the year 1814, there was unusual turbulence and disorder among the students, both before and after the revival, and the rebellion reached its climax in 1817. For several days the college exercises were entirely interrupted. A large number of students were sent home, the good name of the college suffered reproach, and the civil authorities were called upon to enforce authority and protect the college property. Only twenty-one students took the first degree in that year. Professor Slack resigned, and Henry Vethake, late professor in Queen's College, was elected to fill his vacancy.

In 1818 a new professorship was created, that of "Experimental Philosophy, Chemistry, and Natural

History," and Jacob Green, a son of the president, was elected to fill the chair. John Maclean was elected tutor while a student in the theological seminary, at the age of nineteen years.

The administration of President Green was not a smooth one. There was friction in the faculty and turbulence among the students. During it there were three hundred and fifty-six graduates, of whom twenty-nine became presidents or professors of colleges, and a large number became distinguished in high places in Church and State. The graduating class of 1821 numbered forty. President Green was patriotic and well versed in public matters. He was the first president of the college who was a native Jerseyman. The Theological Seminary, which was established in Princeton at the time he became president of the college, was located here in no small degree through the efforts and influence of Dr. Green. Ex-President Maclean says of him, "No president of the college ever kept more constantly in mind its original design as an institution devoted to the interests of religion and learning." He made Dr. Witherspoon his model character. He resigned his office as president Sept. 22, 1822, and died in Philadelphia, May 19, 1848, near the close of his eighty-sixth year, and was buried with the presidents at Princeton. He was a fine and venerable-looking man. He had four sons, Robert S., James S., Jacob, and Ashbel Green. He was eminent with the pen, and was an extensive author. His biography, written chiefly by himself, was published and edited by the Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Jones.

NINTH PRESIDENT, REV. JAMES CARNAHAN, 1823-54.—The successor of President Green was Rev. James Carnahan, D.D., elected May 12, 1823. He was born in Cumberland County, Pa., Nov. 15, 1775, and graduated at Princeton in 1800. He was licensed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, taught a classical school at Georgetown, D. C., for nine years, and was pastor of a church for several years at Utica, N. Y.

Dr. Carnahan came with less reputation than his predecessors, and was about forty-eight years old when he became president. The faculty at that time consisted only of the president, vice-president, a professor of mathematics, and two tutors. With experience in teaching, a well-disciplined mind, a gentle spirit, strong common sense, with sincerity, modesty, and dignity, he proved a successful officer, and during his administration of thirty-one years the college prospered. The Whig and Clio Halls, the East and West Colleges, a professor's house, a refectory, and a chapel were built.

A Law Department was organized in 1847. The appliances of the college were increased, the campus was improved, the standard of study was gradually raised, and the faculty was enlarged. Instead of two professors and two tutors to aid him, as when he began, he had at the time of his resignation

six professors, two assistant professors, three tutors, and a teacher of modern languages. He conferred the first degree on sixteen hundred and thirty-four students, about as many as the whole number of his predecessors had conferred from the origin of the college. The number who became ministers of the gospel was two hundred and ninety-one. He brought the number of students in attendance from one hundred to two hundred and thirty. His administration was pacific. In tendering his resignation, June 29, 1853, he said, "Many cases of irregular and bad conduct on the part of individual students have occurred, yet it may not be improper to remark that except on one occasion, which happened a few weeks after I came into office, no general combination to resist the authority of the faculty has taken place in thirty years, nor have the studies and recitations of the classes been suspended or interrupted a single day from the same cause."

He died March 3, 1859, and was buried in Princeton, next to his predecessor, President Green, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

The professors who were members of the faculty under President Carnahan were Jacob Green, John Maclean, Luther Halsey, Robert B. Patton, Albert B. Dod, Henry Vethake, John Torrey, Samuel L. Howell, Lewis Hargous, Joseph Addison Alexander, Joseph Henry, Benedict Jaeger, James W. Alexander, John S. Hart, Stephen Alexander, Evert M. Topping, Alex. Cardon de Sandrans, George M. Giger, Matthew B. Hope, Richard S. Field, James S. Green, Joseph C. Hornblower, John T. Duffield, John Forsyth, Lyman Coleman, John Stillwell Schank, Elias Loomis, Richard S. McCullough, and James C. Moffat.

TENTH PRESIDENT, REV. JOHN MACLEAN, 1854-68.—The election of the Rev. Dr. John Maclean as the successor of President Carnahan occurred in December, 1853, and his inauguration June 28, 1854. He was a son of Dr. John Maclean, a former professor in the college, who was born and educated in Scotland, and was a chemist of celebrity. President Maclean had been connected with the college either as tutor or professor from the time of his graduation, and was vice-president under President Carnahan. His administration was much like that of his predecessor.

Two important events affecting the interest of the college occurred during his term of office, namely, the burning of old Nassau Hall and the withdrawal of the Southern students in the civil war. On the 10th of March, 1855, a fire broke out in the second story of the building at half-past eight o'clock in the evening. The wind was high, and all efforts to save the building were vain, and before midnight the whole structure, except its old stone walls, were a mass of ruins. Many of the students lost their property, and the valuable library of the Philadelphia Society was nearly destroyed.



James W. Cosh

President Maclean and the trustees proceeded forthwith to rebuild the edifice, and it was made fireproof, and was slightly improved, but the old walls were retained. The long entries were discarded and compartments were substituted. The building was heated by eight furnaces. The number of students soon after this ran up to about three hundred, and the institution went on prosperously.

When the civil war broke out in 1861, nearly one-half of the students were from the slaveholding States, and it is not difficult to imagine how hard it was to control and repress the impetuous and excited young men assembled from all parts of the then convulsed Union. The result was that those who had gone to their home beyond the line of the non-seceding States in vacation did not return to college during the war. President Maclean was eminently loyal to the national cause, as were the other members of the faculty with perhaps a single exception.

Notwithstanding these untoward events, Dr. Maclean during the fourteen years of his presidency conferred the first degree on eight hundred and ninety-five graduates. In the first year the number of graduates was eighty, and in the last year, 1868, it was sixty-three.

The financial interests of the institution received most important aid during Dr. Maclean's administration. He says that within that period, including the last year of President Carnahan's presidency, the actual increase of the funds vested in approved and reliable securities, after paying for rebuilding the college, was not less than two hundred and forty thousand dollars; of this sum one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars were for professorships, over fifty thousand dollars for scholarships, six thousand dollars for prizes, and about sixty-four thousand dollars for general purposes. In addition to this was the gift of Dr. John N. Woodhull of divers houses and land adjacent to this college, estimated at the time at twenty thousand dollars. Also other gifts were made by Gen. N. N. Halsted for the observatory of about sixty thousand dollars, and by John C. Green in the purchase of land for various contemplated improvements since carried out, besides other gifts, all of which at that time amounted in the aggregate to more than four hundred thousand dollars. It thus appears that President Maclean retired from the college at a time when liberal things were devised for the institution, and when confidence in its management was manifested by its friends and alumni.

With a sense that the growing infirmities of age and the anxious cares of a long life in the service of the college had so impaired his strength as to make it advisable for him to surrender his place to another, he tendered his resignation to the trustees in the year 1868, which was accepted. He retired to a house in Canal Street provided for him by his friends, where he now resides, with an income provided for him by the trustees of the college. He has in the mean time

prepared and published a valuable history of the college in two octavo volumes. Though an octogenarian, he still moves about with his faculties in full vigor, filling offices of important and honorable trusts, cordially receiving visits from his hosts of friends, the same unchanged gentleman of true nobility, the best-loved man in Princeton, his name honored wherever known, and known throughout all the States of America.

The following professors were chosen and admitted to the faculty during President Maclean's administration: Lyman H. Atwater, Arnold Guyot, William A. Dod, George A. Matile, Henry C. Cameron, Joshua H. McIlvaine, John S. Hart, Charles A. Aiken.

ELEVENTH PRESIDENT, REV. JAMES MCCOSH, FROM 1868.—President McCosh was inaugurated as successor to President Maclean, Oct. 27, 1868. He was a native of Scotland, had been pastor at Brechen, in that country, for sixteen years, and had been Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Queen's College, Belfast, for about the same number of years before he came to Princeton. His arrival here was just one hundred years after Dr. Witherspoon came from Scotland to preside over the college. He brought with him a high reputation for character and scholarship. He was then the author of several metaphysical works which ranked high for their merit. Among these works were his "Method of Divine Government," "Intuitions of the Human Mind," "Typical Forms and Special Ends in Creation," "The Supernatural in Relation to the Natural." He has published several new works of high character since he has been in Princeton.

Dr. McCosh was warmly received by the friends of the college, and he has been well sustained from the day of his inauguration. He is an enthusiast as an educator, and he has been very successful in enlisting the co-operation of wealthy men, especially those of Scotch descent and who were Presbyterians. He is pre-eminently a scholarly man, intensely studious, and ever watchful for the success of the institution over which he presides.

The administration of President McCosh was commenced under favorable circumstances. The civil war, which had affected the number of the students, had now resulted in peace and a maintenance of the Union. The educational facilities in the Southern States had been greatly impaired by the exhaustive draughts of the Confederate government and army, and Princeton College was regarded as the most attractive institution to which the Southern young men could be sent to obtain their education. Moreover, the liberal things which, as already mentioned, had been devised by some of the benefactors of the college foreshadowed for it a prosperous future.

Dr. McCosh has been president of this college for fourteen years, as long as the term of his predecessor. He has more than fulfilled the expectations of his most sanguine supporters. In enlarging the curric-

ulum and raising the standard of study, in raising the number of students and providing a place and appliances for them, in the erection of new buildings and creating new chairs, and in raising all needed money and funds with which to extend the grounds and buildings and to keep them in excellent order, President McCosh has, through the trustees, accomplished more for the college than any of his predecessors had done. Old buildings have been transformed or swept away; new ones of great beauty and cost have been multiplied yearly, until the group of them astonishes the beholder who walks among them. The Observatory, the Gymnasium, Dickinson Hall, Reunion Hall, the Chancellor Green Library, the John C. Green School of Science, Witherspoon Hall, Edwards Hall, Murray Hall, the presidential mansion at Prospect, the Marquand Chapel have all made their appearance since Dr. McCosh took charge of the institution. In addition to these, new houses for professors have been erected, the grounds have been enlarged and beautified, the faculty has been enlarged to about thirty in number, and the number of students has risen to five hundred and upwards.

THE SCHOOL OF SCIENCE has become an important branch or department of the college. The Scientific Hall is the largest and most expensive of the college buildings. It is fully endowed and thoroughly equipped. The general course of study prescribed in this department is very comprehensive, and there are also elective courses, such as biology and geology, chemistry and mineralogy, civil engineering and architecture. Students are admitted only after adequate preparation, and they are regarded as members of the college, subject to all the rules and discipline, and entitled to all the privileges of students in the literary or academic department. It is called the John C. Green School of Science, because he established and endowed it magnificently.

The new professors and teachers who have been added to the college since Dr. McCosh has been president are the following: William A. Packard, James C. Welling, Joseph Karge, Cyrus F. Brackett, Henry B. Cornwall, Theodore W. Hunt, George McCloskie, James O. Murray, Charles McMillan, Edward D. Lindsey, Charles A. Young, S. Stanhope Orris, Charles G. Rockwood, William M. Sloane.

When Dr. McCosh came here in 1868 there were nineteen teachers, now there are thirty-five. There were two hundred and sixty-four students, and now there are five hundred and thirty-seven; and it is estimated that the gifts to the college since he was inaugurated president amount to two million five hundred thousand dollars.

OFFICERS AND ALUMNI.—There have been thirty-four different Governors of New Jersey who have been *ex-officio* presidents of the board of trustees, Governor Belcher having been the first, and Governor Ludlow the last one. There have been eleven presidents of the college, President Dickinson the

first, and President McCosh being the present incumbent. There have been one hundred and seventy-five members of the board of trustees during the existence of the college, embracing the most prominent men in Church and State in New Jersey and in adjoining States.

There have been seventy-five professors in the college from its organization to the present time.

The present faculty is very large, containing about thirty professors. The accession of new students this fall (1882) will reach nearly two hundred.

The whole number of the alumni, including the dead and the living, may be set down at five thousand four hundred and thirty-nine.

Of this number a large proportion entered the ministry and the other learned professions. The proportion of graduates who became eminent as jurists, statesmen, divines, and professors in literary institutions will be found larger than in other similar institutions. These graduates belong to every State in the Union. In the Continental Congress there were more members from Princeton College than any other, there being twenty-eight, while Harvard and Yale, ranking next, each had twenty-three. It may be noted that a very large proportion of the alumni of Princeton were, in the earlier history of the college, from the Southern States, where they sought high places in political offices, both State and national. Their circumstances favored such pursuits and such rewards. Things have changed wonderfully throughout the country. Popular education has been raised so high as to begin to touch our colleges, and the scientific and practical departments of these higher institutions are so well adapted to the useful arts that they begin to meet the people and shower their benefits directly upon the varied pursuits and business of life, instead of confining them to the learned professions.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.—There is now no building on Nassau Street between the old Presbyterian Church and Washington Street, formerly known as Wilson's Corner, east of the School of Science, except the old mansion of the president. The campus extends along the whole front. The old Maclean house, the old City Hotel, which in the days of the Revolution was kept by Maj. Hyer with the sign of "Hudibras," the compact row of dwellings east of the hotel, including the Col. Beatty house to the western corner, are all removed, not a vestige of them is to be seen there. The campus is inclosed on the whole front on Nassau Street by a handsome iron fence, the pavement in the street is well flagged, as are also the extensive walks through the campus from building to building, and the lawns are kept with nice care and attention.

Instead of the four acres which were originally required and furnished to secure the location of the college here, additions have extended the acreage to above sixty acres.

Nassau Hall, or North College, is in the centre of

the group. Many of the original uses to which it was applied have been extinguished by the provision of new and separate buildings. Its present use is limited, except a few rooms for students, to the museum of art, one of the most interesting and attractive places on the college grounds. The college bell and clock are retained on this hall. The building was first used in 1756, when the college was transferred from Newark to Princeton.

The original presidential mansion, built when Nassau Hall was erected, has never been burned, and not very much altered either within or without. It is at the present time occupied by the Rev. Professor Murray.

The Geological Hall was built in 1803, in the rear of the president's house, and nearly opposite the west end of Nassau Hall. It was formerly used for recitation-rooms, the library, literary societies, geological cabinet, and lecture-room, and the Philadelphian Society. It has recently been converted into offices for the treasurer and the college officers having charge of the grounds and order of college.

There was another building corresponding to this one built at the same time opposite on the east side of the campus. It was known as the Philosophical Hall, where the museum of natural history and the refectory were kept. It was taken down after Dr. McCosh came, to give place to the new library.

East and West Colleges: these dormitories were erected in 1833 and 1836, on the opposite sides of the original back campus. They are four stories high. Each has rooms for sixty-four occupants.

The literary halls, Whig and Clisophie, built about the year 1837. They are Grecian buildings, and cost about six thousand dollars each.

The old chapel is a cruciform structure, in the Byzantine style, erected in 1847. It was capable of seating four or five hundred students. It stands near the east end of North College. It has been used for public speaking and preaching. Now that a new chapel is erected, it will probably be applied to some other use.

The Halsted Observatory was built by Gen. N. N. Halsted, of Newark, N. J. The corner-stone was laid in 1866. It consists of a central octagonal tower supporting a revolving dome, with a smaller dome on the east and west side. It was well built of stone at the cost of sixty thousand dollars. This first munificent gift of the kind was followed by other like gifts. A suitable telescope has just been completed for it, the second in size and power ever made.

The Gymnasium is a stone building, a beautiful structure, near the observatory and above the railroad depot. It was built in 1869, at a cost of forty thousand dollars, a gift of Robert Bonner and Harry G. Marquand, of New York. It is provided with complete apparatus, and it fully meets the end of its erection.

Reunion Hall is a five-story dormitory, built of

stone with red-brick trimmings in 1870, as a memorial of the reunion of the Old and New School divisions in the Presbyterian Church. It accommodates about seventy-five students with rooms. It cost fifty thousand dollars.

Dickinson Hall is a three-story stone building, devoted exclusively to class instruction in lecture- and recitation-rooms, with furniture adapted to such use. The rooms in this as in Reunion Hall are warmed by steam. It was named after the first president, Jonathan Dickinson, by its donor, John C. Green. Its original cost was one hundred and ten thousand dollars. He afterwards furnished it, and invested for it another one hundred thousand dollars, making the two hundred and ten thousand dollars, the Elizabeth Foundation Fund, in memory of his mother. He also gave twenty-five thousand dollars for an income for the care of this hall and grounds. It was built in 1870.

The Chancellor Green Library: this is a very artistic and beautiful stone building, both in its interior and exterior finish. It consists of a central octagonal building under a dome, with a small tower wing on two sides corresponding to the large central one. The library is in the central structure, admirably and skillfully arranged, and contains fifty-five thousand volumes. The two literary halls have each eight thousand volumes, and the Philadelphian Society has eight hundred, making a total of seventy-one thousand eight hundred volumes. The little wing at the west end is a beautiful room for the meeting of the trustees.

This beautiful building was the gift of John C. Green, and was named in honor of his brother, Henry W. Green, chancellor of New Jersey. In 1873 he gave one hundred and twenty thousand dollars for erecting and completing the building, and six thousand dollars for its care. He afterwards gave forty thousand dollars to endow the chair of the librarian.

The John C. Green School of Science, too, was the gift of John C. Green, and is the largest and most imposing of all the college buildings. It stands at the easterly end of the campus, near the corner of Nassau and Washington Streets. Eight or ten dwelling-houses were purchased and removed to make room for this grand building. It is built of light and brown variegated stone, with a tower. It has a foundation originally of \$200,000,—\$100,000 for the building and apparatus; \$50,000 for the Henry Professorship of Physics; and \$25,000 for each of the chairs of Analytical Chemistry and Natural History. Subsequently he gave \$25,000 more to complete the building and apparatus, and also \$5600 specially to Professor Brackett for apparatus in his department of Physics. Just before his death he proposed to give \$100,000 more to the department of Civil Engineering. His executors carried out his proposal. It is a department admirably furnished and equipped.

Witherspoon Hall, on high ground near the depot and to the west of Clio Hall, with a beautiful land-

scape, built of light gray stone, is a luxurious dormitory five stories high, elegantly finished in Eastlake to accommodate about eighty students. It cost about one hundred thousand dollars, the gift of Mr. Green.

Murray Hall is a unique, low stone building, with two large rooms on the ground-floor, on land east of Whig Hall, for the use of the Philadelphian Society, which is a society for religious culture in college. It is built of brownstone, in the English Gothic style, and will seat four hundred persons. It was built by a fund bequeathed by a graduate of the class of 1872, Hamilton Murray, who was lost at sea in the ill-fated "Ville du Havre."

Prospect, the present residence of President McCosh, the former residence of Thomas Potter, was purchased by R. L. and Alexander Stuart, of New York, and presented to the college. It consists of a fine stone palatial residence with thirty acres of land adjoining the college property.

Edwards Hall is a three-story dormitory, standing south of Witherspoon Hall, the last dormitory erected on the college ground.

The Marquand Chapel is just finished, and is a beautiful specimen of ecclesiastical architecture. It is built of stone, and will accommodate about one thousand persons. It was the gift of Henry G. Marquand, of New York, and cost about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is situated quite near the entrance to Prospect, and on the east side of what in former years was called College Lane, now open college grounds, and being at the east end of the avenue leading through the college grounds to the railroad depot.

In addition to these public buildings, the college owns between fifteen and twenty residences upon or very near the college grounds, besides the Marquand Preparatory School property, a mile out of town towards Kingston.

The Museum of Geology and Archæology may be seen in the centre of the North College. It embraces specimens of casts of large fossil animals, several thousand specimens of smaller fossils, five thousand specimens of Alpine erratic boulders, illustrating the glacial period; seventeen paintings, by Professors Hawkins and Guyot, representing the flora and fauna and scenery of the several geological periods, set up on the panels of the gallery.

In the Art Department are paintings and portraits and statuary.

The Museum of Natural History and Mineralogy is in the third story of the School of Science, and is admirably arranged.

The philosophical apparatus is kept in the School of Science, in connection with the lecture-room of Professor Brackett.

The Department of General and Applied Chemistry is well supplied with all needed appliances, which are in connection with the lecture-room of Professor Schanck.

A second observatory, for use in teaching practical astronomy, is connected with Professor Young's residence on Prospect Avenue, with an equipment unrivaled by that of any other institution in this country.

ENDOWMENTS AND SALARIES.—The public are not accurately informed upon these subjects. The endowments, exclusive of the buildings, may be estimated at one million dollars. The students' room rents yield from eight thousand dollars to ten thousand dollars a year, and tuition fees from thirty thousand dollars to forty thousand dollars. Professors' salaries amount to three thousand five hundred dollars each per year. The treasurer's salary is the same. The charitable funds are thirty-two thousand dollars. The prize and fellowship funds are about fifty thousand dollars. The scholarships amount to over sixty-six thousand dollars. The School of Science fund is not less than two hundred thousand dollars. The annual expenditures of the college are over one hundred thousand dollars.

ATHLETIC GAMES AND AMUSEMENTS.—The college has made most ample arrangements for the physical culture of its students, and has given not only liberty but has prescribed it as a duty of the students to attend upon gymnastic exercises; and large investments have been made in land and otherwise to facilitate such agencies. A teacher is provided to superintend and give instruction in this department.

In thus glancing at this venerable college, from its origin to the present time, it can be asserted with truthfulness that it has answered thus far the end for which it was established. It has promoted religion and learning. It has trained young men for the ministry and for the other learned professions, and now, since the school of science has become so prominent a feature in it, it is more than ever reaching the masses of men by diffusing among them the practical benefits of the physical sciences and of the arts. The foremost statesmen, orators, jurists, philosophers, and divines in our country have come forth from it. Its alumni can be traced in all high places of honor and usefulness, in the Presidency of the United States, in Congress, both Continental and National; in the presidencies of colleges and theological seminaries; in gubernatorial chairs, and on the judicial bench. In the scales of obligation the State of New Jersey owes much more to this college than the college owes to the State.

The recent proposal to establish in connection with this college a school of art is so well assured of success that the future career of the institution promises to eclipse that of the past.

Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church.—Threescore and ten years ago this title was given by common consent to the first institution of sacred learning established, in 1812, by the same denomination that founded the College of New Jersey at Princeton. The trustees of the college co-operated with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian

Church in affording to it local facilities for a time. But the two institutions are entirely distinct in charter, direction, faculty, and curriculum. The board of direction has consisted from the beginning of twenty-one Presbyterian ministers and nine elders, and the General Assembly of this church elected one-third of each class every year until 1870, when this election was relinquished to the board itself, with authority not only to fill their own vacancies, but also to elect professors and report annually such proceedings to the Assembly, subject to approval or veto by that supreme judicatory.

These directors were chosen originally from every part of the Presbyterian Church east and west, with a large majority, of course, contiguously situated in New Jersey and the neighboring cities, New York and Philadelphia. The rapid enlargement of the church in every direction, and especially west and south, soon demanded other institutions of the kind, and in less than a score of years after this foundation three or four other seminaries of the same denomination were planted, each engaging the resources and gathering the students at more convenient centres, respectively, than Princeton. And yet an area from Troy to Baltimore and from Brooklyn to the interior of Middle Pennsylvania, represented in the direction of this original seminary, is enough to sustain its national character, in which it is unrivaled hitherto, not to mention the names of national reputation that have been, and that are, intrusted with the direction.

In 1824 the church accepted for this institution from the Legislature of New Jersey a charter incorporating a board of trustees twenty-one in number, twelve of whom were to be citizens of this commonwealth, to be custodians of the property, real and personal, to fill up their own vacancies, and report annually to the General Assembly of the church. For some time there was collision occasionally between the two boards, neither of them understanding precisely how far the discretion of the directors should constrain that of the trustees in accepting the appointments of the former and disbursing the funds on their recommendations. But when the Assembly of 1870 devolved on the board of directors power to elect professors, etc., it also enacted that "all matters relating to the finances, fixing the salaries of professors, the extent of endowment, and the aid of students shall be by the board of directors submitted to the trustees of the seminary for their approval." This authorization has made harmony and effective co-operation, both boards having at heart the best interests of the institution. Illustrious New Jersey-men have successfully presided over this board of trustees, most of them also citizens of what is now Mercer County. The succession is Hon. Andrew Kirkpatrick, Samuel Bayard, Esq., Hon. Samuel L. Southard, Rev. James Carnahan, D.D., LL.D., Hon. Henry W. Green, among the dead; and among whom should be enrolled the Hon. Charles Ewing, for a short time

vice-president. The senior trustee now living is Robert L. Stuart, of New York, who, with his brother, Alexander Stuart, deceased, has been one of the three chief benefactors, to whom the seminary owes about one million of dollars for its endowments in various ways. The other two beneficent trustees are James Lenox and John C. Green, both of New York, and both embalmed in the grateful affections of Princeton people. Mute memorials of all these donors adorn every campus, and will speak to many generations the praises of their munificence. A nephew of Mr. Lenox, Robert L. Kennedy, Esq., New York, and a brother of Mr. Green, Hon. Caleb S. Green, also a nephew, Charles E. Green, Esq. (son of Chancellor Green), are among the most efficient trustees now living to manage well the great charities with which the seminary has been favored.

For many years the funds acquired for the founding and support of this institution were, like those of the college before and beside it, collections in very small sums from the Presbyterian Churches throughout the land, whose alms, along with but less than their prayers, made a memorial to the Most High which has already resulted in a great consummation. In locating the seminary a gift of two acres by Richard Stockton, LL.D., necessitated the purchase from him of two acres more at a price more than equal to the value of the whole four at the time of that first gift; and this purchase was made as a donative by the Rev. Dr. Ashbel Green, the first president of the board of directors, and in every way the most prominent personage in founding the seminary. Most other theological seminaries have originated in the leading counsel and munificence of laymen; but ministers of Christ began the school at Princeton, and even their "deep poverty abounded unto the riches of their liberality" in making for it a local habitation as well as name. Their mites were, as usual, the earnest of millions.

THE BUILDINGS.—There are sixteen buildings in all now belonging to the seminary, which with the grounds properly pertaining to each one respectively are worth nearly half a million of dollars. The first main building, called yet distinctively the "Seminary," began to be built in 1815, and was completed in 1817; in length one hundred and fifty feet, in width fifty feet, and in height four stories. It is built of light brownstone, which at first, and for half a century, presented a dull appearance externally until the whole edifice was renovated and remodeled by the generosity of Mr. John C. Green, of New York, when the stone color was made lively and beautiful by red pointing of the mortar. Originally this building contained everything of accommodation for seminary uses,—oratory, lecture-rooms, library, reading-rooms, dormitories, and even refectory, and rooms for a steward. Crowded to excess by the increasing number of students in attendance, their private rooms, in which two or more students

slept together, were at length partitioned off into very small rooms to give each one a separate apartment in order to accommodate one hundred students in this way.

But even this expedient was unavailing when the number of students exceeded one hundred, and culminated in the actual attendance of one hundred and eighty-five, which was reached in the years 1858-61. The professors were obliged to hire many rooms in private dwellings through the town, and beg from the churches funds for this purpose to the extent of three thousand dollars per annum. In this exigency Mrs. George Brown, of Baltimore, offered to build another large edifice for dormitory purposes exclusively. But the civil war broke out, and led to the postponement of this generous proposal for a time, and until it was made manifest that even in the midst of that war Southern students as well as Northern were admitted to the full enjoyment of the benefits and privileges of this institution. Before the close of the war the money was given, and "Brown Hall" was erected, with capacity for the accommodation of eighty students, with single occupation of rooms; and from the churches of New Jersey, and benevolent persons in New York and Philadelphia, six thousand dollars were collected for the furnishing of these spacious and beautiful rooms with substantial articles.

The completion of Brown Hall soon afterwards led Mr. Green, of New York, to the beneficent work of remodeling the old seminary building at his own expense, making it accommodate over seventy students, with a double room for each one,—a study- and a sleeping-room,—connected by partition. Thus the two dormitory buildings of the seminary, fitted for the accommodation of at least one hundred and fifty students, are unrivaled in situation and interior fitness and comfort alike. No rent is paid by the students for the occupation of these furnished rooms. A janitor or servant is employed in each building by the corporation, through its officer, the "superintendent of grounds and buildings," to keep these dormitories in order at the expense of the institution, and the students are taxed to refund this expense ten dollars each per annum. This tax covers all their liability for attendance in their own rooms, and light and heat also, in the public halls and class-rooms.

The lecture-rooms and oratory of the old buildings, however inadequate in space and stifling for want of good air because of their low ceilings, continued to be used until 1877, when the magnificent gift of Messrs. R. L. and A. Stuart, of New York, was completed. It is named "Stuart Hall," and cost the donors, for ground and building, one hundred and forty thousand dollars, exclusive of subsequent gifts of more ground, and for clearing away tenements and grading the campus around it, which must have cost fully twenty thousand dollars more. Probably no building in the State is equal to this one in costliness of material, exquisite beauty of finish, and perfect

adaptation to the end for which it was built and exclusively dedicated. It is, indeed, not central in location on seminary grounds, and some have regretted the necessity of such a situation, as the Messrs. Stuart themselves did at first. But the corner they bought for the purpose, contiguous and adjoining lands of the institution, is an eminence of commanding view, looks over on the college buildings and the surrounding country to a vast extent of landscape, and is withal in harmony with the traditions of academic life as derived from the university grounds in England and on the continent of Europe. Better have straggling houses, for walks of study in its groves, than crowded piles of stone, like the structures of a factory corporation, huddled compactly for the sake of convenience.

A furlong between the lecture-hall and the dormitory is of great use to cultivate the manners of a student. The wrapper and the slippers with which untidy slovens would glide into a recitation-room when it is within the same walls as their sleeping-rooms must be laid aside for the slush and the wind to be encountered in going forth to the lesson. The prayer-hall is now situated on the second floor of Stuart Hall, occupying half the space of the whole building. The other half is given to the use of the alumni in their annual reunion, where greetings, collation, and speeches are exchanged with increasing enthusiasm from one year to another. The third floor of this grand building is devoted to various uses appended in the proper occupation of such an edifice. It is divided into six rooms. One is the reading-room, filled with religious papers, weekly, monthly, quarterly, and annual publications. Another is filled with curious collections, donated mostly by missionaries, and sent home from every part of the world.

The chapel for public worship on the Lord's day is located near the east end of the old seminary building. It is of Grecian order in its architecture, with a handsome colonnade in front for its portico. It was built in the last generation, by contributions mainly from the churches in Philadelphia, collected by the special agency of Charles Hodge, then a young man, at the beginning of his great renown as a scholar and writer. Unaccustomed to such work, worried and weary with its toil from house to house, he succeeded, at the great expense to himself of lameness incurred, which disabled him for locomotion entirely for a while, and in great measure to the end of his life. The interior of this graceful edifice was at the first exceedingly plain and artless; but at length, when Dr. Hodge was an old man, he preached the sermon of a second dedication, after that princely benefactor, John C. Green, of New York, had renovated and altered the interior and the windows to exquisite beauty, making it the most attractive audience-room in Princeton, and costing him more than the original building was worth. This chapel has been adorned still more of late by mural tablets of marble to the

memory of deceased professors. The associations connected with its worship become more and more interesting and hallowed as the most noted and illustrious preachers of a true gospel from this and every other country where the English language is spoken appear successively in its pulpit. The custom is for six preachers during each term to be invited by the faculty from the neighboring cities or any other part of the United States to conduct the morning service at this chapel and the evening service at the First Presbyterian Church. These are usually pastors of eminent success in their places, brought at the expense of the seminary to give object lessons in the sacred art of preaching and instruct the students in the secret of their method and power. Ordinarily the worship of the chapel is conducted by the professors in rotation; and in the evening of every Tuesday it is occupied during the term by the senior class preaching in rotation full sermons without manuscripts before at least one of the professors and as many of the people as choose to attend.

The Refectory is a stone building, situated on the campus, midway between the two large dormitory buildings, and of one story, with spacious attic and cellar. Architects of high standing have admired the structure as a gem of the kind, and commended it as a model for any institution that has ample ground enough to spare for its low and extended line of walls. Its utility as an appendage to a school of higher learning has been questioned; but no one has doubted the admirable adaptation of this building to the purposes of a boarding-house. The practical management of such a concern is indeed full of embarrassment. The problem is yet to be solved how far "board in commons" can be made consistent with the highest culture of Christian gentlemen and the best welfare of the rising ministers and missionaries of the Christian Church. But a situation like that of this Theological Seminary, half-way between such cities as New York and Philadelphia, has made this part of the institution an apparent necessity. It is a balance-wheel in regulating the cost of board all over town. Private boarding-houses are checked in a tendency to advance the rates, and students themselves are greatly restrained from organizing and conducting clubs, and the still more pernicious habit of boarding themselves in their rooms, sacrificing mind and heart, and health and credit also, in the vain attempt to live cheaply, and that in the critical season of gaining the power of attention and thought for the whole career of life in the future.

Hence the faculty maintain the establishment through all trials and changes, and count it an advantage to persevere even when the students themselves choose, as they may, to forsake it for plans of their own. The commissariat of an army is less difficult than that of sedentary men at their books in the morning of life and in freedom to purvey for themselves. Sensible men of the world coincide with the

policy of upholding a distinct refectory even with a bare existence at times, and accordingly the late Capt. Silas Holmes, of New York, endowed this interest with six hundred dollars per annum as a "sustentation fund."

The library building or buildings must be noticed as a most important feature in the visibility of this favored institution. The books were gathered at first, as all the other means of support and usefulness, in meagre and slow collections. Voluntary gifts would sometimes afford volumes of rare value, and often textbooks at second-hand, but generally they were such as the giver did not need or care for on his own shelves. Duplicates also counted largely in making up the numbers reported, and, altogether, the beginning was little and motley. The accession of what was called the "Mason Library" was the first thing to give it importance and public interest. Dr. John M. Mason, of the Associate Reformed Church in New York, the eloquent preacher and distinguished head of an earlier theological hall in that denomination, happened to publish his famous "Plea for Sacramental Communion on Catholic Principles" soon after this seminary came into existence. The repudiation of close communion unsettled his ecclesiastical relations, and led him and his numerous friends and most of his pupils into the Presbyterian Church. They brought the library of their seminary with them, and gave it to Princeton by a major vote of their Synod. But a residuary portion of the body left, opened a seminary at Newburgh, N. Y., and on technical grounds demanded a return of the Mason books. After a long and expensive litigation the chancellor of New Jersey decided that the claim was legal, and in the year 1837 trustees of Princeton Seminary surrendered these books, two thousand five hundred volumes, and two thousand dollars in money.

Like many another stroke of adversity, this privation excited the Presbyterian Church to new interest and redoubled energy on behalf of Princeton. Small donations came quickly and thickly, better selections than ever before, to fill the shelves of empty space in the "library-room," until there was not room enough to receive them. Then came to the front an heir of millions, a wise and good man, and modest as he was great in education and faith and charity, James Lenox, of New York, who quietly bought three acres of land in front of the seminary grounds on Mercer Street, and proceeded to build thereon what is now called Lenox Hall. This building was put up in the highest perfection of architecture half a century since, and stands a beautiful specimen of the Saracenic Gothic style. Its exterior is of stone, variegated in tint, and built up gracefully with buttressed walls, surmounted at the eaves with pinnacles of peculiar beauty and fine effect. The interior was finished with alcoves on the ground-floor and the galleries, which could not be surpassed in elegance and convenience, while space was left open for additional shelving to

be supplied as the need may be through many generations to come.

But unhappily one defect escaped the skill of the architect, and gave the generous donor much trouble, and involved large expenditure of money in the sequel, that was the want of a basement story capacious enough to be ventilated well and to supply warmth and dry air to the whole structure above. Many an expedient was resorted to for curing this defect, and still the books were mouldering and the librarians were shivering in the cold damp air of this cathedral building. At length, after the lapse of almost a whole generation, and after the Lenox Library of New York had been finished and endowed by the same benefactor, Mr. Lenox undertook to build another house on the same three acres, profiting by his long experience, and taught to rely less on the experts in architectural art than his own sound wisdom. This new library building, of brick, put up with exquisite beauty, and arranged within for perfect comfort and the best preservation of books, and withal an economy of space which allows an indefinite increase of volumes, must be considered a masterpiece and model by all intelligent observers. The lamentation is that the noble donor himself did not live to see it finished.

The first building also will be permanently used for the store-house of manuscripts and pamphlets, and eventually, no doubt, books also, well bound, and the occupation for every purpose will be available by the expensive apparatus for warmth and airing which Mr. Lenox supplied before his death. The two buildings may hold many hundred thousands of volumes with convenience and safety. The number contained at present is over thirty-eight thousand volumes and sixteen thousand unbound pamphlets. The trustees of the seminary are the legal custodians of its libraries, both buildings and books. They appoint the librarian and fix his salary. The estate of Mr. John C. Green has endowed the office of librarian, and the institution has been fortunate in obtaining the present incumbent of this office, Rev. W. H. Roberts. He was for years an assistant librarian of Congress at Washington. That position of good support and ample promise of promotion he relinquished for the Christian ministry, and came to Princeton with his little family, to spend three years in regular preparation at the seminary. Soon after his graduation he was settled at Cranford, N. J., and proved to be a popular preacher and successful pastor. Thus accomplished every way, he came to this post in Princeton. Already skillful in methods of arrangement, and, much more than a man of method, combining the genius of original thinking with the love obtained from ample and diversified study, he is of incalculable benefit to professors and students in guiding the quest of knowledge on the shelves.

Thus equipped this library is advancing in value and attraction every month. Excellent and wisely-

selected private libraries have been added in whole within the last few years. That of Dr. J. Addison Alexander, purchased soon after his death by Messrs. R. L. and A. Stuart, consisting of some three thousand volumes, and donated entire to the seminary, was a most valuable accession, especially in the departments of history and exegesis. That of Dr. John M. Krebs, renowned as a leader in the church and preacher and pastor, president of the board of directors when he died, given by his family according to his own desire, was a valuable contribution to the department of practical theology; and that of Dr. Collins, of Baltimore, enriching the alcoves with miscellaneous works, and especially hygienic studies. Then to be noticed with special mention is the recent gift by the son of Samuel Agnew, Esq., of Philadelphia, which completes the munificence of his father, continued through many years, with additional pamphlets of rare value, judiciously collected, and comprising the most complete collection of books and pamphlets on the Baptist controversy to be found in the world. Dr. Sprague, of Albany, N. Y., had previously conferred on this library the wonderful results of his lifelong curiosity and diligence in gathering pamphlets of rare interest to bibliographers, carefully bound up in volumes. All the war of pamphleteers in New England, from its earliest annals, and especially through the exciting times of Edwards, Whitefield, Davenport, and others, of "the Great Awakening," is housed and hushed in one alcove of this Princeton Library. The finest fac-similes of ancient manuscripts, curious and costly copies of standard works in every department of sacred study, inviting original investigation, and supplying references for all agitated questions in the progress of knowledge, are treasured here in rich abundance by the constant liberality of living friends. It is to be regretted, however, that as yet there has been made no adequate endowment for the purchase of current and contemporaneous literature, selected by the faculty and well becoming a depository so choice and so attractive already to modern savants. Another era of threescore and ten years' duration should fill the limits of Christendom with the fame of this library.

DWELLING-HOUSES.—The seven professors are provided with seven houses to live in. The first one built was for the first professor, Archibald Alexander, D.D., situated at the east end of the main seminary building, and built of brick, and ready for occupation about the same time, 1817. Dr. Samuel Miller, of New York, the second professor appointed, had ample means to purchase and build for himself; and the spacious house he erected on Mercer Street, near the seminary, reverted to the estate of his family. The second house built for a private residence was that of Dr. Charles Hodgè, situated at the west end of the main building, and erected on seminary ground at his own expense, with a stipulation by the trustees that the cost would be refunded to him or his family

at his demise, or sooner, as the board would be able and willing. This was done many years afterwards while he was living, and when the family of Dr. Hodge were all grown up. This residence is also of brick, and fine workmanship within, renovated and refitted for the accommodation of his eldest son and successor.

The next house was purchased and donated by the Lenox family, a spacious frame building, situated near the library and having two acres of ground attached. It was originally bought by certain gentlemen in Philadelphia, who were special friends of Dr. John Breckinridge, and presented to him when he came as a professor to the seminary. On this property there has been the longest succession of professorial occupants, and it has therefore the greatest variety of association in the reminiscence of alumni. Dr. John Breckinridge, Drs. J. Addison Alexander, James W. Alexander, W. Henry Green, and Alexander T. McGill have been the tenants in this order. The last named has resided there for more than a quarter of the century, and repaired it often at his own expense. Though it is the least valuable house on seminary ground, it is the most adorned with lawn, shrubbery, and garden connected. Dr. Green relinquished the occupation of this house when his munificent uncle, John C. Green, presented to him an elegant residence purchased from Judge Field. This being his own private possession, the trustees allow him five hundred dollars per annum as a nominal equivalent for the provision of a dwelling, which they give to each professor in addition to the salary.

When Mr. John C. Green endowed the chair of Church History in 1860, called in memory of a deceased daughter "Helena," he purchased in connection a farm-house adjoining the seminary grounds, and fronting on Mercer Street. Commodiously situated, this building was enlarged and handsomely refitted, and has been occupied thus far by Dr. C. W. Hodge, Mr. Roberts, and Dr. Patton successively. The grant of this property for the use of a "professor" rendered it necessary for Mr. Roberts, the librarian, to leave it, and the next house to be mentioned, a beautiful residence adjoining the seminary grounds on the west side, built by Mrs. Albert Dod, was given to him for occupation. This property had also been purchased for a professor by Messrs. R. L. and A. Stuart, and Dr. Aiken first occupied it. But the donors being both alive authorized a nominal change in the grant, giving it to the librarian, when Dr. Aiken preferred another house.

Simultaneously with the building of the second library edifice, Mr. Lenox provided the erection of two exquisite dwelling-houses for professors on the same lot, and in beautiful arrangement with the library, the graveled walks, and ornamental trees and lawn. These two houses are the best finished dwellings in Princeton, and were intended by the builder for the two sons of his special friend, Dr. Charles

Hodge, but the elder of the two preferred his father's house, and at the recommendation of this father the new houses were given to Dr. Aiken and Dr. C. W. Hodge. These are the last improvements made by Mr. Lenox, as he said himself at their inception. And even more than his metropolitan fame in adorning New York with a library, a hospital, churches, and a home for the desolate, the fragrance of his name will abide at Princeton as a wise benefactor of consecrated aim and faithful adherence to the establishment of truth and righteousness on the earth. The example of Mr. Lenox is now being followed by Mr. R. L. Stuart in building another dwelling-house for Dr. Patton, who is "Stuart professor" in the seminary. This building, close by the others mentioned and situated on an eligible lot purchased from Col. S. W. Stockton, of "Morven," promises to rival the best houses yet distributed among the professors here.

More might be written about the visible estate of this institution, the expense lavished on the grading of its extensive lawns and paving of its beautiful ways and facilities for athletic exercise, needed so much by sedentary men. One of these, "Langdonie Hall," is a spacious wooden building on the southwest side of the campus, replenished with all varieties of implements for muscular exercise and training, and available in all sorts of weather, and profitable without danger to all varieties of constitution among the students. Even this building has traditional associations of peculiar interest. The man whose active mind originated the enterprise and mainly collected the money for building and furniture, who also initiated here the method of exercising every muscle of the body within the compass of an hour's time in this building, was Frank Butler, a graduate of Yale College, a patriot and hero. As chaplain in the army during the civil war, which broke out before he was settled as a pastor, he met his death in the brave discharge of his duty on the battle-field. Like many another "non-combatant" in that direful strife, he deserves a memorial more than many a fighting commander who stood behind the slaughter.

THE PROFESSORS.—It has been the rare felicity and honor of this original seminary in the Presbyterian Church that hitherto and throughout the seventy years of its operation there has been the utmost harmony and good will to each other among its professors. The perfect equality and independence of each other, in respect of authority, support, and the interior management of the several departments, may account partly for this exceptional unity. The parity of ministers, wherever they are actuated by the spirit of Christ, will effectuate harmony which is real, in contrast with that nominal oneness which appears in gradations of rank through all places and ages. Hence the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church from the beginning has organized her institutions without a president, and made in all the seminaries originated and controlled by herself the senior

professor chairman of the faculty, merely for the sake of order in deliberations. And in 1854 it was made the understanding that the oldest in commission, not in age, should be chairman of the faculty, and that the date of commission should be the time of one's first inauguration, by authority of the General Assembly, at any institution of the kind controlled by that supreme body, when a professor is transferred from one seminary to another by its vote.

The following is a tabulated view of the professors, the dates of appointment, of exit by death or by resignation, and the changes made from time to time in the titles of their chairs :

Elected.	Resigned or Died.
1812. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER, D.D., LL.D.	*1851
Didactic and Polemic Theology.	
1840. Pastoral and Polemic Theology.	
1851. Pastoral and Polemic Theology and Church Government.	
1813. SAMUEL MILLER, D.D., LL.D.	
Ecclesiastical History and Church Government.	
1849. Emeritus Professor.	*1850
1822. CHARLES HODGE, D.D., LL.D.	*1878
Oriental and Biblical Literature.	
1840. Exegetical and Didactic Theology.	
1854. Exegetical, Didactic, and Polemical Theology.	
1874. Charles Hodge Professor of Exegetical, Didactic, and Polemical Theology.	
1836. JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, D.D.	
Pastoral Theology.	1838
1835. JOSEPH ADDISON ALEXANDER, D.D.	*1860
Associate Professor of Oriental and Biblical Literature.	
1840. Oriental and Biblical Literature.	
1851. Biblical and Ecclesiastical History.	
1859. Hellenistic and New Testament Literature.	
1851. WILLIAM HENRY GREEN, D.D., LL.D.	
Biblical and Oriental Literature.	
1859. Oriental and Old Testament Literature.	
1854. ALEXANDER T. MCGILL, D.D., LL.D.	
Pastoral Theology, Church Government, and the Composition and Delivery of Sermons.	
1859. Church History and Practical Theology.	
1860. Ecclesiastical History and Church Government.	
1861. Ecclesiastical, Homiletic, and Pastoral Theology.	
1860. CASPAR WISTAR HODGE, D.D.	
New Testament Literature and Biblical Greek.	
1879. New Testament Literature and Exegesis.	
1861. JAMES CLEMENT MOFFAT, D.D.	
Helena Professor of Church History.	
1871. CHARLES AUGUSTUS AIKEN, D.D.	
Archibald Alexander Professor of Christian Ethics and Apologetics.	
1882. Archibald Alexander Professor of Christian Ethics and Hebrew Literature.	
1877. ARCHIBALD ALEXANDER HODGE, D.D., LL.D.	
Associate Professor of Exegetical, Didactic, and Polemic Theology.	
1879. Charles Hodge Professor of Didactic and Polemic Theology.	
1880. FRANCIS LANDEY PATTON, D.D., LL.D.	
Stuart Professor of the Relations of Philosophy and Science to the Christian Religion.	

Besides these regular professors, there have been "instructors" employed from time to time to give special courses of training in the Hebrew language and its cognate dialects; also in elocution and vocal music, thorough training of the human voice. Instruction in this department has been endowed by the trustees of the John C. Green estate, and the permanent incumbent of such foundation is at present

Henry W. Smith, A.M., appointed in 1878, with the title, "J. C. Green Instructor in Elocution."

The first six professors in the list are dead, and their praise yet lives, and will ever live in the churches. Most of them were voluminous writers, and the credit of their volumes must be conceded as that of standards in sacred literature, world-wide in fame, and many of them translated into other languages, not only by missionary pupils at the ends of the earth, but also by the presses of English-speaking people in the highest places of Christian culture abroad. These departed six may be divided into the two classes of authors and preachers. This division is by no means a sharp and exclusive one, for the authors were also preachers, eminent and popular as such, and the preachers were authors also, whose writings were valuable, and still survive to be read with interest and profit. But the distinction is one of preponderance in the weight of influence, so far as this can be appreciated in the visible church and the world. Drs. Samuel Miller, Charles Hodge, and J. Addison Alexander achieved vastly more of good by the use of the pen than that of the tongue, however eloquent and attractive they may have been in speech also.

"Miller's Letters" made a multitude of intelligent Christians Presbyterian before they were revised and embodied in his book, "The Christian Ministry." This book and its companion, on "Ruling Elders and Deacons," along with his essay on "Creeds and Confessions," not to mention other works, except his last, in the evening of his life, on "Public Prayer," so instructive and seasonable now, have done more than all other authorities combined to shape and guide and consolidate the Presbyterian Church of this country, and through more than half a century. His "Retrospect of the Eighteenth Century," published before his removal from New York to Princeton, gave him high standing in the world of letters as an author of large and varied learning, acute observation, and polished diction. His book on "Clerical Manners" was just such a production as he owed to the generation in which he lived. No other man could have written it. Himself the most refined and accomplished Christian gentleman of his age, brilliant in social life, yet humble in the estimation of himself, tender, delicate, pure, considerate, and liberal, he was the man to show minutely to rising ministers a more excellent way of winning souls by earthen vessels than the stiff and awkward way of leaning on official position alone for acceptance with men. He was sometimes disparaged as a man of method more than genius. But we have only to scan his literature to see that it was the genius of method, and not the slavery thereof, which made him great and wise and useful. The reader is referred to the "Life of Dr. Miller," written by his son, Samuel Miller, D.D., of Mount Holly, N. J., an excellent biography, full of interest and instruction.

Dr. Charles Hodge has also a life, written by his son, Archibald Alexander Hodge, of peculiar interest and great success. Boswell's "Life of Johnson" was not better in the great secret of making biography perfect, by keeping the subject always in view and hiding the writer behind it. The works of Dr. Hodge may be said to have overspread every department of study in the seminary which he adorned as a living teacher through the unprecedented time of fifty-six years. Beginning as an author when his life as a teacher began, with exegesis, he produced a "Commentary on Romans," which established his reputation at once for profound learning, terse logic, and singular excellence of style. After a long interval, during which he wrote "The Constitutional History of the Presbyterian Church," and filled the world with his fame as an evangelical reviewer, he resumed for a short time the writing of commentaries, and in quick succession he produced three volumes more on First and Second Corinthians and Ephesians. Faster than they could be written for the press, an eagerness of the public would express itself in advance, like that of the distinguished Dr. Thornwell at the South: "How soon will Dr. Hodge issue another volume of his delicious commentaries?" Meanwhile, a small volume written for the American Sunday-School Union, entitled "The Way of Life," had run, like the "Pilgrim's Progress" of Bunyan, far as the English language is spoken, and farther, in being translated into other tongues for the "healing of the nations." It is both scholarly enough to be a text-book in colleges and popular enough to guide the little child and solace the unlettered poor man in his cottage. Extracts from his massive quarterly, *The Princeton Review*, which he founded and conducted alone, and with pecuniary loss, through a generation, have been wrought up into large volumes by others, with his permission and without emolument to him. "As poor, yet making many rich," had been his motto. "Systematic Theology," in three large octavo volumes, though not the last volume of authorship by his hand, is regarded as the greatest, because it embodies completely the mature results of his great learning, logic, piety, and practical wisdom. It has brought the Pauline, Augustinian, Calvinistic theology to be called the world over "Princeton Theology." The author disclaimed new thoughts in divinity. But no man of his generation did so much to make all things new in the combinations and aspects of redeeming truth. Every new speculation of errant philosophy or false interpretation or specious infidelity was the occasion of putting a new face of glorious light on the system he handled as it frowned on the vanity of boasted innovation.

The third characteristic author, in the order of age, is Joseph Addison Alexander. A prodigy of philosophical learning in his youth, he became at the meridian of life a perfect master of words, using them as an instrument with magical ease and affluence and

skill. Yet no man ever despised expression for its own sake more than he did. Gigantic thoughts put on his language as a drapery, substantiated with their own strength and beauty. This made him an eloquent preacher, attracting crowds to hear him in our great cities and elsewhere, until he became abashed at his own reputation, and retreated from the gaze of pulpit eminence as if it were a gaudy sham, alluring souls to the admiration of man more than the worship of God. His peculiar sensibilities, however, in avoiding the snares of popularity led him at length to so much reserve as to become too careless of his own manner, and too indifferent to the solicitations which crowded upon him from vacant pulpits and anniversary platforms.

Thus he shut himself up to authorship. The noble aspirations of his nature, sanctified by grace, the honesty and energy of his great soul, the opportunities he held so well in hand, and the vast resources of his learning, all combined to make his books what his sermons were, means to an end, and not an end themselves,—books not for the sake of an author, but for God's sake, and the glory of His revelation. Hence all his works are helps of lasting value to the exercise of private judgment, both by the learned and unlearned student of God's word. Every page has the hand of decision for the undecided, and a blow of telling force on plausibilities of error and presumption. He was the great destroyer of destructive criticism in his day; a master in the skill of refutation, compressing in a sentence the gloss and the folly of rejected comment. His commentaries on Isaiah, and the Psalms of David, and the Acts of the Apostles, and the gospels of Mark and Matthew are enduring monuments of exegetical ability and historical erudition. But in the midst of life like this the great professor was in death. Insidious and almost unobserved a fatal disease, when he was about fifty years old, arrested his work and finished his usefulness on earth. A glowing eulogy of his life and labor by his nephew, Dr. Henry C. Alexander, was published in two volumes, 1870.

The other three of the deceased professors, whom we designate as preachers rather than authors, have the pre-eminence of beginning with that renowned preacher who began the actual operation of the seminary, Dr. Archibald Alexander. A model biography of this father we have from the pen of his eldest son James Waddel, who survived him but a few years. Dr. Alexander was born and educated in Virginia, and although trained without a college or diploma became president of Hampden-Sidney College at the age of twenty-five, in the year 1797. At the age of thirty-five he was elected moderator of the General Assembly, and at the next Assembly, in 1808, preached the opening sermon, and made it the first occasion of public urgency for the establishment of theological seminaries in the Presbyterian Church. He had been settled as a pastor in the Pine Street

Church, Philadelphia, and made full proof of his ministry in that city, which was then, as it is now, the cynosure of that whole church he was to lead and adorn through a whole generation. Probably no man living could have been a better choice for the first professor. He had genius, learning, and eloquence not only, but rare ability for administration, to organize and propel judiciously a new institution. He was the life given to the form which Drs. Green, Miller, McDowell, Richards, Romeyn, and others, as well as himself, had constructed.

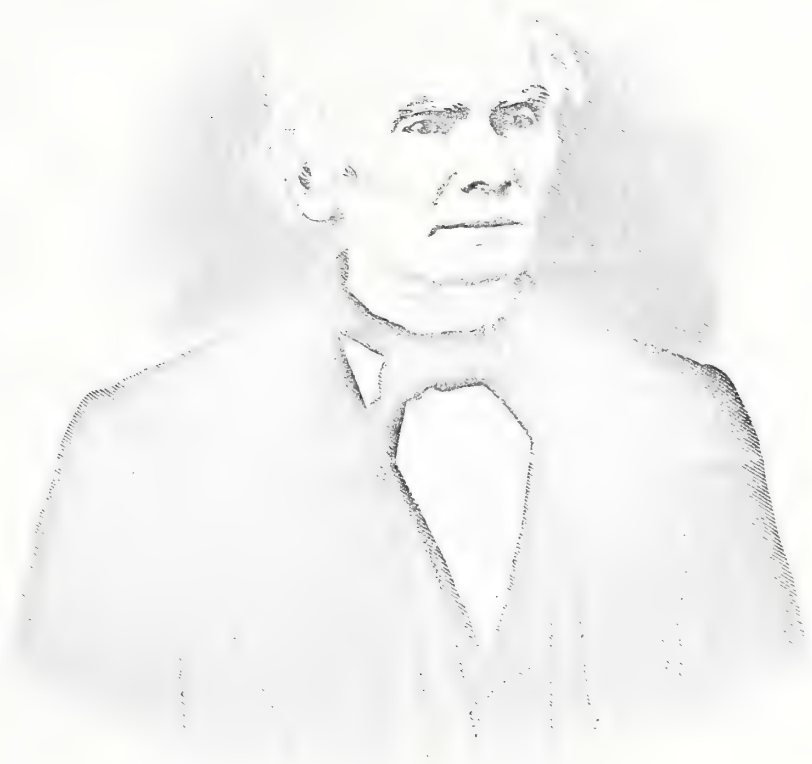
The great object of the seminary was to make preachers. The highest perfection of preaching is that of instrumentality, which engages the interest of hearers in the subject of truth or duty, without occupation with the man himself who preaches. In this perfection Dr. Alexander was unrivaled. Simple, clear, logical, pungent, and impassioned, he was the man for all capacities, and yet the model that no man could imitate. It was alike in talking to the individual, exhorting at the prayer-meeting, and proclaiming to the great congregation. It made every student like himself in being natural, and like no other man as an orator. Dr. John M. Mason, his cotemporary, was greater in eloquence as the world estimates the superlative gift. But his pupils copied him almost inevitably. And for this reason he could not be compared with Dr. Alexander in fitness for training men to speak, every one with his own eloquence. Aping Alexander was instantly and always ridiculous. And so naturalness of manner in speaking became the mode and distinction of this institution, to remain the stamp of its character till this day.

The pulpit eloquence of Dr. Alexander was the realization of that best ideal in effective public speech, thorough thinking in preparation, and freedom from artificial prompting by manuscript or notes. Unequal as it must be, in the changing moods of sensibility and emotion belonging to a nature like his, it will sustain, nevertheless, an average of superiority which no other method can approach; and the fluctuations of frame, which often perhaps mortify the preacher and disappoint his audience, tell the discerning hearer that the faltering energy upon his ear is that of an honest man, who appears to be only what he is and disdains a factitious level of unction and animation which would conceal the frequent ebbing of mind or heart. Whitefield, in repeating old sermons so constantly with ever-sustained power of oratory, was an itinerant, and his fervor was habitual. But Dr. Alexander, in one locality for almost forty years, seldom repeated himself, and when he did, substantially, the fresh variety of stress and animation was such that sameness could seldom be recognized. Like George Whitefield, he was too vivid and copious to be printed well. His extant and published sermons have not transmitted the strength and lustre which belonged to the living preacher, and yet these might reappear in great measure if the seasonable and pithy articles

he wrote for newspapers over the familiar signature of "A. A." could be gathered together in a book. The volume entitled "Religious Experience" comes nearest to the picture of his actual preaching. Other productions of his pen, such as "Evidence of Christianity," "Moral Science," "History of Colonization," "Log College," etc., give him high rank as a writer, while the pulpit was his throne, and the colloquies of class-room and conference were the ministration with which he impressed the wide world, through living preachers, from his school.

THE REV. JOHN BRECKINRIDGE, D.D., is another of the sainted dead whose praise as a preacher, more than author, is yet fragrant in the churches. He was born of an historical and brilliant family in Kentucky, educated at Princeton College and Seminary. He married the eldest daughter of Dr. Samuel Miller, was called to a church in Lexington, Ky., to another in Baltimore, Md., then to the Presbyterian Board of Education, as secretary, in Philadelphia. There he had a memorable controversy with a Roman Catholic Bishop (afterwards Archbishop) Hughes, in 1832. Courage, courtesy, and eloquence distinguished him in his rapid elevation to influence and fame in the church. At the age of thirty-five he was elected professor in the seminary, but two years after his inauguration he resigned, about the time his wife died. His great gifts in public speaking and persuasive agency for good were then employed in the cause of foreign missions. Called to the First Presbyterian Church of New Orleans, he served it for a year, until his health failed, when, retiring from public duty to the home of his mother in Kentucky, he died in the forty-fifth year of his age.

DR. JAMES W. ALEXANDER, the eldest son of the first professor, was elected by the General Assembly of 1849. His career to this date was remarkable. Coming with his father to Princeton at the age of eight years, and prepared for college by several good teachers, he was graduated at the early age of sixteen, and after serving as tutor in college, and passing through the full course of the seminary, he was licensed to preach at the age of twenty-one. Settled as a pastor, first in Virginia, his native State, and next at Trenton, N. J., where he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church four years, he became Professor of Rhetoric and Belles-Lettres in Princeton College in 1833. Here he remained eleven years, a popular teacher, a busy preacher to the colored church, the chapel of the college, and the pulpits of neighboring congregations. A busy author also, versatile and facile with the pen, adorning every subject he touched with singular excellence of style and rare adaptation to usefulness in meeting the wants of his time. From the college he removed to New York at the age of forty; and there, in the pastorate which had been adorned by the ministry of Dr. Romeyn, when this accomplished successor was a child, he laid anew the foundations of that great church, then



Alex. T. McGill

the Duane Street, now the Fifth Avenue Church, and in numbers, wealth, liberality, and influence the strongest of Protestant churches in America. For an interval of two years,—1849–51,—it has been well said, he was but loaned to the seminary. Notwithstanding the delicacy of his health, which, it had been supposed, would be benefited by a return to the scholar's life in Princeton, he was by the irresistible impulses of his nature, as well as the urgency of his flock, drawn back to the pastoral care, where he undertook more toil than ever. The critical task of changing the locality of an old historic church, and filling the grand edifice, built up-town, on the most fashionable thoroughfare of the metropolis, with an audience capable of appreciating his unrivaled composition and delivery of sermons, and that without the opportunity of repeating old sermons in another place, must have been enough to kill a giant in bodily health. His success in such circumstances, continued for eight years more of fragile life, was almost miraculous. He died in 1859, and the only biography extant of this great and good man is the fascinating book, in two volumes, of "Forty Years' Correspondence" between him and Dr. John Hall, of Trenton.

DR. ALEXANDER T. MCGILL was born in 1807, at Canonsburg, Pa. His primary education preparing him for college was had at Pittsburgh, Pa., and in 1822 he entered, as a freshman, Jefferson College in his native town. There he became a student of some distinction in his class, notwithstanding a delicate and fragile constitution which seriously interfered with study. During his four years at college he was repeatedly honored for composition and oratory, and graduated with honor, being valedictorian of his class. At the age of nineteen he was made tutor in college, and began at the same time the study of Hebrew and theology in the oldest theological seminary of this country, organized in the last century among the woods of Western Pennsylvania. It was then located at Canonsburg, under the authority and control of the Associate Presbyterian Synod, now incorporated with the United Presbyterian General Assembly. After one year of theological study, along with arduous labor of teaching in the college, he became despondent in regard to his health. By the advice of friends and physicians he determined to try a more Southern climate, and accordingly went as far as Milledgeville, then the capital of Georgia. Having testimonials with him of his character and scholarship, he was chosen "rector of Baldwin Academy," in that city, a position of great responsibility and usefulness, the germ of Oglethorpe University, organized not long afterwards. But, although assisted by able teachers, the burden of teaching Latin, Greek, and mathematics together proved too much for his health, and in less than a year he resigned the position. Yet he had found the climate beneficial, and had won many friends, who became personally interested in his welfare, among whom were Governor George R. Gilmer, ex-Governor

Gen. D. B. Mitchell, and Judge William H. Crawford, who had been Secretary of the Treasury and a nominee for the Presidency of the United States. Constrained by such friends to remain at Milledgeville, he began the study of law under the guidance of ex-Governor Mitchell, and was admitted to the bar by a license from the hand of Judge Crawford, in 1830, at the age of twenty-three.

Shortly after this admission the Legislature of Georgia convened, and Mr. McGill, having secured the favor of leading members in both Houses the previous year, was now the recipient of appointments by both Houses, honorable and lucrative, such as secretary to the Joint Committee on Education, and assistant clerk in the House of Representatives. But the most important appointment, conferred by joint ballot of the Senate and House of Representatives, was that of surveyor of the Cherokee land reservation in that State. The statute creating this office was made in pursuance of a claim by Georgia upon the government at Washington to extinguish the Indian title within her established limits, as a condition subsequent to the cession of her vast colonial territory, which had now become the States of Alabama and Mississippi. The general government was too slow in fulfilling this condition, which involved the removal of the Cherokees to another reservation west of the Mississippi, and Georgia, becoming impatient, at length determined to remove them by her own force. Hence the act of her Legislature and Executive, under which Mr. McGill and eleven others were elected to survey at once the Cherokee lands. Of the twelve elected he and Col. Thomas, a man of middle age and a distinguished geometer, were selected to begin the survey by running the inter-State lines, and making a base for the division of that territory into four parts by sectional lines north and south, in order to lay out the work for the other ten surveyors, who were to parcel the land into small lots for distribution among the citizens of Georgia.

This movement was condemned at Washington by the retiring authorities there,—President Adams and Attorney-General Wirt,—and but for the accession of Andrew Jackson to power at the crisis it would have made a terrible collision. The Cherokees were exasperated, and threatened death to the first man that would stretch a chain over their land; so that when the day came for beginning the survey, Col. Thomas was sick in his tent, and devolved on his junior the task of setting a "Jacob's staff" and unrolling the chain. This was done by Mr. McGill, between a hostile parade of Indians on the one side and a protecting guard of forty dragoons on the other. After this beginning Thomas left for his home, and McGill alone accomplished the survey. Throughout the work of three months' duration he had to encounter many dangers. The military escort was of little avail on the straight lines he measured over mountains and thickets and swamps. Hostile surprises

had to be met with personal courage and courtesy combined, and with a constant appeal to an influence over the Cherokee nation at that time more puissant by far than the armies of Georgia, and that was the friendly favor of Butler and Worcester, the illustrious missionaries, who suffered in the sequel the punishment of felons at the hands of Georgia justice for passive resistance to the act which ordered that survey.

The young surveyor was received on "Missionary Ridge" with hospitality and kindness. His errand was condemned, but his person was more than respected. In attempting to expostulate with them he was made a captive to the moral heroism of their opposition. He left them with regret for what he always considered a mistake of their judgment and a fault of their conscience, but with an inward resolve to forsake the world and return to his own first love, a life of consecration like theirs. That survey was finished with celerity and success. Governor Gilmer asked a delegation from the Cherokee people, "What about that slim young man who goes through your land stretching a chain and hacking your trees?" A half-breed answered, "Oh, he's a leather string: the harder you pull him the tougher he grows." This name, "leather-string," greeted him on every hand when he returned to Milledgeville and filed his report in the surveyor's office of the government. His praise was published throughout the commonwealth, lawyers of the highest rank offered him a partnership in the practice of law, and even a nomination for congressman-at-large was informally tendered him when he was but twenty-four years of age.

But his resolution was fixed; his health had been tested and invigorated beyond his hope in regard to it when he left home in the North, and he returned to a pious mother whom he had idolized from his infancy. In the summer of 1831 he traveled from Milledgeville to Canonsburg on horseback, a distance of seven hundred miles, and resumed studies in preparation for the ministry, which he there pursued for three years more. During that period all his vacation time was spent in traversing his native hills and valleys,—first, for the diffusion of the Bible to every family in Washington County, and next, for the cause of temperance reform. Both these enterprises were at first unwelcome to the rigid and austere denomination with which he was identified, Presbyterian Seceders, who largely filled the settlements of Western Pennsylvania from the beginning. He was reproached as a latitudinarian innovator. But soon his perseverance and address gained their confidence. In almost every school-house of the county his audiences were gathered and crowded with Seceders. In almost every home of the elder he procured signatures to the pledge of abstinence. Distilleries among them ceased. Liberality and the spirit of co-operative union were awakened, and before his license to preach was obtained he had acquired the reputation of an effective

orator in the cause of temperance and other good works of moral reform.

He was ordained to the ministry at Carlisle, Pa., in 1835, after itinerating one year, as the rule was in the Seceder Synod (now United Presbyterian Church). Three competing calls to Baltimore, Carlisle, and Lewistown had been put into his hands, and he submitted the decision to the Presbytery of Philadelphia, which licensed him. They settled him at Carlisle, where he had in charge four places of preaching, all of them feeble, and not one of them a nucleus even for a fair prospect of success to any man in gathering a church. His salary was four hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and he had to keep a horse at his own expense in meeting his appointments. The toil and self-sacrifice, however, proved a benefit and blessing at his chosen work of preaching the gospel. Each station of his widely-scattered charge was crowded with audiences from other churches, and thus his usefulness extended over a large area in Middle Pennsylvania, without the slightest effort or aim at proselyting. In 1837 he was married to Eleanor Acheson, the eldest daughter of Gen. George McCulloch, of Lewistown, Pa., then State senator, and afterwards member of Congress. In the same year he was called to a new organization in the city of Philadelphia, which he served without installation for six months, resigning the country circuit of which he was pastor.

But in the spring of 1838, being discontented with the feuds and cramping rigidities of the "Associate Synod," in which he was born, and seeing at that time conservative elements of the Old-School Presbyterian Church sifted out and separately organized, he determined to cast in his lot with this body, and towards the autumn of that year he asked for dismissal to the Presbytery of Carlisle, in connection with the Old-School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church. His reasons were detailed candidly and respectfully in making the application, but he was instantly suspended from the ministry for making such request by a vote of two ministers and three elders. The Presbytery of Carlisle, however, just as instantly declared the suspension "null and void," and a call from the Second Presbyterian Church of Carlisle was put into his hands and accepted. This rough transition began a happy life of usefulness in his sacred office. Settled with a people who had known well his manner of life, in connection with another body, he was unanimously welcomed, and greatly prospered as a preacher, until called to be a theological professor at Alleghany, 1842.

The General Assembly of that year elected him unanimously to the seminary at Alleghany, but with some hesitation and debate about the expediency of continuing that institution at all. Without endowment and almost without students, and the title to the ground itself on a public common of pasture being in litigation, and many of the people in that

region of dense Presbyterianism having little or no confidence in the experiment of its continuance by yearly collections in the churches to support it, there was on every hand only a forlorn hope of success. But it was a good hope, genial to the heart of one so fond of adventure, and now at home, among his native hills and a people whom he understood from his youth. At great privation and without a dollar of salary for a year and more Dr. McGill accepted and persisted. The flock at Carlisle seeing the struggle called him back with perfect unanimity and urgent entreaty; a second offer to him of the presidency at Lafayette College was declined, so also the presidency of Ohio University was twice declined. The presidency of Washington College, near his birth-place, and afterwards that of Jefferson, at his birth-place, were declined, not to mention calls from important churches East and West, and the tender of his resignation in 1851 was refused by the directors and the General Assembly.

Meanwhile the seminary prospered after his accession, going up in the number of students from fourteen to fifty-four. Engaging again the interest of the churches in that favored country and the confidence of wealthy men in the cities, endowments were subscribed, but the progress was comparatively slow. One of the three professors resigned in discouragement, and his department of Hebrew and Exegesis devolved on Dr. McGill for five years, additional work too much for his health. The two professors, left with fifty students, had to submit to a reduction of twenty per cent. on their salaries to assist in gathering the foundation of any salary at all. The pastorate of a large Presbyterian congregation in Pittsburgh, the Second Church, was offered in the circumstances to Dr. McGill at a salary of twelve hundred dollars, without parsonage or any additional means to pay rent. He consented to try for a year this plurality of charges, both salaries amounting by addition to two thousand four hundred dollars without a house. Meanwhile, and indeed all the time he served the seminary at Alleghany, he was exhausting private means to support his family, and depended on a valuable farm he owned at Carlisle.

It is a significant fact, worthy of note in this record, that throughout a ministry of forty-seven years, in which time he has reared a family of seven children, all of them liberally educated, Dr. McGill has expended *twice* as much at least as the aggregate of all the salaries and compensations he has ever received from the church. Without inheriting a dollar, the little sum he earned and saved before he entered the ministry has been like the "handful of meal in a barrel" at Zarephath. Instead of being "wasted," it has been increased as consuming increased by thrift of the servant and care of "a faithful creator." The God of the church is always more liberal than the church herself in providing for the man whose "meat and drink" is to do His will.

An extremely delicate constitution from his youth was now overloaded with toil and care. Besides the double capacity of teacher and preacher, three departments of the seminary as it now is at Alleghany, and a large congregation to be served in Pittsburgh were not all the burdens of work assigned to him. The whole community of evangelical ministers held him to frequent responsibilities of an occasional nature. When Louis Kossuth, the great Hungarian exile, came to the country and traversed the West as well as the East with his entrancing eloquence, the Protestant ministers of both cities invited Dr. McGill to address him on their behalf with a speech of welcome. Irritated, perhaps, with the significance of that grand reception, and still more with a sermon preached by him at Baltimore, according to previous appointment of the General Assembly in 1848, when Dr. McGill, the author, was moderator of that body, entitled "Popery the Punishment of Unbelief," a sermon sent by the board of publication to every church in the connection, Bishop O'Conner, of the Roman Catholic Church in Pittsburgh, assailed the whole Protestant community in a public lecture which claimed that everything good in modern civilization, even the common law of England, was derived from the Church of Rome. Dr. McGill was called again to represent the ministry in refuting that claim. Alternately lecturing in the Masonic Hall for weeks against each other, without acrimony or personal abuse, these champions made immense excitement through Western Pennsylvania, the whole debate being published from week to week in the daily papers. The prelate, on the one side, was known to be scholarly and eloquent; the professor, on the other, was known to be at home in history, and otherwise equal in accomplishments. The result appeared to be the greatest triumph on the platform in his life. The bishop lost the favor of Rome by his defeat, and was soon afterwards retired to conventual life.

This debate, however, proved that the winner himself had overtaxed, by his many labors, a physical framework which had never been strong. In one of his public lectures during that controversy, after speaking about an hour, he fainted away on the platform, alarming his friends, and indicating plainly that his life itself demanded a limitation of toil, either by cessation or change. Accordingly, an offer of a chair in the Theological Seminary at Columbia, S. C., which had been declined a year previously, was unexpectedly renewed, and was now accepted. He resigned at Alleghany in 1852, and tried the Southern climate, which had been so beneficial in his early manhood. A cordial welcome greeted his accession there by such representative men as Drs. Smyth, of Charleston; Thornwell, president of South Carolina College; Howe, Leland, Palmer, etc., of Columbia. But he could not remain more than one winter. Symptoms of hepatic trouble in the spring, reluctance

of his family to leave Pennsylvania for the South, and tokens of approaching civil convulsion, on account of slavery, combined to determine him to return and retire to his farm at Carlisle, Pa.

But when the General Assembly met in 1853, he found that these movements were grievously misunderstood by the church at large, and ascribed by many to indecision of mind or debility of will, anything but the true cause, a broken constitution by hard work and inadequate support among the people he served. The representatives of this people at that Assembly were discerning enough, however, to vindicate him from such reproaches by having him recalled to Alleghany with acclamation. He returned there, and resumed the duties of the chair he had resigned; his family being there all the while, and the material interest of the seminary being much improved. He now felt sincerely that the home of his youth was to be the home of his remaining lifetime. Sundry mortifications, however, molested his comfort. A degree of coldness on the part of his colleagues, natural enough in view of his deliberate separation from them for a time; a demand from leading trustees that a residence for him on seminary ground, like those now provided for the other professors, should be built by his own means, or by what he could beg from his particular friends,—these and other like frigid realizations were sufficiently disappointing and depressing. Thoughts of retirement to his farm, in the midst of another people, where he had been a happy pastor, again brought him to the point of resigning his professorship and devoting himself to the education of his children at home; the eldest, a son, being almost prepared for college.

Precisely at this juncture the good Providence that had always interposed to lead the man who had signally turned from bright prospects of advancement in the world to any position of usefulness offered by the church led the directors of Princeton Seminary to nominate him for the chair made vacant by the death of Dr. Archibald Alexander. It was the first formal nomination made by this venerable institution itself. Although the General Assembly had been generally heretofore induced to elect the candidate whom the directors desired, such desire was intimated privately, and sometimes quite uncertainly, and left to mere conjecture. After the failure of two elections in this fortuitous way to fill the important chair left vacant, the board of directors ventured to ballot among themselves, and unanimously agreed in the result to nominate Dr. McGill, without the slightest correspondence with himself beforehand. No one could be more surprised than he was at the announcement. The seminary at Alleghany was vexed, and opposition was made in her interest, and by counter nomination at the open Assembly. But the nomination was accepted and confirmed by the vote of a large majority, and Dr. McGill was transferred from Alleghany to Princeton in 1854.

Here the eventfulness of his life has been no longer salient in the ministry, and needs no special record, except that of sad bereavement and vicissitude in his family relations. For twenty-eight years of laborious devotion he has lived and prospered in theological education at Princeton. Failing, indeed, all this time to secure alleviation of task in his work, having one professorship which is two in other conspicuous institutions of the kind, loaded with financial agency and care by special appointment of the board occasionally, as well as by the faculty all the time, he has carried a fragile body beyond the limit of three-score years and ten. Authorship, long projected, has been made impossible, as yet, by the multiplied cares and busy engagements of his position. Many published sermons, addresses, discussions, and reviews might be mentioned here as from his pen. Four of his sons have been liberally educated and grown to manhood in New Jersey. The eldest fills an honored grave at Princeton, a soldier and surgeon of brilliant though short career in the regular United States army; the second, bearing his own name, a jurist of acknowledged ability and success in Jersey City; the third, a physician and surgeon in the same city, of large practice in his profession, as well as usefulness in important municipal offices; the fourth, a lawyer, recently admitted to the bar after an ample and liberal education. His eldest daughter is married to the Rev. Joseph Gamble, of St. Louis, now settled as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Plattsburgh, N. Y.; his second daughter is wife of Charles S. Lane, banker in Hagerstown, Md., and the youngest daughter is unmarried.

In 1875, Dr. McGill was married a second time, and to Katharine Bache, the second daughter of his venerable colleague, Dr. Charles Hodge. By this link the harmony of chairs at Princeton has been emphasized, though it could not be made more perfect than it has been for seventy years of conspicuous fraternity, as much compacted in mutual friendship as it has been remarkable for independence and diversity of individual character.

Such are the men whose record is identified with the beginning, establishment, and character of this theological seminary. It may be said with safety that their successors now living, seven in number, inherit much of the same characteristics and sustain the institution at even a higher standard of learning and advantage than was possible to be reached in a formative state and with small endowment. Two of them were colleagues with Drs. Charles Hodge and J. Addison Alexander for many years, and at the time, 1858-60, when the attendance of students was the largest the institution has ever attained. Five of the seven have been pastors, highly esteemed and greatly successful in that capacity. One has been a missionary to the heathen, another a missionary to the destitute at home. Five have been translated to this from other seminaries or colleges on account of high dis-

tion as educators in the highest walks of learning. All of them, without exception and without a challenge, are loyal to their trust and faithful to their confession without wresting or twisting its interpretation, believing *ex animo* the symbols they are appointed to expound.

THE STUDENTS.—There have been three thousand four hundred and sixty-four matriculated students in seventy years, and reckoning the number of casual members in addition, who came as graduates of other seminaries, or to attend by permission; without the academical preparation required for a regular entrance, the average accession per annum has been at least fifty in number. The number of literary institutions—colleges and universities—represented has been two hundred and thirty-five, including those of the Old World with those of the New. The number of theological institutions from which students have come to pursue or finish the course of study prescribed is sixty-five.

As far as it can be ascertained, about two thousand three hundred of the alumni are yet living, and, as pastors, missionaries, editors, and educators, they girdle the world with their presence and influence. It can be fairly affirmed that three-fourths of the literature which has hitherto been issued on this continent as distinctively Presbyterian have been produced by the professors and alumni of this institution. Across continents, islands, and seas, from San Francisco, on the Pacific, to Beirut, on the Mediterranean, they are planting and manning theological seminaries. These alumni are not all Presbyterians, nor were they when they entered the seminary. It is probably the most catholic institution of the kind in Christendom. Its privileges are open to all comers that are liberally educated and members of any evangelical church. Northern and Southern Presbyterians alike; Cumberland, United, Reformed, and Associate Reformed Presbyterians alike; Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians, Methodists, and Quakers alike,—all are admitted freely to the seminary at Princeton, and allowed to share in the benefits of Presbyterian endowment there. So also from Canada, in all her provinces; Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Turkey; Asia also, from Armenia to Japan,—from all these regions there have been students in these halls, good men and true, whose “profiting has appeared unto all men.”

The terms of admission to the seminary on the literary side are more exact and rigid than on the ecclesiastical side. There must be a classical preparation in Latin and Greek, as well as English. A knowledge of arts and sciences also is required, and these are to be certified by a college diploma, or private teachers of high standing and well known, or by a Presbytery or Classis, or by examination by the professors themselves. Very few now seek to enter who have not been graduated regularly at college, and a large proportion of such graduates come distinguished by hon-

ors and prizes at the colleges respectively represented. And the advantages of a situation beside the College of New Jersey, where a post-graduate course of study may to a certain extent be combined with the seminary curriculum, are attractive to graduates who come from younger and weaker colleges in the new regions of the West, where they have had fewer advantages in consequence of fewer teachers and smaller endowments.

But the advancing standard of sacred study and increasing number of professors in the seminary make all other avocations less and less desirable. The course of three years only in preparing to preach the everlasting gospel is crowded so much with important exercises, that time cannot be given to lateral studies, supplementing academical preparation, without jeopardy to health and detriment to the power of attention, both of which have their most critical season of fixedness just after the baccalaureate season of college life is closed. Hence the faculty long for a fourth year to be added to the course, and have already planned its engagements and begun to gather the willing students.

The situation of the seminary in a village is also favorable to that concentration of mind on study in early years which is indispensable to the power of attention and the successful career of educated mind through the future of life. Far more than cramming of lessons, the diversion of mind, by curiosity and bustle, incident to location in great cities must enfeeble the power of attention at the right season, and make it impossible ever to regain it in subsequent occupation. Life in the city is too strong in the current for sedentary thoughtfulness, in the period especially of forming its habit of close and consecutive thinking.

There is a time for everything under the sun. Revealed religion of old has given this maxim, and in all its own appointments never allows itself to make the distinctive ordinances of grace any exception. “Not a novice” the preacher must be. Not before he is qualified to work is he licensed from on high to do the work. The custom of “church work” devolved on a theological student in term time, when his thoughts are summoned to the utmost in private study for exercises of the class-room, is baleful to the work of preparation. If he is necessitated in this way to earn the means of supporting himself while engaged in sacred study, he is compelled absurdly to sacrifice the end to the means. If he must make money out of every good thing he does before he is allowed to live at the altar, that altar will be encompassed with a hireling and sordid priesthood from the very habits of his youth. He must be trained to do church work for love’s sake and for God’s sake, or the “greatest” of the graces will be withered in his hands.

Hence, Princeton Seminary was planted in the country rather than the town. Its location is un-

rivalled. Secluded enough to enjoy the retirement of study, and yet near enough and half-way between the two chief cities of the continent to see the busy world in all its movements and avocations, the place affords at once profound preparation and vast perspective in contemplating the field of usefulness. Instead of leaving the students to vain curiosity in searching out for themselves models of power and fame in the pulpit, exposed to a thousand perils of evil influence and distraction on the Sabbath, they are assembled in their own chapel to worship with one mind and heart, impressed by their own teachers or by the trusted and eminent preachers invited by the faculty with careful selection from every part of the land.

The endowments of the institution are wisely and liberally shaped for this end. Funds are available to secure all the subsidiary aid in this way for the best advantage as well as ordinary support of needy students; and the pauper line is obliterated in these provisions. Scholarships are becoming more and more cadetships. The State borrowed from the Presbyterian Church the wisdom of educating for the army and the navy, rich and poor alike, at the public expense, chosen youth for the service of the country, in detachment from the industrial pursuits of life, and in honorable devotion to the defense and welfare of their commonwealth, without supreme regard to selfish gain. And why should not the church restore to her own schools the same liberality which characterized her education at her planting in the last century? Instead of degrading her ministry in the eye of social elevation, a gratuitous education of rich and poor alike would only ennoble the rank of her officers, as it has done conspicuously in the less noble soldiery of land and sea, trained by the nation and fed by rations earned only by study and preparation. The churches of New Jersey have done comparatively little in the endowment of a seminary so venerable and useful in the midst of themselves. The great future of the institution expects them to do more. The Presbyterian, more than any other, is a rural church. The bulk of her best foundations are in the country. Candidates trained by city institutions hanker for the city pastorates, and are hardly contented with any other. This great rural fountain claims the interest of rural homes, and insures an education and a will which would equally adorn the cathedral in town and make "the wilderness blossom as a rose."

Authors and Volumes.—"Princeton," says its historian, "has an alcove in the great library of the world filled with her own literature. Her volumes have not been as numerous as they have been solid and useful. Her authors have a celebrity on both hemispheres. Their books have been translated into foreign tongues, and are cited with respect in the most learned universities and by the most erudite scholars in all countries." He adds further, "Great men die and may be forgotten; battle-fields may be

lost sight of in the accumulation of ages; the cemetery, with its marble monuments and tablets, may be buried beneath the plowshare; these grand buildings may not survive centuries, but these literary memorials, these volumes scattered over all nations, deposited in all libraries, kept in use in all ages of the world, will live while the world lasts."

He gives a list of Princeton authors amounting to upwards of *seventy* in number, and the number of original volumes estimated at *four hundred and twenty-five*, without counting the published matter not yet consolidated and issued as distinct volumes, but which in time will be so issued, adding one hundred and fifty volumes more, making altogether a library of five hundred and seventy-five volumes. This was up to 1879. There have been several new volumes issued since that time, but not by new authors so far as we can learn.

Without occupying so much space as would be required in copying the long list of the publications, a majority of which are religious and theological works, we subjoin only the names of

THE AUTHORS.

Rev. Charles A. Aiken, D.D.	Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D.
Rev. Archibald Alexander, D.D.	Rev. Matthew Boyd Hope, D.D.
Rev. Henry Carrington Alexander.	Miss Mary A. Hoyt.
Rev. James Waddel Alexander, D.D.	Rev. Henry Kollock, D.D.
Rev. Joseph Addison Alexander, D.D.	Rev. James Madison Macdonald, D.D.
Rev. Samuel Davis Alexander, D.D.	Malcolm Macdonald.
Col. William Cowper Alexander.	John Maclean, M.D.
Prof. Stephen Alexander, LL.D.	Rev. John Maclean, D.D.
Rev. Lyman H. Atwater, D.D.	George McIntosh Maclean, M.D.
Samuel Bayard.	Rev. James McCosh, D.D.
Samuel J. Bayard.	Rev. Alexander Taggart McGill, D.D.
Rev. Robert Baird, D.D.	Rev. Joshua Hall McIlvaine, D.D.
David A. Borrenstein.	Rev. John Miller.
Rev. John Breckinridge, D.D.	E. Spencer Miller.
Rev. Aaron Burr, D.D.	Miss Mary Miller.
Rev. Henry Clay Cameron, D.D.	Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D.
Rev. James Carnahan, D.D.	Rev. Samuel Miller, Jr., D.D.
Rev. Asa S. Colton.	Professor Walter Minto, LL.D.
Rev. Samuel Davis, D.D.	Rev. James C. Moffat, D.D.
Rev. Jonathan Dickinson, D.D.	Rev. James O. Murray, D.D.
Rev. Albert Baldwin Dod, D.D.	Stephen Van Rensselaer Paterson.
Rev. William Armstrong Dod, D.D.	Rev. William H. Roberts.
Rev. John T. Duffield, D.D.	Professor J. Stillwell Schanck, M.D., LL.D.
Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D.D.	Rev. William Edward Schenck, D.D.
Richard Stockton Field.	George W. Sheldon.
Rev. Samuel Finley, D.D.	Rev. Charles W. Shields, D.D.
Rev. Robert Finley, D.D.	Rev. Samuel Stanhope Smith, D.D.
Rev. John Forsythe, D.D.	Commodore Robert F. Stockton.
Rev. George Musgrave Giger, D.D.	John Potter Stockton.
Rev. Ashbel Green, D.D.	Mrs. Louisa C. Tuthill.
James Sproat Green.	Cornelia L. Tuthill (Mrs. Pierson).
Rev. William Henry Green, D.D.	Sarah S. Tuthill (Mrs. Wood Baker). ¹
Arnold Guyot, LL.D.	Rev. William C. Ulyat.
John Frelinghuysen Hageman.	Rev. John Witherspoon, D.D.
Rev. Samuel Miller Hageman.	Professor Charles A. Young, LL.D.
Professor John Seely Hart, LL.D.	
Professor Joseph Henry, LL.D.	
Rev. Archibald Alexander Hodge, D.D.	

¹ Mrs. Tuthill and her daughters are the authors of over one hundred volumes.

Princeton in the Civil War.—Educational towns are usually conservative, and slow in adopting measures which tend to revolution or violence, but when revolution is inevitable they rush to the foremost of the fight. The college, having a large proportion of its students from the Southern States, at first maintained silence on the great issue, but favored the Peace Convention at Washington, hoping for some benefit from it, while the more decided Republicans and Union men anticipated the worst and prepared for it.

The *Princeton Standard*, the only newspaper published in Princeton during the war, supported President Lincoln and the national cause with firm and uncompromising loyalty from the beginning to the end of the Rebellion.

The *Princeton Review* threw its strong influence to avert the bloody issue, but stood up for the maintenance of the Union by coercion when war only could save it.

Governor Charles S. Olden, who was in office when the war began, and had been a commissioner to the Peace Convention, was a resident of Princeton. This fact gave more significance to the public demonstrations and opinions of Princeton in national affairs. Though there were several families who had strong sympathies for the Southern States, and were united by ties of kindred to many Southern secessionists, the loyalists greatly predominated, and soon gathered enthusiasm in defending the old flag. The college became reduced in the number of students, those from the South going to their homes beyond the lines. The attempt to maintain neutrality on college ground failed, and a blaze of patriotism broke out in the town and institutions, and amid processions, with fife and drum, the national colors were hoisted over college and seminary, and over all the most prominent dwellings and places of business in the town.

Public meetings to promote the war spirit and the enlisting of volunteers were held frequently; committees were appointed to raise money and volunteers; home military companies were formed, and when the President and the Governor called for the first and every subsequent quota of soldiers, Princeton responded promptly. What was done in this way may be found in the preceding general history of this county. We only add here an abstract statement of various incidents and events of a purely local character which would seem necessary to be given in order to do justice to the men and women of Princeton in the great struggle.

A Union League was organized in Princeton in the early stage of the war.

A Union daily prayer-meeting was also organized, and held its meetings in the Union League room in a central part of the town. The meetings were conducted by professors, ministers, and laymen in rotation. They were well attended and highly valued.

The ladies of Princeton attested their love of country and their sympathy with the suffering soldiers by their liberal and constant contributions through aid societies to the United States Sanitary Commission, the Christian Commission, and directly to the army hospitals during the war. As a sample of their labors it is stated in a report published April 4, 1862, that since the preceding September they had forwarded twenty boxes to Washington, Cairo, Louisville, and Paducah. Two of them were filled with reading matter, one with home-knit stockings and mittens, six with home-made wines, jellies, cordials, syrups, and other delicacies, the remaining eleven with bedding of all kinds, wrappers, flannel, and other garments, pads, cushions, books, games, stationery, groceries, fruits, sewing materials, etc. Mrs. Governor Olden presented to the Fourth Regiment one thousand soldiers' prayer-books, two hundred and sixty needle and thread cases and other things. Mrs. John R. Thomson gave to Company B, First New Jersey Regiment, fifty-two India-rubber blankets. Besides the personal labors in knitting, sewing, buying, and making suitable things for the sick and wounded, they availed themselves of musical concerts, lectures, addresses, festivals, and collections from house to house, and in the Union prayer-meeting to raise money for their patriotic and humane purposes. This is a mere outline of what the ladies of Princeton did for the Union cause chiefly by associated effort. The two Misses Stevens set a good example by giving each one thousand dollars to the cause as soon as the tocsin of war was sounded.

Princeton township had responded so promptly to the several calls for volunteers that when the enforcement of the draft was made in the State the quota of Princeton unfilled was only *twelve*. By a supplemental call for one hundred per cent. to be added, the number was increased to *twenty-four*. The draft took place at Trenton. Among those who were drawn were the Rev. Professor Giger, of the college, the Rev. Dr. Mann, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Edward D. Ledyard, valedictorian in college, and several other students. The township provided substitutes for all those who were drafted; except in a few instances where the persons drafted procured their own substitutes privately.

The whole number of volunteers who had been enrolled from Princeton before the enforcement of the draft was five hundred and forty-three, fifty being colored. Some of these enlisted several times in different companies, which would reduce the number of men. The township gave a liberal bounty to its volunteers, especially after July 20, 1864, when to those who enlisted for three years it paid five hundred and fifty dollars, in addition to what the national and State governments paid. The money was raised by township bonds, authorized by vote of the tax-payers, and subsequently made void by act of the Legislature. These bonds were paid as they fell due.

The capture of Richmond was the occasion of a joyous celebration in Princeton on the 4th of April, 1865. It was under the management of the college, and was on college ground. The tutors, students, and some men of the town got up a torch-light procession and some fire-works, and kindled a fire around the big cannon, and paraded the streets with music of the College Glee Club, and the town generally was illuminated. The public meeting was organized on the steps of the North College. Rev. Dr. Hodge presided, Rev. Dr. John Maclean offered prayer, and Rev. Dr. McGill, Rev. Dr. McIlvaine, Rev. Dr. Moffat, Rev. J. B. Hutchinson, and Professor Stephen Alexander made patriotic addresses.

The assassination of President Lincoln on the 14th of April, 1865, shocked this community as it did the whole country. The whole town with its public buildings and private dwellings put on the habiliments of mourning. Peace, which soon followed that tragic event, was hailed with the greatest joy.

The names of the committee appointed at the first public war-meeting in Princeton to procure volunteers for the war were John W. Fielder, Henry D. Johnson, George T. Olmsted, Martin Voorhees, and S. Alexander Hamilton; and Josiah W. Wright was intrusted by the board of chosen freeholders to pay the bounty voted to the volunteers in this township.

Among the higher officers were Maj. Alexander M. Cumming, in the First Cavalry Regiment New Jersey Volunteers; Capt. Charles H. Dod, on the staff of Gen. Hancock; Maj. Samuel W. Stockton, on staff of Gen. Hunter; Lieut. Edward Field, on Gen. Hancock's corps; Lieut. Brainerd Jerome, on the Signal Service Corps; Lieut. Edward Moffat, in Company K, of sharpshooters, in Ninth Regiment; Dr. George M. McGill, surgeon in Gen. Custer's cavalry; Capt. William V. Scudder, in Second New Jersey Cavalry; Capt. John H. Margerum, in Twenty-second New Jersey Volunteers, nine months' men.

Prominent Men.—Princeton is noted for the large number of prominent and very eminent men who have resided there in all the periods of its history. There is no town in New Jersey, and perhaps none in any other State, in which so large a proportion of its citizens have been liberally educated, and have held such high and influential positions, socially, politically, and religiously, during so long a period of time.

In colonial times and under the provincial government the early settlers of Princeton bore an honorable part in public office. Before the Revolution the Supreme Court, the Provincial Assembly, and the King's Council were represented by members of the Stockton, Clarke, and Leonard families. In the sheriffalty we find the names of Barefoot Brinson, John Riddle, and John Stockton; and in the Provincial Congress of New Jersey in 1775-76, Princeton

was represented by Jonathan Sergeant, Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, John Witherspoon, Jonathan Deare, Jonathan Baldwin, Enos Kelsey, and W. Churchill Houston; and the offices of judge of the Common Pleas and justices of the peace before the Revolution were filled by members of the first families that came and settled here. In the Continental Congress the members who resided in Princeton were Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, Richard Stockton, Dr. John Witherspoon, Churchill Houston, and Dr. John Beatty.

Prior to the removal of the college here in 1756, the inhabitants chiefly belonged to the original families, the Clarkes, Hornors, Oldens, Stocktons, Leonards, Fitz Randolphs, and the leading men among them were Judge Thomas Leonard, Judge John Stockton and his son, Richard Stockton (a graduate of the college while it was at Newark, and then a promising lawyer, who afterwards became signer of the Declaration), John Hornor, Nathaniel Fitz Randolph, and Benjamin Clarke. These were all large landholders, owning in those years almost the entire township, now Princeton.

From the planting of the college to the time of the Revolution there was an accession to the population of new families, adding new names to the list of distinguished citizens of Princeton. Among them were the following:

JONATHAN SERGEANT, who came from Newark, his native place, in 1758. His ancestors were from Connecticut; his brother was a missionary to the Mohican Indians at Stockbridge, Mass. He married for his second wife Abigail, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Dickinson. He was treasurer of the college from 1750 to 1777, and was sent to Princeton and New Brunswick in 1751 to select a site for the college. For several years he lived in Maidenhead, in the house afterwards purchased by George Green, the father of Caleb Smith Green, and so long the Green homestead. In 1770 he purchased the farm of Samuel Hornor, deceased, to the east of Prospect, then owned by Jonathan Baldwin. He represented Middlesex County in the Provincial Congress in 1775. He was a warm patriot and a decided Presbyterian. He died of smallpox in 1776, just before the battle of Princeton. His farm was sold to Joseph Olden, and is still in the Olden family. Prospect Avenue is opened upon it. He left four children, two by each wife; one by the latter was his son,

JONATHAN DICKINSON SERGEANT, who graduated at Nassau Hall in 1762, studied law with Richard Stockton, and practiced in Princeton. He married a daughter of Rev. Dr. Elihu Spencer, of Trenton. He was a warm patriot, was secretary of the first popular convention in New Brunswick in 1774 for resisting the oppression of Great Britain. He was a member of the Provincial Congress in 1775 and 1776 from Somerset County, with Frelinghuysen and Paterson. He was secretary and afterwards treasurer of that body,

and was member of the Committee of Safety. He was a member of the Continental Congress both before and after the Declaration of Independence was adopted. He ranked high as a lawyer. His new house in Princeton was burnt by the Hessian soldiers, and he was appointed attorney-general of Pennsylvania and removed to Philadelphia, where he lived till 1793, when he died of yellow fever, having volunteered to serve on a committee of twelve to stay and relieve the suffering victims of that dreadful pestilence. He left a family of eleven children, among whom were William, John, Thomas, and Spencer Sergeant, four distinguished lawyers of Philadelphia, and Mrs. Dr. Samuel Miller of Princeton. (See previous chapter on bench and bar.)

JOHN BERRIEN, though he lived a few miles from Princeton, was really a Princeton man, a contemporary with Richard Stockton and J. Dickinson Sergeant at the bar of New Jersey for several years before the Revolution. He was a colonial justice of the Supreme Court, and an intimate friend of Judge Leonard, as well as of the gentlemen just named. He was a trustee of the college, and had represented Somerset County in the Provincial Assembly in 1769, and died in 1772, in the sixty-first year of his age. He was buried in the Princeton Cemetery, where an ancient monument marks his grave, and his old stone residence on the eastern bank of the Millstone River, at Rocky Hill, where Washington made his private headquarters in 1783, is still standing as an old landmark.

DR. ABSALOM BAINBRIDGE graduated at Nassau Hall in 1762, and practiced medicine in Princeton for several years, and then removed to New York. He was born at his father, Edmund Bainbridge's, in Maidenhead, near Princeton. He was secretary of the New Jersey Medical Society in 1771, and was president in 1773. He died in New York in 1807. He was the father of Commodore William Bainbridge, of the United States navy, who was born in Princeton in 1774. Dr. Edmund Bainbridge, who also resided in Princeton, was his son. He lived in the Bayard house, which he built. He and all other Princeton physicians are noticed in a former chapter on the medical profession.

MAJ. ENOS KELSEY was a prominent and useful citizen of Princeton, a native of New Jersey, a graduate of Princeton in 1766, and then became a merchant, and kept his store in the brick property opposite the college in Nassau Street, where the Oldens afterwards kept store, now the Dohn property. He was an earnest patriot, in service during the Revolution; was a member of the Provincial Congress and of the Committee of Safety. He was a justice of the peace, a major in the militia, and was deputy quartermaster and deputy commissary in the Continental army, and filled those offices with uncommon fidelity. He was trusted at one time with thirty thousand dollars to provide clothing for the soldiers. He was

treasurer of the college and trustee of the Presbyterian Church, and his accounts were always exactly correct. His wife was a sister of the Rev. John Davenport, of Pennington, and was a very estimable woman. He died June 26, 1811, and was buried in Princeton.

DR. THOMAS WIGGINS graduated at Yale in 1752, studied medicine, and came to Princeton to practice medicine, and resided here till his death in 1804. He bought a small tract of land on the east side of Witherspoon Street, by the graveyard. His residence was the brick house, which at his death he devised, with about twenty acres of land, to the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he had been for several years previous to his death a trustee and a ruling elder. This was after that occupied as the parsonage for nearly fifty years, when it was sold. It now belongs to the gas company. Dr. Wiggins was a prominent physician in New Jersey, and in the New Jersey Medical Society, of which he was one of the original founders. He left no family but several nieces. (See chapter lix.)

JONATHAN BALDWIN graduated in 1755 at the College of New Jersey, and settled at Princeton. He owned and occupied "Prospect" until he sold it to Col. Morgan. He was active in the Revolution, serving in the Provincial Congress of 1775, and was intrusted by Governor Livingston with the distribution of balls and cartridges in 1778. He aided in the building of the Presbyterian Church in 1762. He was steward of the college. His wife was Sarah Sergeant, daughter of Jonathan Sergeant by his first wife. He removed to Newark, and died there in 1816.

GEN. JOHN BEATTY, the oldest son of Rev. Charles Beatty, of Neshaminy, Pa., graduated at Princeton in 1769, and studied medicine, married Mary, daughter of Richard Longstreet, a farmer, who lived where J. Boyd Van Doren now lives, and settled in Princeton. He joined the army with a captain's commission in the Pennsylvania line in 1775, and was taken prisoner at the surrender of Fort Mifflin and suffered a long captivity. Being exchanged in 1778, he returned with impaired health to Princeton, when he was appointed commissary-general of prisoners, with rank of colonel, in place of Dr. Elias Boudinot. In 1780 he resigned and was honorably discharged. He bought a farm near Princeton called "Windsor," where he lived with his family and practiced medicine. He served in the Continental Congress in 1783, and in the Federal Congress in 1793. He held several honorable political offices, and was finally appointed Secretary of State, when he sold "Windsor" and removed to Trenton, and built a handsome residence on the banks of the Delaware, above the State House. He was president of the Trenton Banking Company and of the Delaware Bridge Company. He was a trustee of college for twenty years, and died in 1826. He was a fine-looking, tall, soldierly person,

full of humor, intelligent, upright, honorable, and useful.

COL. FRANCIS BARBER was born in Princeton in 1751. His father, Patrick Barber, Esq., came from Ireland in about 1749. What specially attracted him here is not known. The college was not here at that time. Francis graduated at the college in 1767, and then took charge of the grammar school at Elizabethtown. His father then removed to Orange County, N. Y. When the Revolutionary war broke out Francis and his brothers, John and William, devoted themselves to the service of their country. Francis received a commission of major and then of lieutenant-colonel of the Third Regiment of New Jersey troops. He was in constant service during the war. He was at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth, where he was wounded. He was conspicuous in the army of New Jersey, and he and his horse were killed by the falling of a tree upon him, Feb. 11, 1783.

CAPT. WILLIAM HOWARD, an officer of the British army, resided for some years before the Revolutionary war near Princeton, on the Dr. Greenland farm, which ever since has been known as "Castle Howard." Capt. Howard was a strong Whig, but his wife was of different sentiments. He was afflicted with the gout, and died during the war, and his wife returned to England. He built the stone mansion which is still there.

JONATHAN DEARE was a highly-respectable English gentleman, a lawyer by profession, who took an active part in New Jersey in the struggle for independence. He was selected to represent Middlesex County in the first Provincial Congress of New Jersey in 1775. After the State organization he was for several years in the Assembly from the same county. While attending upon the Legislature in Princeton, he became acquainted with the beautiful Miss Frances Phillips, of the township of Maidenhead, and married her. They lived in Princeton for several years, occupying the house on Nassau Street which afterwards became the residence of Dr. John Van Cleve and of Dr. Wm. Forman, now standing in Bayard Avenue, having been removed there to give place to the University Hotel. Mrs. Deare was a member of the committee of ladies to aid the soldiers, with Mrs. Richard Stockton, Lady Stirling, Mrs. Col. Morgan, and others. They were honored and useful citizens, and took an interest in the Presbyterian Church. They removed to New Brunswick after the war, he having been appointed to an office in connection with the port of entry in Middlesex County. He died about 1796, and was buried in the Episcopal churchyard in New Brunswick. They left several children, who were highly respected and beloved.

CAPT. JOHN JOHNSON, a grandson of Rutt Johnson, an early settler and large land-owner on Stony Brook, adjoining the Stockton tract of land, occupied the Johnson farm, next to Robert Stockton's Consti-

tution Hill farm, when the Revolution commenced. He was both patriotic and active in the service of his country, and gave much assistance to the war measures carried out in this part of the State. He was also commissioned by Governor Livingston a justice of the peace during and after the war. He suffered much spoliation of property by the Hessian soldiers. Joseph Stockton was tried before him and a jury for disloyalty to the liberty cause. He was a farmer and distiller, and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Princeton. He was the father of Caleb and Lewis Johnson, and grandfather of the late Henry D. Johnson, who died on the old homestead, and who was the father of Wm. Y. Johnson, Esq. The farm has been in the Johnson family for over one hundred and seventy-five years.

JAMES FINLEY came from Glasgow, Scotland, to Princeton in 1769, through the solicitation of Dr. Witherspoon, his personal friend. He had been a yarn merchant in Glasgow, and here he followed the occupation of weaving. He was a devoutly religious man, and a warm supporter of the American Revolution. He was appointed clothier to a brigade of American troops, and held this office while the British officers were quartered at his house. He sacrificed his property for his adopted country. He attended affectionately upon Dr. Witherspoon in his last sickness, and after his death he went to live with his son, the Rev. Robert Finley, at Basking Ridge, who was a native of Princeton.

THE STOCKTONS multiplied for several generations after their settlement here. Richard, the first settler, had five sons, among whom his large estate was divided. John received the tract which was afterwards known as "Morven;" Robert received the next tract west of it, called afterwards the "Constitution Hill farm;" and Samuel the next tract on both sides of the Stony Brook, excepting Worth's Mills.

JOHN STOCKTON was a judge of the pleas, and sent his son Richard to the College of New Jersey in the first class. He was a man of influence and a warm friend of the college, doing much to secure its location here. He was a friend of the missionary Brainerd. Maj. Robert Stockton, Jr., a son of Robert, was a quartermaster in the army, and very active in the patriotic cause. Gen. Washington is said to have stayed at his house during the week in December in 1776 when retreating southward. He left several children, among them Dr. Ebenezer Stockton, Job Stockton, Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Ashbel Green, and Mary, wife of Thomas P. Johnson, and several others.

JOB STOCKTON. There was another one by this name who was born in Princeton in 1734. He was commissioned by Governor Bernard sheriff of Somerset in 1759. He was also judge of the pleas in 1770, and died in 1771, thirty-seven years of age, very much lamented. He was buried in the Presbyterian burying-ground.

RICHARD STOCKTON, son of John, the signer of the Declaration, was born in Princeton, Oct. 1, 1730. His history is well known. He was among the first graduates of the college, was settled as a lawyer in Princeton, rose to eminence, married Annis Boudinot, visited England in 1767, adorned Morven, was a colonial justice of the Supreme Court when the Revolution broke out. He united with Dr. Witherspoon and Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant in favor of independence, was a delegate to the Continental Congress, and signed the Declaration of Independence, was betrayed and captured by the enemy and cruelly imprisoned; his home was pillaged, and he died in 1781, leaving two sons, Richard and Lucius Horatio, and four daughters,—Mrs. Benjamin Rush, Mrs. Alexander Cuthbert, Mrs. Rev. Andrew Hunter, and Mrs. Robert Field. He was an accomplished scholar and gentleman, a member of the Presbyterian Church, a trustee of the college. He was buried in the Quaker burying-ground at Stony Brook, with no monument to designate his grave, nor that of his wife beside him. (See previous chapter.)

SAMUEL WITHAM STOCKTON, a younger brother of Richard, the signer, graduated at Nassau Hall in 1767. In 1774 he went to Europe as secretary of the American commission to the courts of Austria and Russia. He negotiated a treaty with Holland. He was secretary of the convention of New Jersey to ratify the Constitution of the United States. In 1794 he was appointed Secretary of State of New Jersey, and removed to Trenton, where, in 1795, he was killed by being thrown from a chaise in Trenton.

REV. PHILIP STOCKTON, the third son of John, and brother of the signer, graduated at Nassau Hall in 1773, and was a Presbyterian clergyman. He married a sister of Col. John Noble Cumming, and bought and occupied the Castle Howard farm, and died leaving four children. Lieut. Philip Augustus Stockton, of the United States navy, was his grandson.

RICHARD STOCKTON, LL.D., the son of the signer and successor to "Morven," was a graduate of Nassau Hall in 1779. He was one of the most eminent and able lawyers of New Jersey. He has been noticed among the members of the bar. He died March 7, 1828, leaving a wife and eight children, among whom was Commodore Robert F. Stockton.

THOMAS P. JOHNSON is remembered as one of the distinguished lawyers of New Jersey, and one of the most notable citizens of Princeton. He was born in 1761. His father, William Johnson, was a Quaker, who emigrated to this country from Ireland about the middle of the last century. He was a self-made man, and a great favorite with the masses of society. He studied law with Richard Stockton, and married a daughter of Maj. Robert Stockton, of Princeton. He lived in the house now owned by John Conover, corner of Nassau and Moore Streets. For a fuller notice see chapter on the bench and bar preceding.

COL. ERKURIES BEATTY, son of Rev. Charles

Beatty, brother of Dr. John Beatty, and the father of the Rev. Dr. Charles Beatty, now of Steubenville, Ohio, was a prominent citizen of Princeton. When only sixteen years of age he entered the military service of the country as a private soldier; then he received an ensign's commission in the Fourth Battalion, Pennsylvania line, Col. Cadwalader. He was in the action under Lord Stirling on Long Island and at White Plains; also at the battle of Brandywine, under Lafayette, in 1777. He was shot in the battle of Germantown, and narrowly escaped death. He was in the battle of Monmouth, under Gen. Wayne, and served under Gen. Clinton against the Indians in Western New York, and was in the battle of Newtown. He was in the military family of Gen. Lord Stirling at Basking Ridge as his secretary. He was with Washington during the summer of 1780. He was at Yorktown when it was captured, and at the close of the war his property had depreciated and he was penniless, and became paymaster in the Western army. He bought the Castle Howard farm in 1799, and occupied it with his wife, who was Mrs. Susannah Ferguson, of Philadelphia. He studied the science of farming, was a justice of the peace, and judge of Middlesex pleas, treasurer of the Cincinnati Society, president of the Princeton and Kingston Branch Turnpike Company, mayor of the borough, trustee of the Presbyterian Church for twenty years, and warmly espoused the cause of education, colonization, and general benevolence. He sold his farm, and removed into the village in 1816. His house has been removed from Nassau Street into Vandeventer Place by the college, after the erection of the scientific school building. He was brave, tall, honorable, and soldierly, and very generally esteemed. He died in 1823, and was buried in the cemetery with an inscription of his virtues and services on his tombstone, written by Rev. Dr. Miller.

DR. EBENEZER STOCKTON, son of Maj. Robert Stockton, graduated at Nassau Hall in 1780, and entered the army as a surgeon, but soon resigned and settled at Princeton, his native town, and practiced medicine here during his life. He was a tall, fine-looking gentleman, was an esteemed, skillful, and excellent physician with a large practice. His old stately brick house on the north side of Nassau Street, opposite Wilson's corner, is still standing, opposite the School of Science. He died in 1837, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. See notice of him among the physicians of the county in a previous chapter.

RICHARD LONGSTREET was a resident in the vicinity of Princeton previous to 1762, for in that year his name appears among the subscribers for building the Presbyterian Church. He was an elder in that church from 1786 to 1797, and also a trustee. He was a farmer, and lived on the Dr. Scudder farm, now J. Boyd Van Doren's, and also owned the adjoining farms of John Cruser and Leavitt Howe. His daugh-

ter Mary was married to Dr. or Gen. John Beatty. Another daughter married Lemuel Scudder, at the Kingston Mills, the father of Dr. Jacob and Elias Scudder. He had two sons,—Richard and Aaron Longstreet.

Richard was a private in Capt. McMackin's company in the Revolution, and was killed while in action near Morristown. He was buried there.

Capt. Aaron Longstreet was a captain in the militia, and was in service in the Revolutionary war. He lived on the farm of the late John Cruser, near Princeton, and left but one child, Eleanor, who married Maj. Cornelius Cruser, of Washington.

CAPT. ANDREW McMAKIN was a resident of Princeton, and kept a drug-store and a general store where the Burke building now stands in Nassau Street. He was captain of a militia company, and did service in the Revolutionary war. He claimed to have been in the battle of Germantown, and to have experienced many dangers in that and other engagements. He was employed by the Council of Safety to make cartridges for that body.

CAPT. JAMES MOORE lived in Princeton both before and after the Revolution. He carried on the tanner and currier business where Cornelius Cottrell lately died, in Moore Street, a name given to it in honor of Capt. Moore. His residence was in Nassau Street, and, after having stood about a hundred years, was bought by Mr. Gibby, who removed it a few years ago, when he built his new house upon the lot. He served as captain of a military company in the war, and was in the battle of Princeton, where he was credited with distinguished bravery in having broken into the college and demanded the surrender of the British troops, who had fled into it for refuge, which demand was acceded to. He attended upon the Council of Safety, and executed the requests and orders of that body in Princeton. He was very patriotic, and in his old age became blind. He was trustee of the Presbyterian Church from 1786 to 1831, and a ruling elder from 1807 till his death in 1832, at the age of eighty years. A monument in the cemetery commemorates his military services and his private virtues.

MAJ. STEPHEN MORFORD was a soldier in the Revolution, first a private, then captain, and in 1797 he was appointed major of the First Battalion, Second Regiment, in place of Maj. James Anderson. He was familiar with the details of the battle of Princeton, though not present when it took place. He occupied the house so long known as the old post-office corner, the northwest corner of Nassau and Witherspoon Streets. Maj. Morford was postmaster, and then his son William, and finally his daughter, Miss Fanny Morford, continued the office at that place. It was kept there for about thirty years. Maj. Morford died April 22, 1833, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He married Mary Hamilton, and they had thirteen children; six died in infancy, the others were Ed-

mund, Frances, William, Margaret, Juliet, Jane, and Caroline.

Edmund graduated at Princeton in 1797, and removed to Charleston, S. C.; was a lawyer, and edited the *Charleston Mercury*, and was an influential politician in the State rights' school. He had two daughters,—Harriet, who married Rev. J. D. Mitchell, D.D., and Amelia, who became the wife of Professor John S. Hart, both gentlemen having graduated at Princeton. The daughters of Maj. Morford all, except Miss Fanny, married prominent gentlemen who resided at the South.

Zebulon Morford was a brother of Maj. Stephen Morford, and at one time owned Castle Howard, after Col. Beatty removed from it. He was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church, and had filled local public offices.

JAMES HAMILTON was long a useful and respectable citizen of Princeton. He was here before the Revolution, and was commissary in Princeton during the war. He was long an elder and trustee of the church till his death in 1815. In 1804 he built a brick house, which occupied the ground now occupied by the residences of Dr. Schanck and Dr. Wikoff in Nassau Street. He was a painter and chair manufacturer. His wife survived him twenty-five years, and remained in the same residence till her death. They had two sons and five daughters. Their son James was a professor in the University of Nashville, Tenn.; one of the daughters married the Rev. Jared D. Fyler, another Rev. Mr. Huntington, and another Rev. Mr. Fitch.

ISAAC ANDERSON was the most prominent of the old Princeton family of Andersons. He built and resided in the brick house on corner of Nassau and Charlton Streets. He owned a considerable property in that vicinity, and was so influential that that portion of the town was called Andersontown. It was midway from the main portion of Princeton to old Jugtown. He was wealthy and a liberal contributor to the Presbyterian Church. He died in 1807. He left no children; but Isaac L., Aaron, Ephraim, and Stephen were his collateral kindred.

COL. GEORGE MORGAN came to Princeton immediately after the Revolutionary war. He had been in the army of Washington at Valley Forge, and shared its hardships. He purchased in Princeton the farm of Jonathan Baldwin, known as "Prospect," a name he gave to it, and resided on it while here. He was a scholarly man, and the most scientific farmer in the country. He had an extensive variety of grains, and means for testing their advantages. He studied the nature and habits of the Hessian fly, and the best mode of dealing with that desperado of the wheat-field. He was president of the trustees of the academy which was built on the Presbyterian Church lot. In 1804 he sold his farm, which was held by his son, Col. John Morgan, to John I. Craig, and removed with his family to Western Pennsylvania, near Can-

onsburg, in Washington County. He had several children. Capt. Bunyan, who resided a few years in Princeton, married one of his daughters. His daughter Maria, who was born in Princeton in 1787, was married to Dudley Woodbridge, of Marietta, Ohio, in 1811. There were five sons, who removed with their father to the Western country, as it was then called. Col. Aaron Burr was quite intimate with Col. Morgan, and it is said made some treasonable advances to him, which he communicated to President Jefferson, and which Jefferson acknowledged in a letter to Col. Morgan was the first intimation he had received of the alleged plot of Burr.

WILLIAM MILLETTE, a French-Canadian gentleman, lived on the farm now occupied by Purser Gulick, United States navy, next beyond Worth's Mills. He was a tall, fine-looking gentleman, with courtly manners. He and his family were Presbyterians, and were long connected with the church at Kingston. His wife, Charity Millette, united with the church at Princeton in 1792. Mr. Millette gave ten pounds for repairing the Princeton church after the war. He was a Tory in the Revolution, and went to Canada and remained there during the war. He died in 1788, and was buried in Princeton. His nephew, Matthew Millette, and his two nieces survived him and his wife, and lived along the Stony Brook, near Titus' mills, until the last twenty years. Matthew has a son living in Trenton. They formerly had a large and respectable family connection in Monmouth County.

ELIAS WOODRUFF came from Elizabethtown to Princeton in 1772, and had three sons, who graduated at Nassau Hall, viz.: Aaron D., George W., and Abner. He remained here during the war, and rendered services in the army in offices connected with the magazine and commissary department at Princeton. His son George was a lawyer of distinction in Georgia, but when he became advanced in life he removed to Trenton, and there died leaving a large estate. His son, Aaron Dickinson, settled at Trenton, and was attorney-general of the State for twenty-four years. His son Abner first settled in Sussex County as a merchant, then entered the navy as midshipman, but resigned in 1803, and died at Perth Amboy in 1842. They were related to the Woodruff family in the eastern part of the State.

JOHN HAMILTON was the son of Scotch parents, and took the name of his father. They settled in Philadelphia. John married Sarah Manning, whose mother was a daughter of Nathaniel Fitz Randolph. Their daughter Mary married Maj. Stephen Morford. Their son John married Phebe Ross, and settled on the farm which had been the eastern end of the John Hornor tract at Queenston, a farm which has been known as the Hamilton homestead for several generations. John was a coach-maker by trade, and carried on that business till his death. His wife survived him many years. She was greatly respected for her piety, and was long an honored member of the Pres-

byterian Church. She died in 1851 at an advanced age. They had children, among whom were John Ross Hamilton, who died before his mother, and Samuel R. Hamilton, a prominent lawyer, who practiced in Princeton for several years and then removed to Trenton, where he spent the residue of his life in the practice of the law. He had three sons,—Morris R., John R., and S. Alexander Hamilton. The first is a lawyer and editor at Camden, the last one remained on the farm until it was conveyed to Alexander Gray.

JOHN HARRISON was a merchant in Princeton after the Revolution. He first settled at Queenston, on what is still known as the Harrison farm. In a few years after he had engaged in business there he bought it up to the Martin property, which he occupied till his death, when Robert Voorhees took it. He held the office of treasurer of the college from 1791 to 1794 under Dr. Witherspoon. He was a trustee of the church of Princeton from 1796 till his death in 1816. He was also treasurer of the church, and bequeathed a legacy of five hundred dollars to the church, which was paid. Harrison Street in Queenston is called after him.

THOMAS WHITE came to Princeton from Virginia, and engaged in the mercantile business for many years. He was a useful and popular citizen, with a family which commanded much respect in the community. He was hospitable and attentive to the students, and received a large share of their patronage. He frequently served the public in local offices, both in the borough and in the township of Montgomery. Mrs. White was a Hamilton. They had four daughters and two sons. He died in 1837.

JOHN S. WILSON kept general store for many years on the old corner of Nassau and Washington Street,—Wilson's Corner. He was a very respectable and useful citizen. He filled offices in the township and in the Borough Council. He was an elder and trustee of the church. They had one son, Dr. Joline Wilson, who died in Georgia while a young man, and two daughters; one married Rev. E. D. Prime, and the other Rev. Frederick Knighton. Mr. Wilson died in 1836.

FRANCIS DE HAES JANVIER was a man of extraordinary genius and acquirements. By trade he was a coach-painter, and while he followed his trade with uncommon skill he achieved a distinguished local reputation in art. His taste led him to make excursions beyond his daily work. He ornamented his house with numerous oil paintings of portraits and fancy pieces. He was fond of reading. An open book was always found attached to his easel, and sometimes he would have a boy reading to him while grinding his colors. He was familiar with English literature, and made himself master of the French language, which he spoke with facility. He was a most genial companion. He was a musician of high order, could play on several different instruments, and was a

sight-singer, and read intricate music with ease. He had poetic tendencies, and sometimes wrote verses. Withal he was a very religious man, and was a ruling elder in the Princeton Church from 1807 to 1824, the time of his death, in his fiftieth year of his age. He married Mary Thompson, a daughter of Professor Thompson, of the college. One of their daughters married the Rev. John Newton, missionary to India. The father of Mr. Janvier was a descendant of a French Huguenot family, and married into a Holland family by name of De Haes. The above description is taken from the writing of the late Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander, who said of him that he had "never known a more accomplished man."

JOHN PASSAGE, a celebrated baker by occupation, was a well-known citizen of Princeton for more than a quarter of a century, at one time having his place of business where now the Mansion House stands. He was succeeded in his business by Gerardus Skillman. He had a large family of daughters and several sons. His daughters Marian and Mrs. Clifton are still living in Princeton, on the same ground on which the old homestead stood.

ROBERT VOORHEES came to Princeton at the beginning of this century, and was one of the most successful merchants of the place. He left a large estate, and died without children. He was an elder in the church, and the first president of the Princeton Bank. His residence was in the house now occupied by Philip Hendrickson, and he built a large brick store and dwelling where the post-office and the *Press* building stand, and John Van Doren became his successor. Both he and Mr. Van Doren kept a large and prosperous store there. Mr. Voorhees died in 1838, and Mr. Van Doren is still living in Monmouth County.

HART OLDEN, the father of Job G. and Charles S. Olden (the Governor), was a merchant all his life, beginning in a store at Stony Brook, then in Princeton. He was a few years in Trenton. His sons were also merchants much of their lives. Their residence and store was in the Kelsey brick property, now owned by Mr. Dohn, the baker. They were the descendants of the original settler, William Olden.

THE POTTER FAMILY.—John Potter emigrated from Ireland to Charleston, S. C., in 1784. On his voyage the vessel was wrecked and he lost all his property. He began business in Charleston as a salesman of small wares. He was successful, and became a prominent merchant with a princely fortune. He had three sons, William, James, and Thomas F. Potter, and one daughter. William died young. The daughter was married to Robert F. Stockton, of Princeton, N. J., then a dashing young lieutenant in the United States navy, afterwards a commodore. The result of the marriage was the removal of John Potter and his family to Princeton in 1824. He purchased of John I. Craig "Prospect," and resided at that place until a few months before his death, when he and Mrs. Potter moved into "Morven" with their

daughter, Mrs. Stockton, and died there. Mr. Potter was very wealthy. He invested largely in the Delaware and Raritan Canal stock, and gave fortunes to his three children, still retaining a large one for himself. He and his two sons owned valuable plantations at the South, which they retained till their death. He made liberal gifts to the Episcopal Church; he built the parsonage and presented it to the church, and he was its most reliable patron. His wife died in 1848 and he in 1849. Both were buried in their family burying-ground on land adjoining Trinity Church.

James Potter, a son of John Potter, was born in Charleston in 1793, and graduated at Yale College. He married a daughter of Dr. John Grimes, of Savannah, Ga. He brought her to Princeton in 1840, and bought the handsome residence of Commodore Stockton, corner of Stockton Street and Bayard Avenue, and made it his summer residence till the civil war closed the lines against him. He was wealthy, owning valuable rice and cotton plantations at the South. He was a true Christian gentleman, of most generous liberality, giving cheerfully and gracefully to every appeal made to him. Everybody respected and admired him. He was a communicant member of the Episcopal Church. He died of an affection of the throat at Savannah, Jan. 25, 1862. His wife was very handsome. They left six daughters and one son.

Thomas F. Potter, the brother of James, was born in 1806, graduated at Yale, and studied medicine. He was very wealthy and liberal. He received from his father Prospect, and built the magnificent house upon it which he occupied till his death, and which now is occupied by President McCosh, of the college. By his first wife, Miss Jenkins, he had two sons,—John and William. Both survived him. His second wife was Miss Hall, of Sunbury, Pa., now deceased. The children by this marriage who survive are Mrs. Ashurst and Mrs. Lippincott, of Philadelphia.

Maria Potter, the daughter of John, was married to Lieut. Robert F. Stockton in 1823-24. She was an excellent woman, domestic in her tastes, and she reared a large family of three sons and six daughters, the commodore being much of his time absent in the public service. She died only a few years before the commodore.

JOHN RENSCHAW THOMSON was a prominent and distinguished citizen of Princeton and of the State. He was born in Philadelphia, Sept. 25, 1800. He left Princeton College to engage in mercantile business, and went to China and became consular agent for the United States government. After spending some years at Canton he returned to his native city. He married Annis Stockton, daughter of Richard Stockton, a sister of the commodore, and removed to Princeton, where he built a handsome residence opposite Morven, on Stockton Street, which he occupied till his death. The Delaware and Raritan Canal Company had its headquarters and offices at Prince-

ton, and Mr. Thomson was a director and became secretary of that company, and afterwards of the joint companies. He was the Democratic nominee for Governor of New Jersey in 1844, but was defeated after a severe contest by Mr. Stratton. In 1851 he was pressed for United States senator as successor of Mr. Dayton, but he could not obtain the requisite vote from his party, and the choice fell on Commodore Stockton, who held it for one session of Congress, and then resigned, when Mr. Thomson was elected for the unexpired term, and was reappointed and held the office at his death. He was not conspicuous in the debates of the Senate, but he was a useful and influential member of important committees. He was a member of the convention to form a Constitution for the State in 1844. He was a man of culture and of business habits. He entertained handsomely at Washington and in Princeton. Though he was a lifelong Democrat, and voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in the Senate, and was also an intimate personal friend of President Buchanan, he deserted him and his party when Fort Sumter was captured by the secessionists. He raised the Stars and Stripes over his house at Princeton, and avowed his loyalty to the Union; but his health failed, and he died at his home Sept. 12, 1862, and was buried in the cemetery. Having lost his first wife, he married for his second wife Miss Josephine Ward, daughter of Gen. Aaron Ward, of Sing Sing, N. Y., who is still living in Princeton. He had no children, but left a large estate.

SAMUEL BAYARD was long a prominent citizen of Princeton. He came to this place in 1806, and remained till his death in 1840. He had graduated at Princeton in 1784, studied law with William Bradford, and began practice in Philadelphia. In 1791 he was clerk of Supreme Court of the United States. He was appointed by President Washington agent of the government to prosecute, in the British Admiralty Courts, the claims of American citizens under the British treaty negotiated by Jay. On his return he resided at New Rochelle with his father-in-law, Lewis Pintard, for a few years. Governor Jay appointed him judge of the Common Pleas of Westchester. He removed to New York City in 1803, where he practiced law, and thence removed to Princeton. He was one of the founders of the New York Historical Society. He published an edition of Peake's Evidence, with notes, and an abstract of the United States laws. While at Princeton he published a volume entitled "Letters on the Sacraments." He bought the Bainbridge house on Bayard Avenue, which is named after him. Lieut. Frank Conover now resides in that mansion. He was a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church. He was a son of Col. John Bayard, and left several children, of whom Samuel J. Bayard was one. His daughter, Mrs. Professor Albert B. Dod, is still living.

REAR-ADMIRAL THOMAS CRABBE resided in

Princeton with his family for about thirty years prior to his death, which occurred June 29, 1872. He was born in Maryland, Dec. 19, 1787. He entered the United States navy at the age of twenty-two, and continued in it for more than sixty years, rendering faithful and honored service. He was successively commander of a sloop-of-war, captain of a steamship, and commodore of a squadron on the coast of Africa. He received a commodore's commission in 1862, and that of rear-admiral in 1866. He served his country well, but his health allowed him to take no active part during the late civil war in the naval service at sea, but he served in the naval courts of adjudication sitting at Philadelphia, as much as his strength and age allowed. He outlived all his contemporary fellow-officers. Even the distinguished Farragut, who had served as a midshipman under him, passed away before him.

Admiral Crabbe joined the Presbyterian Church in 1844, while Dr. Rice was pastor, and served as a trustee for a short time. He died in the eighty-fifth year of his age, at his home in Princeton, leaving his wife, who was Miss Jane Louisa Craven, and two daughters surviving them. He was buried in the Princeton Cemetery.

GEORGE F. EMMONS, rear-admiral in the United States navy, has made his home in Princeton for the last twenty years. He purchased the beautiful Edgehill property, and has made it one of the most attractive residences in the place and a hospitable home.

CAPT. THOMAS LAVENDER bought the "Castle Howard" farm, and resided on it for about twenty years from 1842. He had been a sea-captain in the merchant service the greater part of his adult life, and had been in China, Japan, and all parts of the world. He was a Quaker, and a very intelligent and agreeable man. He was one of the commissioners appointed to select a place and erect a building for the State Reform School. Kingston was selected and the building was commenced, when the place was abandoned by the Legislature and the property was sold. He was a native of Great Britain, but a naturalized citizen of the United States. He was a model scientific farmer. He and Mrs. Lavender were faithful adherents to the Society of the Friends, and when he died the meetings in the Stony Brook meeting-house were discontinued for want of attending members.

JAMES VAN DEVENTER is perhaps the oldest living citizen of Princeton, having been born Oct. 13, 1799, near Somerville, N. J., where his father, Cornelius Van Deventer, lived. James was in the junior class of Queen's College when that institution suspended, before it was revived as Rutgers College. He then intended to study medicine, and entered the office of Dr. F. R. Smith, but soon after entered the drug-store of Smith & Ackerman, in New Brunswick, and became a proficient pharmacist. In 1820 he came to Princeton, and with

John Terhune, of New Brunswick, who is still living, though older than Mr. Van Deventer, engaged in the sale of drugs and books. In about four years after, Mr. Terhune withdrew, and he continued the drug business alone, having sold the book department to William De Hart. He was the principal druggist in the town till he transferred that business to Crowell Marsh. At one time he was a partner with Col. John Lowrey in a general store in the Arcade, but the latter sold his interest to John V. Talmage. Mr. Talmage afterwards opened a store at the corner of Mercer and Stockton Streets. After Mr. Van Deventer retired from the drug business he devoted his time to fruit-growing and the nursery business. He has for many years taken all the prizes offered at the fairs for various choice fruits which he presented. He has also constructed two beautiful lakes in his grounds, which afford skating to the young people of Princeton in winter.

Mr. Van Deventer has always shown a liberal public spirit. He built Mercer Hall, the first and only public hall ever built in Princeton for the use of the town. He has served the church in the board of trustees, and as a member since 1831, the town in Common Council at different times, the State in the Legislative Assembly in 1857, and is at this time a member of the board of health of the borough. He has been a consistent advocate of the cause of temperance ever since that cause was organized. He has been a friend to popular education, and a supporter of all charitable and benevolent enterprises within his reach. For over sixty years he has been an active business man in Princeton, and has witnessed marvellous changes in the town since he first came here. He is still active and industrious. His mother was a daughter of Maj. Thomas Talmage, of Somerville. His first wife was a daughter of Jacob Van Doren, at Raritan, above Somerville, and by her he has two children living, a son and a daughter, William B. Van Deventer residing with his father, and Mrs. Kaufman, of Plainfield. His second wife was Sarah Elizabeth Duyckinck, of New Brunswick, who died in December, 1880. Mr. Van Deventer possesses a very kindly nature, with a high degree of intelligence.

Official or Civil List.

MEMBERS OF THE COLONIAL ASSEMBLY AND KING'S COUNCIL.

Benjamin Clarke.	Richard Stockton.
Thomas Leonard.	

COLONIAL JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Richard Stockton.

COLONIAL SHERIFFS.

Barefoot Brinson.	Job Stockton.
John Riddle.	

MEMBERS OF PROVINCIAL CONGRESS.

Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant.	Jonathan Deare.
John Witherspoon, D.D.	Jonathan Baldwin.
W. Churchill Houston.	Enos Kelsey.
Jonathan Sergeant.	

MEMBERS OF THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant.	W. C. Houston.
Richard Stockton.	Gen. John Beatty.
Dr. John Witherspoon.	

MEMBERS OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Richard Stockton, LL.D.	Richard S. Field.
Commodore Robert F. Stockton.	John P. Stockton.
John R. Thomson.	

MEMBER OF UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Richard Stockton, LL.D.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Samuel Witham Stockton.	John P. Stockton.
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UNITED STATES JUDGE FOR NEW JERSEY.

Richard S. Field.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR NEW JERSEY.

James S. Green.

IN THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Promotions in the United States Army.—Rev. Andrew Hunter, chaplain; Col. Francis Barber, Gen. John Beatty, Col. Erskuries Beatty, Gen. David Hunter, Surgeon George M. McGill, Capt. Charles H. Dod, Capt. Edward Field.

Promotions in the United States Navy.—Commodore William Bainbridge, Commodore Robert F. Stockton, Lieut. Samuel W. Stockton, Lieut. P. Augustus Stockton, Surgeon Louis B. Hunter, Surgeon J. Dickinson Miller, Rear-Admiral Thomas Crabbe, Rear-Admiral George W. Emmons, Purser John S. Gulick.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

Charles S. Olden.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

Of Council and Senate.

Samuel Bayard.	William C. Alexander (president).
James S. Green. ¹	Crowell Marsh.
Charles S. Olden.	

Of the Assembly.

Samuel Bayard.	Abner B. Tomlinson.
James S. Green.	James Vandeventer.
William C. Alexander.	James H. Bruere.
Richard S. Field. ¹	Augustus L. Martin.
Josiah S. Worth.	Charles O. Hudnut.
John Lowrey.	Joseph H. Bruere.
John F. Hageman, on general ticket.	George O. Vanderbilt (Speaker).

Under the district system.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS OF NEW JERSEY.

Richard S. Field.
John P. Stockton (now in office).

PROSECUTOR OF THE PLEAS OF MERCER.

John F. Hageman.

SHERIFF OF MERCER.

George T. Olmsted.

LAW REPORTER FOR NEW JERSEY.

James S. Green.

CHANCERY REPORTER FOR NEW JERSEY.

John P. Stockton.

The Present Bar of Princeton.—JOHN F. HAGEMAN (noticed in chapter lviii.).

LEROY H. ANDERSON is a son of the late William T. Anderson, long an honored officer in the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company. He graduated at Princeton in the class of 1861; studied law with

¹ These were chosen before Mercer County was formed.

James S. Green and John F. Hageman; admitted to the bar in 1865 as attorney, in 1871 as counselor; began to practice in Princeton, but at the present time gives almost his entire attention to official trusts and duties in the Pennsylvania and the Camden and Amboy Railroad Companies. He resides in Princeton, and is a member of the Board of Education of the Public Schools, director of the Princeton National Bank, and was mayor of the borough a few years ago.

JOHN F. HAGEMAN, JR., was born in Princeton, Aug. 9, 1849; is a son of John F. Hageman, above named; graduated in Princeton College in the class of 1869; studied law with his father; was licensed as attorney in June, 1872, and as counselor in June, 1875. He opened an office in Princeton, and is pursuing his profession assiduously, and he is also mayor of the borough.

WILLIAM J. GIBBY came to Princeton from the Normal School at Trenton and took charge of the Princeton Public School as principal in 1860, and holding it for about fifteen years. He studied law with Leroy H. Anderson, and was admitted to the bar in 1875, and became counselor in 1878. He opened an office in Princeton, where he practices law, and holds the office of superintendent of public schools in Mercer County.

GEORGE O. VANDERBILT was born in Alexandria, Hunterdon Co., N. J. His father was Wholston Vanderbilt, and his mother Elizabeth Opdyke, a relative of the late Mayor Opdyke, of New York City. George O. worked on a farm and taught school till he was twenty years of age, and then prepared for college at Pennington, and graduated at Princeton in 1873, taking the prize for the best essay on political science. In the fall of that year he was elected to the Legislature on the Democratic ticket, and he so pleased his constituents that he was re-elected the next year, 1874, when the Democrats, having the majority of the House, elected Mr. Vanderbilt Speaker, and in testimony of his acceptable services in that office he was presented by his friends with a valuable gold watch and chain. In the mean time he was reading law in the office of Thomas G. Lytle, in Princeton, and was admitted to the bar in June, 1876. He opened an office in Princeton, where he has acquired a good practice. He cherishes some political aspirations, and has warm political friends.

RICHARD RUNYAN read law with Thomas G. Lytle, and was licensed as an attorney, February, 1877. He has an office in Princeton, where he attends to professional business.

BAYARD STOCKTON is a son of the late Richard Stockton, and grandson of the commodore, and a native of Princeton. He graduated at the college in Princeton in the class of 1872, and was admitted to the bar in February, 1878, becoming counselor in 1881. He opened an office in Princeton, where he resides, but he has within this year removed his office to Trenton, where he practices.

FERGUS A. DENNIS, a native of Princeton, son of

Joseph Dennis, studied law with Mr. Gibby, and was licensed as an attorney, June, 1880, and has his office in Princeton.

MAYORS OF PRINCETON, 1814-82.

Samuel Bayard.	Oliver H. Bartine.
Erkuries Beatty.	Augustus L. Martin.
Robert Voorhees.	Hezekiah Mount.
John Lowrey.	Eli R. Stonaker.
Henry Clow.	Richard Runyan.
Alexander M. Cumming.	Martin Voorhees.
Jared J. Dunn.	Charles O. Hudnut.
Abram J. Berry.	Leroy H. Anderson.
John T. Robinson.	Frank S. Conover.
Richard Stockton.	Charles S. Robinson.
John Conover.	William J. Gibby.
George T. Olmsted.	John F. Hageman, Jr., the
Alexander M. Hudnut.	present incumbent.
James T. L. Anderson.	

The first township-meeting of Princeton after the organization of Mercer County was held April 9, 1838, at the house of Simon Vleit. Alexander M. Cumming was moderator, and David N. Bogart was clerk.

The appropriations voted were as follows: For roads, \$500; for the poor, \$500; for small bridges, \$50; for common schools, \$400.

The following officers were elected by ballot: Judge of Election, Jacob Gulick; Township Clerk, John Bogart; Assessor, John L. Thompson; Collector, Peter Bogart; Chosen Freeholders, Emley Olden and James S. Green; Surveyors of Highways, Benjamin Griggs and John S. Leigh; Township Committee, John Gulick, Edward Stockton, Henry Clow, John Lowrey, Henry Hatfield; School Committee, Albert B. Dod, John Lowrey, William C. Alexander, and John Maclean received an equal number of votes; Commissioners of Appeal, Charles Steadman, John Davison, and William Hunt; Overseers of the Poor, Albert S. Leigh and Ralph Gulick; Overseers of Roads, John Hartwick, John Cruser, Henry Applegate, William Hunt, Alexander M. Cumming, Emley Olden, P. Augustus Stockton, Henry Hatfield, Elias Updike, William Mershon, Isaac L. Anderson, Theodore Hunt, Philemon Teisseire, Robert R. Ross, and Jacob Gulick; Constables, Alexander M. Hudnut, Ralph Gulick; Pound-keepers, Egbert Sperling, Albert D. Rittenhouse, Richard Warren.

On the 5th and 6th of June, 1838, a special election was held to determine the location of the court-house. The whole number of votes, 270; votes in favor of Lawrence township, 228; in favor of Nottingham, 15.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

1838. Emley Olden.	1847-48. Jacob Gulick.
James S. Green.	John Davison.
1839-41. Charles M. Campbell.	1849. John Davison.
Emley Olden.	Charles Steadman.
1842. James S. Green.	1850. James S. Green.
Emley Olden.	Charles Steadman.
1843. Josiah S. Worth.	1851. Abner B. Tomlinson.
Emley Olden.	Josiah S. Worth.
1844-45. Emley Olden.	1852. Alexander Gulick.
Charles Steadman.	James S. Green.
1846. Emley Olden.	1853. James S. Green.
Josiah S. Worth.	Thomas S. Wright.

1854. Thomas S. Wright.
Alexander Gulick.
1855. James S. Green.
Alexander Gulick.
1856. Alexander Gulick.
Henry H. Van Dyke.
1857. Alexander Gulick.
Thomas S. Wright.
1858. Charles S. Olden.
Alexander Gulick.
1859. James S. Green.
Martin Voorhees.
1860. Henry D. Johnson.
John S. Leard.
1861. Henry D. Johnson.

1861. Paul M. Tulane.
1862. Josiah W. Wright.
Henry H. Van Dyke.
1863-66. Paul M. Tulane.
Josiah W. Wright.
1867. Crowell Marsh.
Henry W. Leard.
1868. Josiah W. Wright.
1869. Charles O. Hudnut.
1870. William D. Jewell.
1871-73. Charles B. Robison.
1874-76. T. A. Seger.
1878-80. John V. Terhune.
1882. Charles B. Robison.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE ELECTED.

1845. Moore Baker.
1849. Alexander M. Hudnut.
John S. Leigh.
Augustus L. Martin.
1851. Henry C. Kittenger.
1852. David Thorn.
1854. Alexander M. Hudnut.
Augustus L. Martin.
John S. Leigh.
1858. Hezekiah Mount.
1859. John Fenning.
John S. Leigh.
Hezekiah Mount.
1862. John R. Hamilton.
1864. Hezekiah Mount.
Isaac Stryker.
John S. Leigh.
1866. John R. Hamilton.
1868. Eli R. Stonaker.
Charles O. Hudnut.
1869. Isaac Stryker.

1869. Hezekiah Mount.
1870. James T. L. Anderson.
Patrick Harvey.
1872. Abram Van Duyn.
Eli R. Stonaker.
1874. R. S. Cumming.
J. S. Leigh.
1875. H. Mount.
A. M. Cumming.
C. O. Hudnut.
Abram Van Duyn.
1877. Abram Van Duyn.
James T. L. Anderson.
1879. Richard S. Cumming.
1880. R. S. Cumming.
C. O. Hudnut.
Robert L. Clow.
1881. John S. Voorhees.
John S. Leigh.
1881. William D. Sinclair.
John S. Voorhees.

POSTMASTERS.

Maj. Stephen Morford.
Miss Fanny Morford.
Maj. John A. Perrine.
Robert E. Hornor.
Dr. Abram J. Berry.
Abram Stryker.
Col. William R. Murphy.

Robert Clow.
John T. Robinson.
Isaac Baker.
Ebenzer Wright.
Capt. William C. Vandewater,
now in office.

Burial-Places.—The earliest and most prominent place of burial prior to the Revolutionary war in the township of Princeton was the one at the Quaker meeting-house at Stony Brook. The first settlers and their descendants for many generations were buried there. The Clarkes, the Oldens, the Worths, the Hornors, and the Stocktons, too, for the first hundred years have used no other place than that. Richard Stockton, the signer of the Declaration, was buried there, and there is no monument to mark his grave. It is a peculiarity of the Quakers which forbids the use of tombstones or monuments of any kind to designate one grave from another or to perpetuate the names of the dead.

There are but few interments made at Stony Brook in these days, and it will soon be difficult to see in that ground any evidence upon the surface that it was ever a place of sepulture. The old stone meeting-house and school-house, both closed, stand at the east corner of the burying-ground, which is inclosed by a stone wall, all commemorative of past generations,—

"Beneath those rugged elms, that yew-tree's shade,
Where heaves the turf in many a mouldering heap,
Each in his narrow cell forever laid,
The rude forefathers of the hamlet sleep!"

There is also a small family burying-ground on the west side of Stony Brook, in the township of Princeton, known as the JOHNSON GRAVEYARD. It has been used chiefly by the Johnson family, which was ancient and numerous. It is a small yard and very much neglected. The interments made there are very few. Capt. John Johnson, who rendered useful services to the American army in the Revolution, who was a justice of the peace, and a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church of Princeton from 1786 to his death in 1800, was buried there. His memory is worthy of a monument.

The PRINCETON CEMETERY, or burying-ground, connected with the First Presbyterian Church of Princeton, and situated on the north corner of Witherspoon and Wiggins Streets, adjoining and originally a part of the old Wiggins parsonage, is the most extensive and most famous of all the burying-grounds in this part of the country. It was originally a small parcel of land conveyed by Thomas Leonard to the trustees of the college soon after the college was built. It was described in a deed for adjoining land in 1763 as "a burying-ground," and there is a gravestone there over the grave and to the memory of Dickinson Shepherd, a student of Nassau Hall, who was buried there in 1761. Afterwards, when the college conveyed to the church the land where the church edifice was erected, the burial lot was also transferred to the church upon condition that no interments should be made on the church lot outside of the walls of the church. From that time to the present this burying-ground has been regarded as belonging to the Presbyterian Church, and has been held and governed according to the rules and regulations of the trustees of that congregation. This original parcel has been enlarged and extended by additions from the personal lands adjoining and by several lots of land purchased by Paul Tulane, Esq.; and presented to the trustees of the church for its enlargement, until at the present time the whole tract contains about fifteen acres of land.

For more than a hundred years this sacred place has been receiving the dead of Princeton. Upon its marble records are found the names of great and distinguished men, names which are honored in the church, in science, in war, in jurisprudence, in statesmanship, and in social life. There lie side by side the presidents of the college, Burr, Edwards, Davies, Witherspoon, Smith, Green, and Carnahan. There are the monuments of the professors of the seminary, the three Alexanders, Dr. Miller, and Dr. Hodge. There are the Stocktons, the Bayards, the Dods, the Fields, the Macleans, the Bainbridges, the Morfords, the Hamiltons, the Kelseys, the Beattys. There, too, sleep the beloved physicians, Drs. Wiggins, Stock-



Yours truly
R. B. Harrison

ton, Van Cleve, Howell, Sansbury, Forman, Dunn, and the Woodhulls. There is also a multitude of once honored citizens, clergy, soldiers, noble women, and there are not a few broken shafts to the memory of lovely young men and maidens.

So much precious dust, honored in many instances by beautiful and costly monuments, cannot fail to clothe this cemetery with extraordinary interest. Strangers when visiting the town are drawn to it, and newspaper correspondents love to describe it. The corners of the monuments of President Edwards and some others exhibit the vandalism of relic-seekers, who have chipped off little nuggets of the marble to carry away with them.

This place is often called the "Westminster Abbey of America." The trustees offer lots for sale in this cemetery. It has just been inclosed with a new fence, and improved and beautified.

There are several other burial-places connected with churches in the borough, but all of modern origin. There is one connected with TRINITY CHURCH, but it is really a private one belonging to the Potter family. It is a very interesting spot. There is one connected with the ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. It is well located on spacious grounds adjoining that church in the rear. It is consecrated ground, and is used only by those who belong to that denomination.

It is hardly necessary to mention the fact that many persons have been buried in and near Princeton in years long gone by, in graves which now are not known as such, and have no monuments to mark them, both in the town and on the old battle-ground. More than one hundred of the British soldiers slain in the battle of Princeton were buried on the battle-field, and about fourteen American soldiers who were killed were also buried there. There is no monument to designate the place, though the spot can be identified with reasonable certainty, as the Revolutionary history places it about two hundred yards north of Joseph Clarke's barn, along an obscure driftway.

There was an early graveyard at Prospect, in Washington Street, where it is supposed Jonathan Sergeant and his wife were buried, with others. There are also traces of burials on the Skelton property in Nassau Street, now the property of Miss Julia Smith. And quite recently graves stoned up after the English mode of a past century have been found in a little grove in front of Professor Sloane's new house on Bayard Avenue, in the vicinity of which a number of burials were made during the Revolutionary war, as tradition testifies.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

COMMODORE ROBERT FIELD STOCKTON.

Commodore Robert Field Stockton was one of the illustrious citizens of Princeton. His reputation

belongs to the whole country. He was born at Morven, in the home of his father, Richard Stockton, LL.D., in 1795. He was a grandson of Richard Stockton, the signer. In his boyhood he was impetuous and courageous, and early left college to seek a midshipman's warrant, and received a commission in 1811. He pursued the naval service through the war of 1812 with enthusiasm and distinction, and after ten years returned to Princeton, but not satisfied with the fame he had won. In behalf of the American Colonization Society he sailed, with the consent of the Navy Department, to the western coast of Africa, and after a thrilling adventure among the ferocious natives and treacherous kings of Western Africa, he effected a purchase of the territory of Liberia for the use of the American Colonization Society. That is now the flourishing republic of Liberia.

Lieut. Stockton captured several vessels engaged in the slave trade on the coast of Africa. His right of capture was tested in the United States courts, with Mr. Webster for his counsel, and Justice Story delivered the opinion of the court justifying the capture. In 1823 he was ordered South to survey the Southern coast of the United States. While there he married Miss Maria Potter, of Charleston, S. C. In 1826, after nearly sixteen years of service, he settled at Princeton, and remained at home for some time, and gave his support to the colonization cause. He indulged in the pleasures of the turf, imported a fine stock of blooded horses, and exhibited a fondness for horses which is said to have been a trait of the ancestral Stockton family.

Capt. Stockton warmly espoused the cause of Gen. Jackson against Mr. Adams, because the latter had proscribed the Federalists. In 1828 he stepped in and pledged his fortune to the work of the Delaware and Raritan Canal. He went to England and effected a loan of money, which he could not effect in New York. He became identified with this great work, made still greater when subsequently it was united with the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company. He was president of the canal company and of the joint companies.

In 1838 he entered the political campaign in favor of Gen. Harrison for President, aiding the Whigs of New Jersey in the Great Seal controversy. He canvassed the State as a stump speaker, and attracted crowds of people to hear him by his dash and eloquence. He supported Mr. Tyler in his departure from the Whig party after the death of Harrison. He was tendered the secretaryship of the navy, which he declined.

The Navy Department permitted him to construct a steam ship-of-war. It was commenced in 1842, and was completed in 1844. She was called the "Princeton," and carried two great guns, called the "Peacemaker" and the "Oregon." The speed and sailing qualities of the vessel and the security of her motive-power and her powerful armament attracted the at-

tention and admiration of skillful engineers of every European naval power. On the 28th of February, 1844, the President and Cabinet and others, members of Congress and strangers in Washington, went aboard of her on an experimental excursion down the Potomac. The commodore was happy over a successful test of the ship, but before the rejoicing had terminated the big gun exploded, as the commodore reluctantly fired it again after having tested it, and killed Secretary of State Upshur, Secretary of the Navy Gilmer, Capt. Beverly Kennon, of the navy, the Hon. Vigil Maxey, of Maryland, and Hon. David Gardner, father-in-law of President Tyler. A court of inquiry exculpated the commodore of all blame for the explosion.

In 1845 he was ordered to the frigate "Congress," and sailed to the Pacific, and while there the Mexican war broke out and the commodore became the conqueror of California, and established a civil government over it, and returned home across the Rocky Mountains.

In 1849 he resigned his command in the navy and appeared in the United States Senate as successor of Mr. Dayton. He spoke frequently when in the Senate, and one of his best speeches was in favor of abolishing whipping in the navy. He withdrew from the Senate to give place to his brother-in-law, John R. Thomson, and then he attended to his private business and to the joint companies.

He next appears identified with the American party, and loomed up as an aspirant and probable candidate of that party for the Presidency, but his friends failed to secure for him the nomination.

Then came the civil war, and with his sympathies for the South and for the doctrines of State rights, and yet with his gallant loyalty to the Stars and Stripes, he sadly stood aloof from the strife, a silent spectator, till his sudden death, Oct. 7, 1866, at his home in Princeton, about seventy-one years of age. He left three sons, all lawyers—Richard, who was treasurer of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, now deceased; John P., who is the attorney-general of this State, and was previously minister to Rome and United States senator, and Gen. Robert F. Stockton, recently comptroller of the State at Trenton—and six daughters.

This is a very imperfect sketch of a very distinguished and illustrious citizen. He was a gallant, chivalric, courageous soldier. He was fine-looking, genial, magnetic, and almost irresistible in personal intercourse. He was generous and liberal in his nature, never counting the cost in lavishing his own estate upon any scheme or enterprise he espoused. He had respect for religion and for law. He was an orator and a patriot. His biography has been written by Samuel J. Bayard, and to it we refer those who desire to know more than this notice is expected to furnish. He was buried in the Stockton burial lot in the cemetery at Princeton.

PAUL TULANE.

His paternal great-grandfather and his grandfather, Louis M. Tulane, were successively judges of the Probate Court at Rille, near Tours, France. His father, Louis Tulane, a native of Rille, born in 1767, was engaged in commercial business in San Domingo, but, accompanied by his wife, fled his native country on account of the revolution, and came to America in 1791. After a short time spent in Philadelphia, he, in 1792, settled at Cherry Valley, near Princeton, N. J., where in 1799 he purchased the homestead farm of Peter Antoine Malou, a Belgian exile, who had resisted the French invasion, afterward became a Catholic missionary, and died in New York in 1827.

Louis Tulane was classically educated, became a naturalized American citizen in 1793, discontinued his business in San Domingo in 1797, and died at Cherry Valley, where he had settled, in 1847. His wife died in 1813, both being interred in the Princeton Cemetery. Their children were Louis, Victor, Paul, Gatien, and Florentine. Of these, Paul Tulane has survived all his brothers, was born in May, 1801, and is at the writing of this sketch past eighty-one years of age. He was educated in the private school of Mr. Bull, of Princeton, and at the Somerville Academy, where he obtained a preliminary education preparatory to a business life. Following 1817 he was a clerk in the store of Thomas White at Princeton for one year, and made a tour of the West and South with a cousin.

In December, 1822, believing the Southern trade more advantageous, he established a general wholesale and retail mercantile business at New Orleans, buying largely for his trade of the manufacturers at Plainfield, Orange, Newark, and New York. He soon after opened a branch house for trade and for the manufacture of clothing in New York City, where he also carried on mercantile business from 1827 until the close of his mercantile career in 1858. He had associated with him partners, and the firm-names of Paul Tulane & Co., of New Orleans, and Tulane, Baldwin & Co., of New York, were familiar among the large and thoroughgoing business firms of both North and South. Until 1840 the business had been continued in trading in hats, shoes, clothing, and dry-goods, but after that date was devoted exclusively to wholesale and retail clothing, his trade reaching all of the States of the Mississippi Valley and the Gulf of Mexico.

After his retirement from mercantile life he engaged extensively and successfully in real estate operations in New Orleans until 1873, when he retired from that city, where he had spent fifty-one years as an active, enterprising, and able business man, and settled in Princeton, leaving his large business interests at New Orleans in charge of his trusted agent, Mr. P. N. Strong.

The writer of this article cannot better place before the reader Mr. Tulane's characteristics as a business



Paul Tulare



Wm. S. Gulick

man and a citizen than by quoting from a leading New Orleans journal of June 16, 1882, which says, "His fortune was accumulated by the most honorable methods and great observance of the strictest rules of mercantile integrity and faith. In commercial and social spheres his whole career has been without blot or stain, without involvement of any contention of his fellow-men, without a resort to any of those hard and severe exactions of his fellow-citizens too often employed by our wealthy capitalists, and with the practice of those miserly and unsocial habits which have characterized the mode of life of some of our millionaires." Mr. Tulane's liberal benevolence was as clearly recognized in New Orleans as was his mercantile honor. His charities flowed out in diversified streams, but chiefly in channels which relieved indigent friends, ill-paid ministers, and struggling churches, and his unpublished and unostentatious charities will ever remain a dear yet happy reminder to the recipients, bespeaking his noble manhood, sympathy, and kindness for less fortunate humanity. For many years he has been in the habit of educating young men and women whose friends were unable to assist them, and while he has given largely of his means in support of his own denomination,—the Presbyterian,—he has recognized in a liberal way the needs of other religious bodies to an extent that will never be fully known. The First Presbyterian Church at Princeton and the Princeton Cemetery have been large recipients of his donations, and he has made the rare provision of adjusting and keeping in perpetual repair the graves and monuments of the dead of past generations in the old graveyard at Princeton who have no surviving descendants, and also for the land he may add to it. And especially does he cherish a warm affection for the memories of those refugee families who gathered around his father when he first settled at Cherry Valley, near Princeton, in 1792. In harmony with his unselfish charity, Mr. Tulane has during the present year (1882) executed his deed for a princely donation of all his real estate in the city of New Orleans, naming therein seventeen administrators, with Gen. R. L. Gibson, president, and Judge Charles E. Fenner and James McConnell, vice-presidents, to hold this property in trust for the education of young men in that city, thereby placing its author among the millionaire philanthropists of this country.

Mr. Tulane kept the Malou homestead where his father settled, at Cherry Valley, for his summer residence until about 1850, and in 1860 he purchased his present residence, an elegant stone mansion, of Commodore Robert F. Stockton, in Princeton.

He retains his physical and mental faculties, was never married, and has no kindred nearer than nephews and nieces.

CAPT. J. S. GULICK.

Pay Director John Story Gulick was born near Kingston, Mercer Co., N. J., May 14, 1817. The family of the Gulicks is of Holland origin, having emigrated to this country about one hundred and fifty years ago, and settled in the neighborhood of Kingston, where the immediate relatives of our subject have lived since that time.

Maj. John Gulick, the grandfather, was an influential, enterprising, and public-spirited citizen, and was the pioneer of the express, stage, and steamboat lines between New York and Philadelphia, and largely interested therein previous to the introduction of railways into the State. Jacob, the eldest of his sons, and father of our subject, born in 1787, was for many years interested with his father in the stage and steamboat business, but in subsequent years was a land proprietor and farmer on the ancestral estate, near Kingston, where he died in 1862, leaving a widow, Lydia Story, who survives in 1882, aged ninety-four years. The maternal ancestors of our subject came to this country somewhat earlier. The ancestor in the direct line settled in Monmouth County, in this State, while a brother of this generation moved to New England, and founded the well-known family of this name in Boston.

John Story, grandfather of our subject, was an officer of militia in the army of Gen. Washington at the battle of Monmouth, which took place near his home.

John Story Gulick received his early education at the High School, Lawrenceville, N. J., under the direction of Messrs. Brown and Phillips, entered college in the sophomore class at Princeton in 1835, and graduated in 1838. After this he read law with James S. Green, of Princeton, and after the usual course of study and practice was admitted as attorney and counselor-at-law at the bar of New Jersey. He practiced his profession at Princeton and New York until 1851, when he was appointed by President Fillmore as purser in the navy of the United States. Under this commission he made two cruises at sea, on the Brazil station, and one cruise on the Pacific station before the outbreak of the civil war.

In 1854 he married Elizabeth Milligan, an artist and lady of culture, residing in Fauquier County, Va., where he then established his home. Having returned from one of his cruises at sea a short time before the commencement of the war, he was at his home in Virginia during a few months preceding that event.

He at once applied for and obtained orders for sea service, and was assigned duty on board the steam-frigate "Wabash," then fitting out for service on the Atlantic coast. During the few days allowed to report for this duty it became apparent that an officer in the service of the United States could no longer safely sojourn in Virginia. He therefore made immediate preparation for a final departure from that disloyal State. Traveling in his own conveyance by night and by day, and avoiding the public roads and

places, he succeeded in reaching and crossing the Potomac River, with his family, some miles above Washington, only in time to escape capture by the rebels, then everywhere assembling under arms. The railways between Washington and Baltimore having been torn up, he proceeded in his own conveyance, and thus traveled the entire distance to his native place in New Jersey. Here leaving his family, he at once reported for duty on the "Wabash" at New York. This was April 25, 1861. During the first months of his service on board the "Wabash," August, 1861, that ship took a prominent part in the bombardment and capture of Forts Clark and Hatteras, at the mouth of that inlet, with six hundred prisoners. This event seemed at that time more important than it now appears, inasmuch as it was among the first of the Union successes in the war, and was then thought to have a salutary effect on the national spirit somewhat depressed by previous defeats.

Soon after this event the "Wabash" became the flag-ship of the South Atlantic squadron, under command of Flag-Officer (afterwards Rear-Admiral) S. F. Dupont. Paymaster Gulick was then assigned duty as fleet paymaster of this squadron, and served on the staff of Rear-Admiral Dupont at the bombardment and taking of Forts Walker and Bay Point, in the harbor of Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 6, 1861. In the spring of 1862 he was detached from the squadron and assigned duty at the navy-yard, Washington, D. C., from whence, after one year of service, he was transferred to the navy-yard, Philadelphia. He remained on this service, having entire charge of the pay departments of the yard, of the receiving-ship, and of the naval asylum, until the spring of 1865, when he was ordered as fleet paymaster of the Mississippi Squadron, on the staff of Rear-Admiral S. P. Lee. Here he served until the surrender of Kirby Smith's army on the Red River practically closed the war. From this time until October, 1866, he was employed upon various special services, such as courts-martial, boards of examination, etc., when he was assigned regular duty at the Naval School, Annapolis, Md. Here he served until May 12, 1869, when he was again ordered to sea as fleet paymaster of the European squadron. This cruise of two years and a half was terminated by the return of the flag-ship "Franklin" to the United States, November, 1871.

On March 3d of that year, Paymaster Gulick was promoted, and appointed by President Grant to be a pay director, with the relative rank of captain in the navy. The next regular service assigned Pay Director Gulick was that of inspector of provisions and clothing at the Washington navy-yard, from which position, after about two years, he was transferred to the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia. April 13, 1877, he was placed on duty in charge of the navy pay-office in Philadelphia, where his service continued until May 14, 1879, when, in conformity to the act of Con-

gress requiring the retirement from active service of all officers who have attained the age of sixty-two years, he was honorably retired, having a record of about twenty-nine years of continuous service. Since his retirement from active service Pay Director Gulick has lived at his home near Princeton, N. J., where, in full possession of his faculties of mind and body common to men younger in years, he awaits such service as the government is entitled to assign him in case the country is again visited by war.

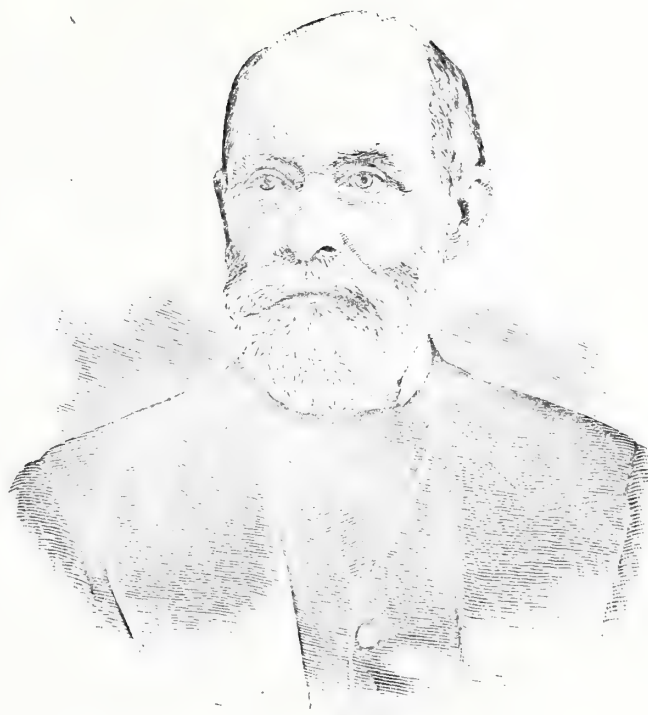
CHARLES B. ROBISON.

William Robison, a native of England, came to America in company with his two brothers prior to the Revolutionary war. His brothers settled in Baltimore, Md. Richard joined Washington's army, served the country of his adoption, and was at the final surrender of the British forces at Yorktown in 1781.

He married a lady of Holland extraction of Pennsylvania, and settled in Hopewell township, Mercer County, then Hunterdon, where he reared a family of two sons, Joseph and Reuben. He died at the age of seventy-six years, his wife at the age of eighty years. Joseph, born in 1792, was a carpenter by trade, married Patience, daughter of Joseph Powers, of Middlesex County, N. J., who bore him nine children,—Eliza, wife of William R. Skillman, settled in Illinois; Harriet, wife of William Van Deyne, died at her home in Princeton in February, 1882; John S., settled in Illinois, and died about 1872; Charles B., subject of this sketch; Mary Ann, wife of Joseph Cook, settled in Illinois, and died in 1876; Joseph B., resides in Illinois; Samuel C. E., died at the age of seventeen; Reuben C., resides in Kansas; and Louisa was married and died soon after in Illinois.

Charles B. Robison, born in 1822, was apprenticed at the age of fifteen to learn the milling business to Samuel Brearley, near Rocky Hill, N. J., with whom he remained for six years. Upon reaching his majority he married Emiline, daughter of Abraham Applegate, of Kingston, and settled at Bridge Point, Somerset County. He remained there several years, and for seven years resided in New York City, when he purchased a farm near Hightstown, Mercer County, upon which he resided for six years. In the spring of 1866 he established a flour and milling business at Kingston, which he continues to carry on in 1882, and in 1877 he erected his present fine residence opposite his mill property.

Mr. Robison is serving his fourth term on the board of chosen freeholders of Mercer County, and was the Democratic candidate of his district at the election of 1881 for the State Legislature, receiving a handsome complimentary vote over the regular party poll. He is a director of the Princeton Mutual Fire Insurance Company, treasurer of the Kingston Build-



C. P. Robison

ing and Loan Association, and treasurer of the Kingston Land Association.

His children are Martin V., who enlisted at the age of eighteen in Company H, Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, and was killed in the battle of the Wilderness, May 10, 1864, at the age of twenty, and William A. Robison, who married Miss Mary Pierce, and resides at Kingston, Middlesex Co., N. J.

CHARLES S. OLDEN.

THE WAR GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.¹

The history of New Jersey's participation in the war for the Union cannot be impartially written without according especial honor to the chief magistrate who during that momentous period wisely presided over her interests. So indelibly was Governor Olden's influence impressed on every branch of the public service that no hesitation is experienced in designating him as pre-eminently the man to whom this work should be inscribed, or assigning him a high position among New Jersey's distinguished sons. The earlier portion of Governor Olden's career was devoted to mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia and New Orleans, from which he retired with ample fortune to his home on the battle-field of Princeton. But he was not long permitted to maintain his coveted seclusion. His financial experience and practical business qualifications were appreciated and secured in various directions. He was twice elected to represent his county in the State Senate, where after six years' service he left a record without blemish. While a member of that body, his ripe judgment and proverbial integrity clothed him with an unusual degree of influence, which he ever exercised for the public good; and the State is far more indebted to his foresight and well-directed efforts for its noble lunatic asylum and State capitol than to any other man. The gubernatorial nomination sought him, and he was only prevailed upon to accept through urgent representations, placing it clearly in the light of duty. The dark cloud of civil war which spread over the land soon after his inauguration suddenly required him to assume onerous duties as the head of the War Department. This, after more than forty years' disuse and neglect, was almost obsolete. But Governor Olden was not to be deterred by obstacles however formidable. Fully appreciating the gravity of the occasion, he never for a moment faltered, but proceeded to raise troops, provide munition and transportation, and in all matters pertaining thereto acted so wisely and efficiently as to elicit profuse commendations from the national executive. He not only organized, but with unsleeping vigilance endeavored personally to inspect the carrying out of details to their utmost extent. He devoted much time and pa-

tient inquiry to the selection of competent officers, preferring, wherever possible, those whose experience and acknowledged ability best fitted them for the various positions; and to this and his careful oversight may be attributed in a great degree the superior handling and veteran-like steadiness which conspicuously characterized the New Jersey regiments in the field. His labors in the executive department were almost incessant; the first at his post and the last to retire, through all the trying years of his administration, it was a matter of astonishment to those who had opportunity for observation that his physical organization did not succumb.

Governor Olden's financial experience peculiarly qualified him to grapple with the greatest difficulty of his position,—an empty treasury. He not only triumphed over all obstacles in securing the necessary means to meet every requirement of the occasion, but put into successful operation the present admirable system of managing our finances under the pressure of public debt, which no one has ever called in question. Aside from this, his careful and intelligent supervision saved to the State an immense amount of money which in a more confused administration might have been hopelessly squandered. The troops called for were raised, armed, and equipped within a surprisingly brief period, and the first four regiments were dispatched down the Chesapeake Bay to Annapolis, and marched into Washington as complete in all their appointments as regulars. They arrived at the darkest period of the Rebellion, and were hailed as affording the first substantial feeling of security experienced at the national capital. Governor Olden's duties to the close of his official term were equally unremitting. Regiment after regiment was raised and dispatched to the seat of war, and his system continued to work as noiselessly and well as a nicely-adjusted piece of machinery. When he retired, every department of his government was settled to its bearing.

Governor Olden died in April, 1876. In addition to other public duties, he filled most acceptably the position of judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals. He was an intelligent observer of events, and eminent among his fellow-citizens for practical wisdom, probity, unostentatious charity, loyalty, and, in short, all the qualities of mind and heart which constitute a true man. Most fortunate was it for New Jersey that in such an emergency she could command the services of such a Governor. His name is inseparably connected with many of the most brilliant pages of her history, and his patriotism, integrity, and republican simplicity will be perpetuated in the memory of a grateful people.

¹ Written for the "First New Jersey Cavalry," by Charles P. Smith.

CHAPTER LXIII.

CITY OF TRENTON.¹

THIS city, co-extensive with the township of Trenton, is located on the east side of the Delaware River, at the mouth of Assanpink Creek. It derived its name from William Trent, the first chief justice of New Jersey, who was a large trader here when the town was laid out. It is said by Smith, in his "History of New Jersey," that the name Littleworth was given to lands lying north of the Assanpink, and it has been believed that this name was significant of the opinion first entertained concerning the value of lands in that region. If the name was ever applied to that locality it was soon dropped. The creek which discharges its waters into the Delaware here has been called in the public records Derwent, St. Pink, Sun Pink, Assunpink, Stony Creek (from the character of its bed), and finally Assanpink.

At Trenton the ebb and flow of the tide in the Delaware River ceases, and the current above is more rapid, hence the names Falls, Fallsington, Falls of the Delaware, Delaware Falls, and Trent Town Falls that were in early times applied to the general locality. It is said by Dr. Hall that the descent of the river is about eighteen feet in six miles. The designation of these rapids as falls has led to some ludicrous disappointments with travelers, and to the confounding of these ripples with the cataract of West Canada Creek, in New York, which is called Trenton Falls, from a village in the vicinity. The name Falls of the Delaware was used to designate the general locality during more than a century.

On the 10th of December, 1678, the ship "Shield," from Hull, the first vessel to ascend the Delaware as far as Burlington, arrived. In this ship, among others, came Mahlon Stacy and Thomas Lambert. Mahlon Stacy located at the Falls of the Delaware, and took up a tract of eight hundred acres on both sides of the Assanpink, mostly, however, on the north side. The historian Raum says, "The tract lay between the Old York road (now Greene Street) and the Delaware River, and between State and Ferry Streets, and extended into what is now Hamilton township on the south side of the creek. On the 26th of the fourth month (April), 1680, he wrote in high terms of praise of the country to his friends in England, dating his letter from the Falls of the Delaware, in West Jersey. In 1680 he completed a grist-mill on the south bank of the Assanpink, in Kingsbury (now Broad Street), on the spot where Washington was received by the ladies of Trenton a century later. This mill was of hewn logs, one and a half stories in height, with its end towards the street. Mr. Stacy resided in a log house near the present residence of Edward H. Stokes, Esq. His mill and another at the mouth of Ollive's Creek were during several years the only ones in New Jersey. About

1690, Judge William Trent purchased it, and erected in its place a stone mill, two stories in height. The mainland at that time included Gravelly Island. Dr. Daniel Coxe erected a saw-mill at the mouth of the Assanpink early in the eighteenth century. The ruins of this mill were visible till recently.

Mr. Stacy's purchase and occupancy of the land at the mouth of the Assanpink was prior to that of any other permanent settler. The land north from Stacy's tract was taken up by Nathaniel Petit. Thomas Lambert, who came in the same ship with Mr. Stacy, settled at Lambertstown, which took its name from him, about 1679. These, with other early settlers here, were Quakers, or Friends, as they termed themselves, who left England on account of the persecution to which they were subjected because of their religion, and sought an asylum in the wilderness on the shores of the Delaware.

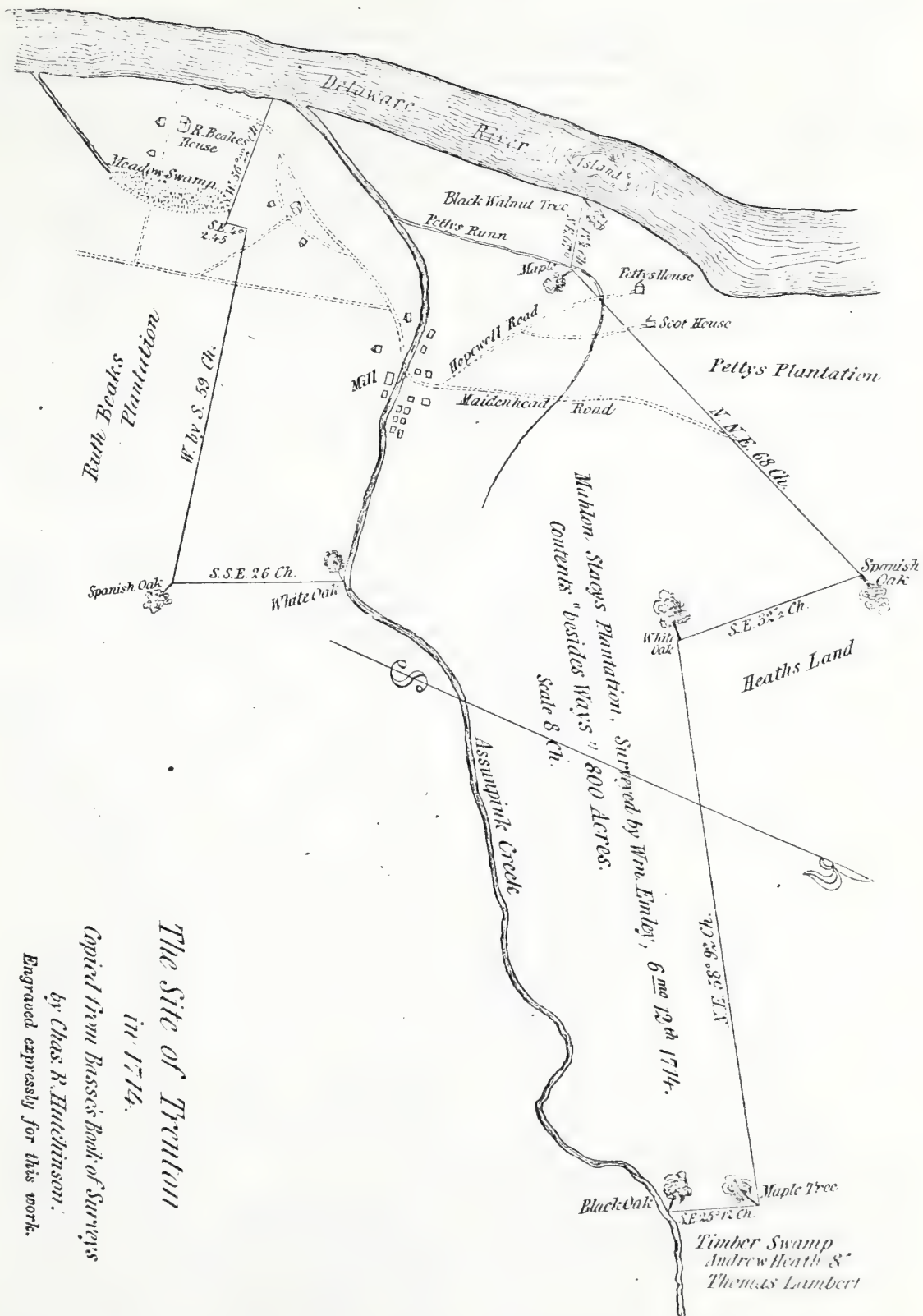
It may here be remarked that as early as 1676 some Quakers settled on the lowlands above the Assanpink, but these settlements were totally destroyed by a flood which occurred, according to Phineas Pemberton, on the 16th of the 3d month (March 16th), 1687. This was probably the same flood spoken of by Smith as having occurred in 1692. During this flood a "rupture" is said to have taken place. This probably was the formation of the island at Morrisville, opposite to the Trenton bridge, which was then separated from the mainland.

In 1687 a malignant fever visited the inhabitants, both in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and many of the settlers in the vicinity of the Falls fell victims to this sickness. Disasters of some kind almost always befall the first settlers of a new country. These settlers, however, as in this case, are usually men of strong wills and indomitable energy. The same force of character which prompted them to abandon the ease and luxuries by which they were surrounded in their native lands and seek homes in the untamed forests of new regions enables them not only to grapple successfully with the difficulties they encounter, but to sustain themselves when overtaken by adversity.

In Barber's Historical Collections it is stated that "Governor William Penn, who in the year 1683 issued an order for the establishment of a post-office, requested Phineas Pemberton carefully to publish the information on the *meeting-house door*, that is, on the door of the *private* house in which the Society of Friends was accustomed to meet. It was usual for the Friends settled about the Falls to assemble at the houses of William Yardley, James Harrison, Phineas Pemberton, William Biles, and William Beakes, for the meeting-house at the Falls, or Fallsington, was not built till 1690."

Prior to 1700 no great progress was made in settlement here. About that time purchases began to be made from the original proprietors, or those who had taken up the lands. Most of the old deeds for lands in this vicinity bear date from 1699 to 1710.

¹ By Thomas Cushing, M.D.



The Site of Trenton

in 1714.

Copied from Bassett's Book of Surveys
by Chas. R. Hutchinson.
Engraved expressly for this work.

It must be remembered that at this time what is now the city of Trenton had not begun to put on the appearance of a village, or even of a hamlet. In 1814, Mrs. Jemima Howell, who was born in 1725, stated that although she could not tell when the framed church (in Ewing) was built, she remembered to have assisted in scrubbing it seventy years before. She also distinctly remembered when there were but two or three small houses within the limits of the present city of Trenton, and that from the vicinity of the framed church to Stacy's (afterwards Waln's) mill it was woods, with only a footpath, during many years, and that pack-horses were used by the farmers to carry their grain. To this extent only had the place developed at a date not earlier than 1730, probably several years later than that. Between 1730 and 1740 an impetus appears to have been given to settlement here. In 1739 the Friends' meeting-house was erected by Mr. Plasket, and in 1740 a brick house was built by Thomas Tindal on what is now the corner of Hanover and Greene Streets.

From the flourishing condition of the town during a few years subsequent to 1740, the inhabitants were led to anticipate a rapidly increasing growth and prosperity; and believing that both would be greatly promoted by the acquisition of borough privileges, application was made by Governor Lewis Morris and a number of the inhabitants in the nineteenth year of the reign of King George II. (1746) for an act of incorporation. In their petition they set forth "that Trenton was the head of sloop navigation, and that a variety of circumstances rendered the place favorable for business, and that its interests would be greatly promoted by such an act. Accordingly a royal charter was granted for a borough, the limits of which are described as follows: 'Beginning at the mouth of Crosswicks Creek; thence up said creek to the mouth of Doctor's Creek; thence up the said creek to Ruth's line, between East and West Jersey; thence along said line, including Maidenhead and Hopewell, between Hopewell and Amwell, to Delaware River; thence down said river to the place of beginning, to be known as the borough and town of Trenton.' Thomas Cadwalader, Esq., was appointed chief Burgess; Nathaniel Ware, recorder; David Martin, marshal; and Andrew Reed, treasurer. The other burgesses were William Morris, Joseph Warrell, Daniel Coxe, Andrew Smith, Alexander Lockart, David Martin, Robert Pearson, Andrew Reed, Theophilus Phillips, Joseph Decow, Samuel Hunt, and Reuben Armitage.

"The Common Council were Joseph Paxton, Theophilus Severns, Benjamin Biles, Jasper Smith, Cornelius Kings, Jonathan Stout, Jonathan Waters, Thomas Burrows, Jr., George Ely, John Hunt, John Dagworthy, Jr., Joseph Phillips, John Welling, William Plasket, Daniel Lanning, and Benjamin Greene. But the inhabitants not experiencing the benefits which were anticipated from their charter, they sur-

rendered it to King George II. in the twenty-third year of his reign (1750)."

In 1748 a Swedish traveler (Kalm) gave the following description of Trenton:

"Trenton is a long, narrow town, situate at some distance from the river Delaware, on a sandy plain. It is reckoned thirty miles from Philadelphia. It has two small churches, one for the people belonging to the Church of England, the other for the Presbyterians. The houses are partly built of stone, though most of them are made of wood or planks, commonly two stories high, together with a cellar below the building, and a kitchen under ground, close to the cellar. The houses stand at a moderate distance from each other. They are commonly so built that the street passes along one side of the houses, while gardens of different dimensions bound the other side. In each garden is a draw-well. The place is reckoned very healthy. Our landlord told us that twenty-two years ago, when he first settled here (1726), there was hardly more than one house; but from that time Trenton has increased so much that there are at present near an hundred houses. The houses were within divided into several rooms by their partitions of boards. The inhabitants of the place carried on a small trade with the goods which they got from Philadelphia; but their chief gain consisted in the arrival of the numerous travelers between that city and New York, for they are commonly brought by the Trenton yachts from Philadelphia to Trenton, or from thence to Philadelphia. But from Trenton further to New Brunswick the travelers go in wagons, which set out every day for that place. Several of the inhabitants also subsist on the carriage of all sorts of goods, which are sent in great quantities either from Philadelphia to New York, or from thence to the former place, for between Philadelphia and Trenton all goods go by water, but between Trenton and New Brunswick they are all carried by land, and both these conveniences belong to people of this town. For the yachts which go between this place and the capital of Pennsylvania they usually pay a shilling and sixpence, Pennsylvania currency, per person, and every one pays beside for his baggage. Every passenger must provide meat and drink for himself, and pay some settled fare. Between Trenton and New Brunswick a person pays two shillings sixpence, and the baggage is likewise paid for separately."

This route between the two great cities of the Middle States was then considered very favorable, for it only required a land passage between Trenton and New Brunswick. At the present time, when transit between these cities requires only two or three hours in a palatial railway-coach, people are inclined to smile at the idea of the former facilities being considered excellent.

The historian Raum wrote in 1871:

"There are yet standing some of the old buildings erected at the opening of the nineteenth century, among which we may mention the house at the corner of Broad and Second Streets, late the property of John Pearson, deceased; the Eagle Tavern, on the corner of Broad and Ferry Streets; a stone house in Broad Street, on the west side, south of Market Street, belonging to George James, where Daniel Fenton at one time kept a book-store; a frame house in the same street, nearly opposite the latter, lately owned by Mrs. Caroline Riley; a stone house belonging to Mrs. Jane Kite, and now occupied as a looking-glass and picture-frame store, on the east side of Broad Street, north of Market Street; a frame house, nearly opposite, belonging to the German Lutheran Church, and occupied as a parsonage by Rev. George F. Gardiner, formerly belonging to the heirs of Capt. Alexander Douglass, deceased, a Revolutionary patriot, and noted as the place where Gen. Washington held a council of war on the evening of the 2d of January, 1777, at which time they resolved to surprise the enemy by falling on their rear; the stone house on the corner of Broad and Factory Streets, late the property of Daniel Lodor, deceased, which in the year 1850 he converted into two stores, and put in brick fronts. These buildings were erected by George Baicht, a baker, in the year 1756, who at the same time erected a stone bake-house directly opposite his residence, which was a few years since taken down. It was located between the paper-mill and the building now standing on the south of it."

Eleven years have elapsed since this was written, and of the buildings spoken of only one, the Eagle

Tavern, remains, a surviving witness, as it were, of events that occurred prior to and during the Revolutionary war. Trenton was first included in the township of Hopewell. About 1719 it was first called Trenton, or, as it was first written, "Trent's town," in compliment to Judge William Trent. In that year its boundaries were prescribed, and it was first ordered that the courts should be held and kept in Trenton.

The locality immediately adjoining the Assanpink on the south side was in early times called Kingsbury, and afterwards Kensington Hill, but when it came to be a considerable manufacturing place its name was changed to Mill Hill, and it continued to be so designated till it was incorporated with Bloomsbury and made the borough of South Trenton, which was united to Trenton in 1851.

Lamberton, which, as before stated, was named from Thomas Lambert, was annexed to the city in 1856.

In 1726 exclusive ferry privileges were granted by the Legislative Assembly to James Trent, the oldest son of William Trent. This grant included the use of the Delaware River two miles above and two miles below the Falls. The ferry above the Falls was from the foot of Calhoun Street, and was in use till about thirty-five years since. The one below the Falls was on the route between New York and Philadelphia, and was used till the erection of the Delaware bridge in 1804-5. The route lay through Queen (now Greene) Street, and over Mill Hill to the Eagle Tavern, and thence to the ferry.

William Yard, who with his sons Joseph and William came here in 1712, purchased in that year from Mahlon Stacy about two acres of land on both sides of Front Street, between Warren and Greene Streets. Joseph Yard, one of the sons, lived in a frame house on the corner of Front and Greene Streets. William Yard, the other son, resided with his father in Front Street, and continued his residence there after the death of his father.

It was stated by the Widow Mary Mershon that she had heard her grandfather, Joseph Yard, say "that theirs, if not the first, was among the first families who settled where this city is built. Col. William Trent, son of Judge William Trent, after his purchase of the Stacy tract, in 1714, resided in a framed house which had been erected by his father for a summer residence on the site subsequently occupied by the Third Presbyterian Church.

Of the history of Trenton during three-fourths of a century, from its incorporation as a borough and the surrender of its charter in 1750, only meagre and disconnected records are left. It was not again incorporated till it became a city in 1792, though during the session of the Legislature of 1785-86 an act of incorporation was passed by the House of Assembly, but rejected by the Council. From a population of five hundred or six hundred, which it probably contained in 1750, it had only come to number three

thousand in 1810, an annual increase of about forty during a period of sixty years. Probably the greater part of this increase was during the twenty years following the establishment of the State capital here. The manufacturing interest which has since been developed had no existence then, and its position at the head of sloop navigation on the Delaware, between the growing cities of New York and Philadelphia, gave it its only importance beyond a purely local one. Because of its position between these cities it became the theatre of important events during the Revolution; but this part of its history is fully treated of elsewhere.

Incorporation, Officers, Etc.—After the surrender of the borough charter, in 1750, Trenton remained a township till Nov. 13, 1792, when the city, with the usual corporate privileges, was chartered. Its boundaries were defined as follows: "Beginning at the mouth of Assanpink Creek, and running up the same to Bernard Hanton's mill-dam (now Millham); from thence along the road to the line between Trenton and Maidenhead; thence along said line to the road leading to the road leading from Trenton to Maidenhead; thence on a straight line to the northeast corner of a lot late of David Brearley, deceased; thence on a straight line to the northwest corner of the land of Lambert Cadwalader, whereon he now lives; thence down the western line thereof to the river Delaware; thence down the same to the mouth of the Assanpink."

These limits included nothing below the Assanpink. The borough of South Trenton was incorporated Feb. 28, 1840, and included the villages just below the Assanpink. By an act of the Legislature in 1851, South Trenton was annexed to the city of Trenton. The boundaries of the city have at different times been changed. In 1851 the farm of Gen. Cadwalader was set off from it, and in 1844 another portion was annexed to the township of Lawrence. Then, in 1858, the farm of L. E. Decon was taken from the city and annexed to Ewing. From time to time amendments and supplements to the charter have been enacted, by none of which have radical changes been made. The city has been divided into wards, and the number and limits of these wards have been changed to suit the changing circumstances of the city. The present number is seven.

The mayors of the city have been as follows:

Moore Furman, Nov. 30, 1792.	William T. Sherman (appointed), April 3, 1855.
Aaron D. Woodruff, Feb. 19, 1794.	John R. Tucker, April, 1855.
James Ewing, Nov. 8, 1797.	Joseph Wool, 1856.
Joshua Wright, Nov. 10, 1803.	Franklin S. Mills, June 1, 1856.
Stacy Potts, March 12, 1806.	William K. McKean, April, 1861.
Robert McNeely, Feb. 9, 1814.	Franklin S. Mills, 1863.
Charles Burroughs, Nov. 1, 1832.	Alfred Reed, 1867.
Samuel Evans, 1847.	William Napton, 1858.
Eli Morris, Nov. 1, 1847.	John Buech, 1871.
Samuel R. Hamilton (elected by the people), April, 1848.	Wesley Crealburg, 1875.
William C. Howell, April, 1849.	Daniel B. Bodine, 1877.
William Napton, 1850.	William Bee, 1879.
John R. Tucker, 1852.	Garret D. W. Vroom, 1881.
William Napton, 1854.	

The clerks of the city have been:

Benjamin Smith, Dec. 10, 1762.	Alexander M. Johnston, 1850.
Jacob Benjamin, April, 1766.	John O. Raum, 1857.
Peter Forman, April, 1807.	William N. Nutt, 1859.
Samuel T. Machette, April, 1822.	Matthew Brown, 1862.
David Johnston, Jan. 28, 1828.	Benjamin Naar, Jr., August, 1864.
John B. Tucker, September, 1836.	Alexander M. Johnston, April, 1866.
Thomas Macpherson, April, 1837.	Benjamin Moorhouse, 1871.
Henry C. Boswell, 1842.	Frederick S. McNeely, 1873.
Alexander M. Johnston, 1844.	Alexander C. Gard, 1876.
Lewis R. Justice, 1848.	William H. Early, 1881.
Charles W. Jay, 1849.	

The financial officers of the city since 1800 have been:

COLLECTORS.

William Rippon, 1801.	Samuel T. Machette, 1827.
Isaac Barnes, 1806.	Abram P. Atkinson, 1829.
Peter Howell, 1810.	Samuel Coleman, 1830.
Israel Moore, 1814.	

TREASURERS.

Samuel Evans, 1831.	Jesse M. Clark, 1859.
William C. Howell, 1841.	Peter Crozer, 1862.
Jonathan Fisk, 1851.	John O. Raum, 1863.
James H. Clark, 1852.	Joshua Jones, 1870.
Jonathan S. Fish, 1853.	Philip H. Wentz, 1873.
Jesse M. Clark, 1855.	Thomas S. Stevens, 1876.
Jonathan S. Fish, 1856.	Joseph R. Encke, 1881.
William M. Force, 1858.	

From the incorporation of the borough of South Trenton till its consolidation with the city of Trenton its chief burgesses were:

James M. Redmond, 1840.	Samuel B. Stafford, 1847.
Richard J. Bond, 1841.	James W. Southard, 1848.
Franklin S. Mills, 1842-43.	John Valentine, 1849.
Andrew Stilwell, 1844-45.	Orrin Packard, 1850.
John S. Gustin, 1846.	

The assistant burgesses during the same period were:

1840. James H. Sims.	1845. Samuel B. Stafford.
Bailey A. West.	1846. Samuel B. Stafford.
1841. Wallastan Redman.	William B. Paul.
Joseph Yard.	1847. Charles Gorden.
1842. James H. Smith.	William B. Paul.
Daniel Lodor.	1848. Henry M. Lee.
1843. David Lloyd.	Joseph W. Bond.
Samuel Sutton.	1849. Abner Mershon.
1844. William McGill.	Jacob Berdine.
Jacob Berdine.	1850. Andrew Ross.
1845. Jacob Berdine.	William P. Mulford.

The clerks were:

Jacob B. James, 1840.	Joseph O. Rickey, 1844.
Robert Wilson, 1841.	John J. Duswald, 1845.
Jacob B. James, 1842.	John H. Morris, 1846-47.
Samuel B. Stafford, 1843.	Lewis R. Parker, 1848-50.

The population of Trenton in 1810 was 3000; in 1820, 3942; in 1830, about 4000; in 1840, about 6000, including South Trenton, which was annexed in 1840; in 1850, 8437; in 1855, 11,169; in 1860, 17,228; in 1865, 20,508; in 1870, 22,919; in 1875, 25,031; in 1880, 29,910.

Trenton in the French War.—During the French war, which continued eight years from 1755, Great Britain had troops stationed at Trenton, and for these barracks were erected in the spring of 1759. These formed three sides of a hollow square, commencing

on Willow Street, extending west toward the State-House, then south across Front Street, and east to Willow. When Front Street was extended west in 1801 it ran through this building, dividing it into two buildings. The north wing of this building is now occupied as a Widows' and Single Women's Home.

Old Fort.—In 1873, Charles Megill presented to the Historical Society of New Jersey the following account of an old English fort or block-house at the corner of Ferry and Warren Streets, in the city of Trenton:

"This fort, or block-house, appears to have been built or in existence at least forty-six years previous to the declaration of independence, and was built in an octagon form, or what may be termed at the present period of time an eight-square, and having interior transverse ways of walls.

"The size of the building appears to have been about sixty feet in diameter. The foundation walls were composed of hard gray stone, and laid about two feet thick with mortar, and running six feet deep. The walls had four openings, each opening about three feet wide, and facing to the north, south, east, and west. On the outside of the walls, facing the Delaware River, there was built up against the same a brick wall about one foot thick and four feet deep, of hard burnt bricks, intended, as is supposed, as somewhat of a protection to that part of the fort facing the river, and against the effects of cannon or musketry.

"On the northwest corner of the building there was an old stone and brick chimney, about six feet wide and six feet deep from the surface to the foundation; and in one corner of the chimney, near the said foundation, there was found three copper coins. One of the pieces was quite thick and perfectly smooth on both sides, but nothing legible as to date. The other two pieces were what are called English half-pennies, and bore the inscription of George the Second, of England. The date of one is very clear, 1730, and the other 1732.

"This fort, or block-house, is supposed to have been built by the English government; and from its peculiar nature and construction is worthy of further interest and investigation, as there is no history concerning its uses or purposes, but it is supposed to have been built as a protection to the ferry at this point, or as a defense of the inhabitants against the destructiveness and hostilities of the Indians. The oldest inhabitant of Trenton now living cannot give the least account of it."

Trenton a Century Since.—The following sketch of Trenton in 1776-77 was prepared by Adj.-Gen. William S. Stryker from the most authentic sources of information that were attainable:

"In the beginning of the eighteenth century the land whereon Trenton is built appears to have been mostly Mahlon Stacy's tract, bounded by Heath's land, Petty's plantation, and the Beakes property.

"In 1712, William Yard bought of Mahlon Stacy the property now on Greene Street south of State Street to Washington Street, and in depth one-half the present squares, in all about two acres. In 1714 he purchased of Andrew Heath one hundred acres adjoining the Beakes estate, or what is now called Brunswick Avenue.

"In the same year, 1714, William Trent, a Philadelphia merchant, purchased a considerable tract of land here, and a village was commenced, called, after him, Trent's-town.

"The land east of what is now Greene Street and south of Front Street was called Littleworth. All the ground south of Front Street and west of Greene Street to the creek and the river was called 'the Meadows,' and was low and swampy. The land lying on each side of the road to Bordentown, south of the creek, was then called Littleboro', also Kingsbury, the farm west of that road Bloomsbury, and the village along the shore below Bloomsbury farm called Lambertown, after Thomas Lambert, whose tombstone is now to be seen in Riverview Cemetery.

"Trenton, north of the creek, from the writings of Elikanah Watson, who was here several days in 1777, contained about seventy houses. I think there were about thirty dwellings south of the creek. The most of the houses were situated on two principal streets, called King (now Warren) and Queen (now Greene) Streets. These two streets, running nearly parallel and almost north and south, united at the upper end of

the village, from which point the roads diverged to Pennington and to Maidenhead, now Lawrenceville. The latter road is now called Brunswick Avenue. There were two other important streets in Trenton: one, Front Street, began at Queen Street, passed through the lower end of King Street, and thence turned northward on what is now Willow Street to the River road; the other, running parallel to Front Street, called Second (now State) Street, began on what is now the corner of State and Willow Streets, crossed both King and Queen Streets, and after passing the Presbyterian Church dwindled into a country road, leading through an apple-orchard to Henry's iron foundry and steel-works on the creek. The Assanpink Creek, a small stream fordable at many places, ran along the easterly and southerly line of the town, and emptied by two outlets into the Delaware River. Petty's Run, passing through the village in about the channel it is at present, instead of flowing direct into the river, made a sudden turn to the left, and passing along near where the bed of the water-power is, entered the Assanpink a few yards from the mouth of the creek. King Street did not extend below Front Street, but Queen Street crossed the creek by a long and narrow bridge. The present Hanover Street, east of Queen Street, was called Third Street, and that part between King and Queen Streets, which was much less than one-half its present size, was called Pinkerton's Alley. The street now known as Academy was called Fourth Street, but was little more than a lane. Perry Street did not exist. There was another alley between King and Queen Streets, just north of the English Church, called Church Alley. Dark Lane commenced on Queen Street, running easterly, about on the line of the present Feeder. There was an alley running west from King Street near where West Hanover Street is, and this led off into the River road. It was called DeCow's Alley. The River road commenced from Front Street, passed Second Street, curved to the left nearly into what is now Quarry Street and the bed of the feeder, and after several turns came into what is now State Street, about in front of the present residence of Mr. Montgomery. Queen Street, crossing the creek, became the road to Bordentown and Crosswicks. A wagon road leading down what is now Market Street to the Bloomsbury farm-house, now the residence of Mr. E. H. Stokes, turned there and led to the ferry. The Ferry road started from what is now called the Eagle Hotel to the Trenton Landing on the river Delaware.

"On the Brunswick road we find the first house on the westerly side of the road occupied by William Cain, and the next was the Fox Chase Tavern, owned by Cain, whose widow afterwards married Joseph Bond. She managed the establishment. Some distance farther on was a shanty owned by an old colored man, and beyond it the house of Thomas Selvidge. There was a lane from the junction of King and Queen Streets northward, on what is now called Princeton Avenue. This lane led to the house and stable of the Beakes estate. The first house on the left side of the Pennington road was that of Mr. David Cowell, a bachelor, an eminent physician and surgeon; and his brother, Ebenezer Cowell, a lawyer, lived with him. Some distance beyond, on the opposite side, Richard W. Furman resided. Opposite to what is now Calhoun Street, Alexander Calhoun lived and kept a store for general merchandise, and a dwelling-house and property next to him belonged to John Chambers. Abraham Cottnam lived a short distance above Calhoun, on the other side of the road. He died there in 1776, and his sons, George and Warrell, the latter a lawyer, lived there until 1779, when they sold the house to Col. David Brearley, afterwards chief justice of the State, who had married their sister. Richard Howell and his son, Arthur Howell, both coopers, lived just beyond, on the north side of the roadway. Mr. Howell's house was the alarm-house and picket-post of the Hessian troops in December, 1776. On the outskirts of the village, on the right side of the road, but some distance from it, Nathaniel Furman lived on the place now occupied by Mr. Israel Hendrickson. A lane led from opposite Alexander Calhoun's house, down what is now Calhoun Street, crossed the River road about at the Feeder bridge, and ended at Beatty's Ferry, at the head of the falls, on the river just back of the present residence of Dr. Pearson. This was undoubtedly a road much used during the last century.

"Starting down King Street, on the westerly side, we find first Isaac Brearley, then Samuel Tucker, who was president of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey in 1775, justice of the Supreme Court in 1776, and took protection from the British while treasurer of the State for the purpose of preserving public funds and private trusts then in his possession. Josiah Appleton lived next, then Samuel Bellegarde and Jacob Benjamin. Charles Axford lived about where the Feeder now crosses the street, and it was near his door that two of the Hessian cannon were captured. Next to Mr. Axford, Polly Brown kept a little shop where she sold spirits. Stacy Potts' commodious frame house was opposite what is now Perry Street. This was the headquarters of Col. Rahl, the Hessian commander,

and the place where he died after the battle. An alley above Stacy Potts' house led to his tan-yard, a large tract, through which Petty's Run flowed, the yard containing, as advertised, 'sixty-four fats.' Miss Rebecca Coxie lived south of Mr. Potts, opposite the English, now St. Michael's, Church. It will be remembered that it is related as an incident of the fight that a little daughter of Mr. Potts, then in Miss Coxie's house, was slightly



HEADQUARTERS OF COL. RAHL, 1776.

injured while trying to reach her father's house. Mrs. Hill lived below and sold 'refreshments,' and then James Wilson, the silversmith, had a little shop, where he worked at his trade. Under the same roof was the shop of John Fitch, then a gunsmith and maker of buttons for the American army. He was at one time apprenticed to Wilson, and afterward Wilson worked for Fitch when he had a large order for repairing arms, and employed, it is said, sixty men in the business. Fitch's shop was burned by the British. He went to Pennsylvania, and afterwards became the successful steamboat inventor. Thomas, Mary, and Sarah Barnes lived on the ground now occupied by the Third Presbyterian Church. Mr. Barnes was a druggist, and his advertisement of salves, ointments, etc., appears in Isaac Collins' *Trenton Gazette*. Isaac DeCow lived on the north side of DeCow's Alley. Col. Isaac Smith, who commanded the regiment of militia in and about Trenton, and who was the first president of the Trenton Banking Company, a physician by profession, and at one time a judge of the Supreme Court, lived where the American Hotel now stands. He was a man of great integrity and patriotism, and was a friend of Washington. He is always described as a very corpulent man. James B. Machett's house was opposite Pinkerton's Alley. Joseph Brittain, the shoemaker, lived where the United States Hotel is, and some think Mrs. Brittain kept a public-house there. The celebrated Dr. Nicholas Belleville, when he settled in Trenton in 1778, and became a partner of Dr. Bryant, boarded at the house of Mrs. Brittain. Joseph Higbee's house was the next on that street, and on the northwest corner of King and Second Streets was the store and residence of Abraham Hunt, the rich merchant. In his parlor he entertained Col. Rahl on the night of Dec. 25, 1776, and the following morning still found Rahl enjoying his Christmas hospitality. On the southwest corner, where the Mechanics' Bank now stands, Francis Witt kept the Blazing Star tavern. It is evident Governor Livingston lived at this house during his residence in Trenton. It was afterward occupied by Samuel Henry, who owned the iron-works, which he built in 1769, near where State Street now crosses the Assanpink. Witt left the tavern in 1777, and engaged in the auction business. Archibald William Yard owned all the rest of the property to Front Street, and lived in the middle of the block. Conrad Kotts occupied a little house just below Mr. Yard, but surrounded by property owned by the latter gentleman. On the opposite side of Front Street lived Daniel Yard, who was an assistant to Maj. Peter Gordon in the quartermaster's department.

"Beginning again at the upper part of King Street, and easterly side, we find John Chambers lived in the house a portion of which is now the Children's Home. William Tindall lived below him, and this house on the digging of the Feeder was removed to the opposite side of the street, and is now the second house north of the Feeder. William Smith, a young man of about twenty-two years of age, had a house just below Mr. Tindall. Two soldiers of the Jersey Continental line, John Harsden and Jacob Keen, were the next residents of this street. Mr. Keen was not at home on the day of the battle, being with the Jersey troops at Morristown. Mrs. Keen was a very zealous Baptist, was one of the or-

ganizers of that church in this city, and was often called Deacon Keen. Mary and Sarah Smith occupied a small dwelling between Mr. Harden and Mr. Keen. William Patterson lived next to Keen, and John Plaskett and Richard Norris, a maker of stays, lived in the double house just above Petty's Run. Mr. Pontius Delare Stille lived in the house still standing on southeast corner of Perry Street. Crossing Church Alley, we find the English Church, now St. Michael's Episcopal Church. This was used as a barracks by Col. Rahl's grenadier regiment. Aaron Howell's blacksmith-shop and his house, where Ellet Howell, who was in the quartermaster's department, also lived, adjoined the church. Sheriff Micajah Howe, of Hunterdon County, lived in what is known as the Leake property, lately torn down. George Ely's house was next to Howe's, then Dr. Woolsey's house and office, and next to him David Pinkerton kept a general store on the corner of the alley called by his name. There was a building where the Trenton House now stands, but its owner is unknown; George Abbott afterward occupied it. Job Moore lived adjoining, and Abraham G. Claypoole's house and his office as justice of the peace was on the northeast corner of King and Second Streets. The post-office was on the corner below, Abraham Hunt being the deputy postmaster. The stone building now the Trenton Bank was the jail, and Peter Gulick the jailer. A shot struck this building on the evening of Jan. 2, 1777. Abraham Hunt had a store-house on the northeast corner of King and Front Streets, but it is thought to have been built in somewhat later years.



RESIDENCE OF ABRAHAM HUNT.

"Turning now to Queen Street, westerly side, we find a little house occupied by an old colored man, just back of William Tindall's house on King Street just mentioned. William Smith, on King Street, owned back of his own property to Queen Street, and James Linn all the ground south of Smith's line to Petty's Run. Midway between Church Alley and Pinkerton's Alley John Yard resided, and Benjamin Smith lived and kept a grocery- and variety-store on the corner below. A man by the name of Downing lived on the southwest corner of Pinkerton's Alley, Joseph Vandergrift in the middle of the square, and Joseph Milnor on what is now the *State Gazette* corner. William Tucker and Ellet Tucker lived on the southwest corner of Queen and Second Streets, and this house was being plastered at the time of the cannonade of the 24 of January. They were both hatters, and their shop was the next frame building below the corner. Joshua Newbold's blacksmith-shop was on that block, and the Black Horse tavern on the Front Street corner. This tavern was kept by Robert Rutherford, whose daughter, Frances Mary, eloped some six years previous with Col. Fortescue, a British officer. Capt. John Barnes lived in the old stone house, torn down lately, just below Washington Market. Gen. Washington spent the night of Dec. 29, 1776, in this dwelling.

"On Queen Street, at what is now the northeast corner of Academy and Greene Streets, the log church of the Methodists was situated. This was built in 1772, and remained there twenty years. Robert Lindsay and John Cooper were assigned to this circuit in May, 1776. Mr. Bonnel lived just north of the church, and below it lived Joseph and Samuel Laing, with their blacksmith-shop next door. Thomas Tinkall built a house of brick, and placed its date of erection, 1740, in black brick on

its front, on the northeast corner of Queen and Third Streets. An old frame stable and the house of John Bellerjeau were in the middle of the next block, and Polly Hopkins owned the present City Hall corner. There was a building on the corner below, in after-years occupied by Isaac Collins, printer of the *Trenton Gazette*. Thomas Ryall and Joshua Newbold lived opposite Newbold's shop before mentioned.

"I do not find that Pinkerton's Alley contained any houses other than those on the several corners. Aaron D. Woodruff, nearly twenty years afterwards and for the term of twenty-four years, held the office of attorney-general of the State. He lived on Third Street next to Mr. Tindall's. The Rev. Dr. Elihu Spencer, and after him the Rev. James F. Armstrong, resided in the Presbyterian parsonage on Third Street, just east of Mr. Woodruff's house. There was a stable by the parsonage which was destroyed by the Hessians. The parsonage was also used by them as a hospital, and much damaged. Stephen Lowrey, who lived at Dr. Spencer's, was commissary of issues in the commissary-general's department. The Friends' meeting-house at the end of the street is still standing, although much modernized in appearance. It was built in 1739. Nearly opposite it lived Maj. Schuyler, a well-known colored man. Beyond the street commenced the orchard where the Hessians retreated after the surprise on the morning of December 26th, and where they at last surrendered.

"John Richey had a house and hardware-store about where Chief Justice Beasley now resides. It was a double one-story hipped-roof stone building, and built in 1752. The village school-house was where the Presbyterian Church stands, and the church itself was quite near what is now the City Hall lot. Polly Yard lived on the south side of Second Street, west of William Tucker's. William Roscoe, an express-riding for Governor Livingston, lived in a little one-story building. The Bull's Head tavern, kept by Henry Drake, was the largest building on the block, then Sylvester Doyle's house and the post-office before mentioned. Moore Furman, deputy quartermaster-general of the State, had an office and resided where the State Street House is located. The alley opposite, now Sterling's Alley, was called Hunt's Alley, Abraham Hunt's stable being on the westerly corner. Polly Hawkins lived in a small house on this alley. Mr. Davies lived just west of the stable on Second Street, in what was afterward called the Pike House. Maj. Peter Gordon, of the quartermaster-general's department, for many years State treasurer, lived nearly opposite, and Alexander Chambers' residence was next door, and his store on the corner of the River road. Squire Benjamin Yard lived on the opposite corner. A lane half the width of Second Street led westerly as far only as the stone house in after-years, 1793 and 1794, Gen. Knox's war office. I have failed to find who owned it in 1776. Out on the River road, a property now owned by Mr. Richey, Sir John Sinclair lived on 'his elegant seat called Bellville,' and Gen. Philemon Dickinson owned the 'Hermitage,' a portion of which now forms the residence of Mr. Atterbury. This was the Yager picket-post on that road. Gen. Dickinson purchased this place July 30, 1776. It may be noted that this investment took place between the declaration of independence and the battle of Trenton, and it shows his confidence in the patriotism of the country when he placed funds in a property which lay on the highway between two great cities, objective-points for British attack. Capt. John Mott, of the Jersey Continental troops, and guide to the American army at the battle of Trenton, lived some distance out of the town on property now attached to the lunatic asylum. The Widows' Home, on Front Street, was then joined with the stone house on the opposite side of the street, and this made the barracks, erected in 1756, during the French and Indian war, intended to hold 'about three hundred men,' and used at the period of which we speak to hold refugees and soldiers of Knyphausen's regiment. Stacy Potts, in 1776, built a steel-works just back of the barracks on Petty's Run, and Dr. Daniel W. Coxie erected a stone building for a paper-mill, in 1756, near the outlet of Petty's Run into the Assanpink Creek.

"On the northerly side of Front Street, between King and Queen Streets, was a small tavern called Ship and Castle, and then Samuel W. Stockton's residence, near the Black Horse tavern on the corner. Mr. Stockton was then a young man, but afterward became quite prominent in official life. Between his house and the tavern, off of the line of the street, was the village market. Mrs. Yard lived on the south side of Front Street, and there was also a building near her house used as Yard's bakery.

"Crossing the Queen Street bridge, on the east side, was the site of Mahlon Stacy's flour-mill, built in 1680, of hewn logs, and one and one-half stories high. In 1690, William Trent purchased the property and built a stone mill there two stories high. George Bright had a two-story stone building next to the mill, which he used as a bakery. On a rough blue sandstone, imbedded in the wall, was cut, 'G. B., 1756.' This stone

was afterwards placed in the front wall of the paper-mill of Harry McCall. Mr. Bright lived on the west side of the road, opposite his bakery. Next to the bakery was Jonathan Richmond's tavern, the headquarters of Gen. Washington for the first two days of the year 1777, but which he was obliged to abandon on the afternoon of January 2d. Samuel Wooley lived on the westerly side, and Capt. Alexander Douglass in what was so long known as the Douglass House, Gen. St. Clair's head-



THE DOUGLASS HOUSE.

Gen. St. Clair's Headquarters, where Gen. Washington held a Council of War, Jan. 2, 1777.

quarters, lately torn down. Jacob Garwood lived on the easterly side, nearly opposite the lane leading to the Bloomsbury farm, the residence of John Cox. Miss Mary Dagworthy, who was so active in aiding the sick and wounded soldiers, and who strewed flowers afterward on Washington's pathway at the bridge, lived and taught school where the Eagle Hotel now stands. Robert Pearson lived a short distance south of the entrance to the Ferry road.

"Dr. Daniel W. Cox, the counselor and friend of the English army, lived on the corner of the wagon-road leading from Bloomsbury farm to the Ferry road. Opposite his house was a fort, built during the French and Indian war, and just beyond it Rensselaer Williams' tavern. Opposite the tavern was the saddlery of Mr. B. Smith.

"Below Trenton Landing, in Lambertson, I note the house of Capt. John Clunn, a mariner, in the house now occupied by James Wooley, also Hugh Runyon, a druggist, Jabez Ashmore, William Richards, a store-keeper, William Douglas, and Abraham Waglum.

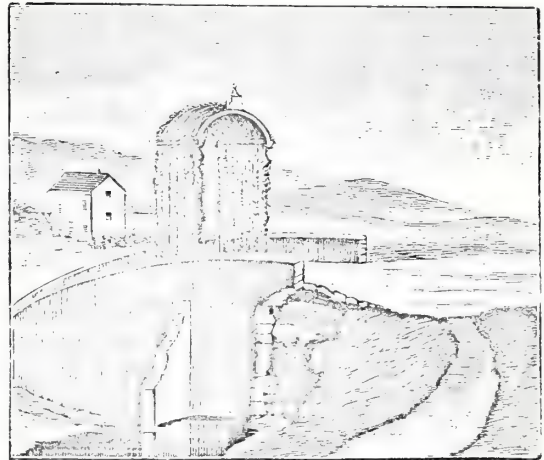
"There are a few others who resided in Trenton, I have reason to think, at this period, but whose residence cannot now be accurately determined. Among these are Charles Clunn, William Pidgeon, Michael Thorn, Daniel Howell, William Clayton, and Michael Clunn. During the war, although I believe at the latter part of it, James Burnside had a book-store, and John Singer a dry-goods store, in the village. Robert Hoops lived, if not in Trenton, still near the town. Dr. William Bryant, the eminent physician, lived south of the Assanpink Creek. Probably most if not all those just named lived in the same locality."

Washington's Reception at Trenton.—The reception of Gen. Washington at Trenton on his way to New York to assume the duties of President, to which office he had just been declared elected, took place on the 21st of April, 1789. The memory of this ceremony was always cherished with pride, both by those who participated in it and those who wit-

nessed it, and the history of it is read with pride by their descendants.

The following account of the most interesting part of this ceremony was written by Adjt.-Gen. William S. Stryker:

"At the bridge over the creek (in Greene Street) the ladies of Trenton had formed a plan to testify to Gen. Washington their appreciation of his noble deeds, and the love which the whole nation felt for its great deliverer. Here he had captured a body of Hessian mercenaries under Col. Rahl, who had done all that bad men could do to injure the good people of the Jerseys. On this very spot he had withstood for hours the advance of the British, and afterward had performed one of the masterly movements of the war. During these eventful two weeks he had nearly freed the entire State of an insolent foe. In grateful memory of the successful issue of the Revolutionary struggle the ladies prepared for Washington a reception which was peculiar in the good taste displayed, and which certainly was intensely gratifying to him.



ASSANPINK BRIDGE AND THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH OF 1789.

"On the north side of the bridge an arch about twenty feet high was raised, supported on one side by seven and on the other by six pillars. The arch was nearly twenty feet wide and about twelve feet in length. Each of the thirteen pillars was entirely covered with masses of evergreens and wreaths of laurel, and the arches above were closely twined about with the same material, and festooned inside with long ropes of laurel and the flowers of early spring. On the south side of the archway, the side which first appeared to the Presidential party, an inscription in large gilt letters on a blue ground was fastened, and beautifully ornamented with flowers:

"THE DEFENDER OF THE MOTHERS WILL BE THE PROTECTOR OF THE DAUGHTERS."

"Above this arch was a circlet of laurels and flowers, wreathing the dates of those two events just referred to:

"December 26, 1776—January 2, 1777."

"On the top of this mass of evergreens was a large sunflower, which was intended to emblemize the American people, who turned towards him as the only Sun which would give life and warmth to the body politic.

"The structure had been erected the day previous by workmen in charge of Benjamin Yard, and the ladies had been busy all the morning putting in position the wreaths and emblems which they had with such taste prepared. Beneath this arch Gen. Washington must pass to enter Trenton.

"As he came to the high ground on Mill Hill, some two hundred yards below the creek, the beautiful triumphal arch appeared. But as he passed through the archway with uncovered head a still more lovely sight greeted him. On the one side of the arch he saw six little girls dressed in white carrying baskets of flowers; on the other side, thirteen young ladies to represent the several States, who were dressed in a similar style, and also had baskets filled with flowers; behind all these a number of the matrons of the town and neighboring villages.

"As Washington entered the arch the six little girls began to sing a beautiful ode which had been written by Maj. Richard Howell, and which, under the instruction of Rev. James F. Armstrong, they performed with exquisite sweetness:

"Welcome, mighty chief! once more
Welcome to this grateful shore!
Now no mercenary foe
Aims again the fatal blow—
Aims at thee the fatal blow.

"Virgins fair and matrons grave,
Those thy conquering arms did save,
Build for thee triumphal bowers.
Strew, ye fair, his way with flowers—
Strew your hero's way with flowers!"

At the conclusion of the last line the way was strewn with flowers by the young ladies and little girls.

Gen. Washington acknowledged his appreciation of this reception in the following letter, which is still carefully preserved here:

"General Washington cannot leave this place without expressing his acknowledgements to the Matrons and young Ladies who received him in so novel & grateful a manner at the Triumphal Arch in Trenton, for the exquisite sensation he experienced in that affecting moment. The astonishing contrast between his former and actual situation at the same spot, the elegant taste with which it was adorned for the present occasion, and the innocent appearance of the *white-robed Choir* who met him with the gratulatory song, have made such impressions on his remembrance as, he assures them, will never be effaced.

"TRENTON, April 21st, 1789."

Congress—Lafayette in Trenton.—The Congress of the United States met at Trenton on the 1st of November, 1784. During this session, which continued here till the 24th of the next month, an act was passed authorizing the appointment of commissioners "with full powers to lay out a district not less than two, nor exceeding three miles square, on the banks of either side of the Delaware, not more than eight miles above or below the lower falls thereof, for a Federal town."

On the 11th of December the Marquis de Lafayette was formally received by Congress, and also by the Legislature of New Jersey. He remained in Trenton at that time about three weeks.

During his tour through the United States forty years later, Gen. Lafayette was received and honored at Trenton by the citizens of the city and surrounding country. The following is a copy of a paper which originated at that time. The original is in the possession of Mayor G. D. W. Vroom, of Trenton:

"We, the subscribers, agree to pay to Pearson Hunt, Wm. Halstead, and David Johnston, committee of arrangement, our proportion of the expence attending the reception of Genl. La Fayette, at Trenton, on Saturday the 16th July, 1825.

"Sam. R. Hamilton, 1; John Wilson, B; R. P. Atkinson, 2; Lucius Horatio Stockton, 3; Thos. J. Stryker, 4; Chas. Higbee, 5; P. T. Glentworth, 6; John Lafaucherie, 7; Chas. Burroughs, 8; Seth Wright, B; R. A. Hunt, B; E. Tyler, 9; Charles Ewing, 10; Zac. Russell, B; Wm. Hyer, B; Charles Parker, 11; Thomas L. Woodruff, B; Pearson Hunt, B; Jno. C. Chambers, 12; Thos. Wood, 13; A. M. McNeely, 14; Wm. Halstead, Junr., B; David Johnston, B; Abm Updike, 15; Samuel Dickinson, 16; Westley P. Hunt, B; Garret D. Wall, B; P. Forman, 17; George Climer, B; Joseph Higbee, B."

"TRENTON, 27th October, 1817.

"SIR,—As soon as you come into Trenton to the Supreme Court, on Tuesday, the Eleventh day of November next, I am desirous of holding with you some conversation. There will then be in my hands two writs in the Supreme Court ready for immediate service. It is advisable that one of the two writs should be served by yourself as high sheriff, and that it should not be served by your under-sheriff. Therefore, I shall be glad to see at the next Supreme Court yourself, and not your under-sheriff. These lines are addressed to you for your information and remembrance. I am with great respect to you, Sir,

"Your humble servant,

"SAMUEL LEAKE.

"To JAMES S. MANNERS, Esquire,
"Sheriff of Hunterdon."

State Buildings in Trenton.—Trenton was made the capital of the State Nov. 25, 1790, and a year later an act was passed "to provide suitable buildings for the accommodation of the Legislature and public offices of the State." Pending the passage of this act unsuccessful efforts were made to change the location of the buildings to New Brunswick and to Woodbury.

Ground on which to erect these buildings was purchased from Joseph Brittain, George Ely, and Mrs. Mary McCall, in all three and three-quarter acres. Of this two and a quarter acres were sold to the State by Joseph Brittain for five shillings.

The buildings were erected under the above-named act, and from time to time they have been enlarged and changed to meet the demands of changing circumstances till they have their present dimensions and appearance. Space will not permit a detail of these changes, which have been made by the authority and at the expense of the State.

At first the use of the State House appears to have been permitted for other purposes than for the accommodation of the constituted authorities. In 1803 a resolution was adopted forbidding any such use of it. This resolution was the result of an inquiry into the circumstances attending the assembling and riotous conduct of a mob during that year.

THE STATE LIBRARY, which, though it is not a local institution, possesses great local interest, is first mentioned in the proceedings of the Legislature in 1796. At first it consisted of a single case, in which were a few books. In 1804 the library contained one hundred and sixty-eight volumes, most of which were laws of New Jersey and other States, and journals of Congress, and of the Legislatures of this and other States. In 1813 the first act of the Legislature concerning the State Library was passed, and in 1815 rules for its preservation and regulation were adopted.

In 1822 an act was passed providing for the annual appointment of a librarian. Under this act the following have been appointed, and each was reappointed till the time of his successor's appointment: William L. Prall, 1822; Charles Parker, 1823; William Boswell, 1829; Peter Forman, 1833; Charles C. Yard, 1837; Peter Forman, 1843; William De Hart,

¹ Copy of an autograph letter of Samuel Leake's, in possession of Jacob Weart, Esq., of Jersey City.

1845; Sylvester Vansickle, 1852; Charles J. Shrie, 1853; Clarence J. Mulford, 1866; Jeremiah Dally, 1869; and the present librarian, James S. McDaniels, 1872.

In 1836 the law library was kept in the Supreme Court room. It now occupies the whole of the first floor of the library, and the alcoves there are furnished with tables, etc., for the use of those who desire to consult it. The miscellaneous books are kept in the gallery. The total number of volumes in both departments is thirty thousand.

MUSEUM OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.—In 1876 a collection was made of geological, mineralogical, and agricultural specimens in the State of New Jersey for exhibition at the Centennial Exposition. In 1877 these were arranged in a museum in the State capitol, where they have since been kept. This museum is one of the chief local attractions of the city.

STATE PRISON AND ARSENAL.—In 1795 the first State Prison was erected a short distance south from where the present State Prison stands, between Second and Third Streets. This was the penal institution of the State till 1836, when the present State Prison was first occupied, and the old edifice was converted into an arsenal. The two occupy the entire space bounded by Second, Federal, Third, and Cass Streets.

COUNTY COURT-HOUSE AND JAIL.—The county court-house stands on a spacious lot at the corner of Broad and Market Streets. A short distance from it, on each side, stand the offices of the county clerk and surrogate. The jail is in the rear of the court-house, and fronts on Cooper Street.

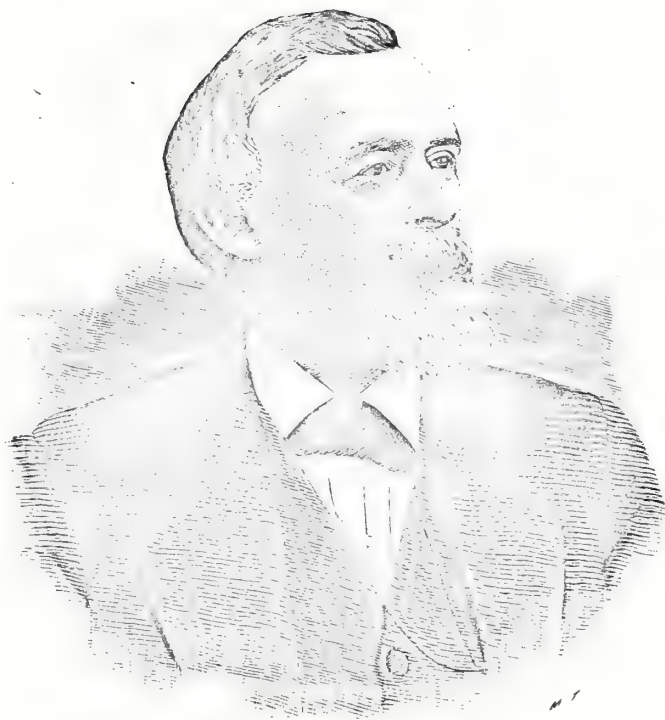
RANDOLPH H. MOORE.—The Moore family were early settlers of Hopewell township, then Hunterdon County, now Mercer. His grandfather, Nathan Moore, was a farmer in Hopewell, where he was born and where he died about 1827, aged about seventy-five years, leaving children,—Cornelius F., Absalom, and Ruth. Of these, Cornelius F., father of our subject, married Rachel, daughter of William Swem, of Hopewell, who died in 1850, aged fifty-three years, and who bore him the following children: Nathan, a merchant of Philadelphia and temperance reformer, died at Bass River, N. J.; Deborah, wife of James B. Green, of Ewing; Catherine, wife of John W. La Tourette, of Trenton; De Witt C., was a merchant in Philadelphia, and noted in that city and New York for his vocal powers as a singer, and died in 1877, aged fifty years; Absalom B. was a colonel in the late war, went to Illinois as the agent of the Illinois Central Railroad, was for fifteen years clerk of La Salle County, and died in Chicago in 1878; and Randolph H. Moore. The father, Cornelius F. Moore, spent most of his active business life as a farmer in Ewing township, and while a young man was a volunteer in the war of 1812 under Gen. Garret D. Wall. He died in 1853, in the sixtieth year of his age.

Randolph H., youngest son of Cornelius F. Moore,

was born in the township of Ewing, June 26, 1830, where he spent his boyhood in the routine of farm-work and attending school. When nearly seventeen years of age he was apprenticed to learn the machinist's trade with Van Cleve & McKean, Trenton, with whom he remained for four years. During his first year as journeyman he received an injury in one of his limbs which compelled him to abandon his trade and seek other employment, and since that time he has been almost uninterruptedly connected with the public offices of the city, county, and courts. He was assessor of the First Ward of the city for four years, was for two years employed in the Supreme Court at the State-House, and for three years following in the chancery office. He was deputy county clerk under Robert C. Bellville for nine years, and after the expiration of that gentleman's term of office formed a partnership with him in the real estate and insurance business. During these business relations, as agent of the Mutual Life, he was very successful, and contracted a million and a half for the company in eleven years. He was also appointed during this time deputy collector of internal revenue for Trenton, and served under John N. L. Stratton. In 1872, Mr. Moore was elected clerk of Mercer County, and by re-election is the incumbent of the office in 1882. He was appointed a master in chancery in 1874, and notary public in 1855, and he was one of the incorporators of the Phoenix Iron Company, of Trenton, and has been vice-president of the company since its organization. He was united in marriage in 1851 to Mrs. Sarah Jane, daughter of Isaac Warner, and widow of the late William Brant. Their children are Edwin A., Florence D., and Albert W.

City Public Buildings.—The first court-house and jail in Trenton stood in Warren Street, on the present site of the Trenton Bank. It was probably erected in 1720. Raum says of it, "It was a two-story building, erected of gray sandstone, with stuccoed front. The cells were in the lower story. The upper story was used as a court-room, the entrance to which was by a number of stone steps erected on the outside of the building and surmounted by an iron railing. The steps extended over the pavement, commencing from the gutter, and persons going into the court-room were compelled to ascend from the street. Pedestrians going up and down the street passed directly under these steps. They were afterwards removed from the street and placed crosswise upon the front of the building, commencing from either corner on the north and south sides of it, and meeting at the top in the centre of the building, forming a pyramid, so that any-one going into the court-room could ascend either from the north or south side of it. Subsequently these steps were removed and placed inside the building."

The old town-house which succeeded this, and which must have been built about the commencement of the present century, stood in Academy Street, near the present Trenton Academy. The



Randolph H. Moore

lower story of this was the city prison, and in the yard stood the whipping-post as long as corporal punishment was practiced. In the second story was a room where what was known as the Court of Quarter Sessions was held. This court was erected for the convenience of the city, the county-seat of Hunterdon County being so far distant as to render the administration of justice in minor cases troublesome and expensive.

The present City Hall, on the corner of State and Greene Streets, was erected in 1837, when Greene Street was not the centre of the town, but was considered a back street. The upper story of this was finished for a Common Council room and for the holding of this court.

In the second story was a place for public meetings, lectures, etc., or what might be termed a public hall. In the lower story were rooms for various purposes.

On the erection of Mercer County the necessity for this Court of Quarter Sessions here no longer existed, and the court- and council-room came to be used as a council-room alone.

The erection of other halls for lectures and entertainments rendered the one here less necessary, and the growing wants of the city demanded the room which the town hall occupied. It was accordingly divided into offices for the use of the city officials, and it has been thus occupied since. As the city police came into existence, the lower story was occupied for police purposes. This building is now in process of renovation, and when this is completed it will present an appearance quite in accordance with modern taste.

Market-Houses.—Previous to the incorporation of Trenton as a city, a market-house had been erected in Warren Street, commencing at State, and extending about sixty feet north. It occupied the middle of the street, as did the markets that were built during many years afterward. At the southern end of it stood the old town-pump, and near this the pillory and whipping-post. The pillory was abolished when the city came to have a prison, and after some years the whipping-post was also abolished. It disappeared in the night, no one knew by what agency.

Soon after the incorporation of the city the old market-house was sold "for five pounds one shilling and ten pence." In the autumn of 1793 a new market-house was built "in the middle of Second (now State) Street, between King (now Warren) Street and Queen (now Greene) Street." This market consisted of two buildings and a space between them. The first, looking from Warren Street, was used as a meat-market, the second as a truck-market, and the space between was also utilized for the sale of truck.

Raum says, "About midway between the two markets there was a horse-shoe firmly imbedded in the stone flagging, and I well remember when a boy of the hours of amusement afforded me watching countrymen in their endeavors to remove it from its posi-

tion. Who put it there, or in what way it was fastened, was in those days a mystery."

A market-house stood in Market Street, fronting on Broad, but it is not known when it was built. The second story was used as a school-room, and was called the Mill Hill Academy. This market-house had but five stalls, and was used as a market only a short time after its erection. In 1837 the lower story was converted into an engine-house. The building was removed in 1841, after Mill Hill became a part of the borough of South Trenton.

A market was erected in Bloomsbury at about the same time, probably, with the one on Mill Hill. It stood at the corner of Warren and Bridge Streets. It was narrow and long, and covered the walk and gutter on the west side of the street. It had seven stalls.

The markets in State Street were taken down in 1845; and others erected in Greene Street, and in 1848 the capacity of one of these was doubled, to supply the increasing demands of business.

In 1845 a market in Market Street east of Broad was erected by private enterprise.

Improvements in Greene Street and its vicinity came to require the removal of the markets there, and in 1870 the city authorities relinquished all control of them. The material of which they were constructed was sold, and they were taken down.

Markets were erected in various parts of the city by private persons and companies. One was built in Greene Street near Academy by John Taylor, and one in Chancery Street near Quarry, with a hall in the second story, by J. K. Freese and S. R. Wilson. The Central Market, at the corner of Front and Stockton Streets, and the Washington Market, fronting on Front, Greene, and Washington Streets, near the Assanpink, were built by companies. The first has fifty stalls, and cost about forty-two thousand dollars. In the second story of the last nine rooms for various uses were finished off, as well as a hall one hundred and eight by one hundred and thirty-five feet, with a seating capacity of twelve hundred. A brownstone statue of Washington, by Thorn, the Scottish sculptor, was presented to the Washington Market company and placed on the Greene Street front. On the first floor of this market were arranged two hundred and nine stalls and a restaurant. Its cost was one hundred and five thousand dollars. The joint-stock company which erected it was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, Dec. 15, 1870.

The market in Chancery Street was built with one hundred and nineteen stalls, and its hall, which was named "Freese Hall," was arranged for seating seven hundred persons.

Post-Office and Postmasters.—In 1791 there were in New Jersey but six post-offices, of which one was at Trenton.

During Washington's first administration a Mr. Pinkerton was postmaster here, and probably the

office was kept at the corner of Main (now Warren) Street and Pinkerton's Alley (now Hanover Street). During Washington's second administration John Singer was postmaster, and kept the office at the corner of Warren and Hanover Streets, in what was afterwards the Franklin House.

Maj. Peter Gordon became postmaster in 1801 by appointment of President Jefferson. He kept the office at the corner of State and Warren Streets. In 1804 he was succeeded by Charles Rice, who continued the office at the same place.

In 1825, James J. Wilson was appointed by John Quincy Adams, and kept the office at 105 Warren Street. After the death of Mr. Wilson, in 1826, his widow removed the office to State Street, but soon returned to Warren Street, near the place she left.

In 1835, Joseph Cunningham was appointed by President Jackson, and kept the office in his house in Warren Street.

President Tyler, in 1841, appointed Dr. John McKelway, who kept the office at No. 1 West State Street. In 1845, President Polk appointed Joseph Justice, Sr. He removed the office to the place where it had been kept by Mr. Wilson, in Warren Street, opposite the termination of Quarry Street. In 1849, John S. McCully was appointed by President Taylor. He removed the office to 15½ East State Street.

William A. Benjamin was appointed by Franklin Pierce in 1853. He continued the office for a time where Mr. McCully had kept it, but afterwards removed it to the City Hall, corner of State and Greene Streets. He subsequently removed it to the corner of Front and Warren Streets.

Early in the administration of President Lincoln, Joshua Jones was appointed. He kept the office in Greene State near State, at a place known as Brearley's Corner. He was succeeded, during Johnson's administration, by F. S. McNeely, who served about four years, or till the middle of Gen. Grant's first term. He removed the office to Taylor Hall, in Greene Street.

In 1871 the present postmaster, Israel Howell, was appointed by President Grant. He kept the office during three years at Taylor Hall, then during about three years on the corner of Warren and Hanover Streets, where the Franklin House formerly stood. In August, 1877, the office was removed to the building that had just been erected by the United States government on the corner of State and Montgomery Streets for a United States court-house and post-office.

This is an elegant stone structure, one hundred and ten by sixty-five feet, three stories in height. The lower story is used for the post-office, the second by the judges and officers of the United States, and the third as a United States court-room.

Mails.—Improvements in mail facilities have kept even pace with the increase of population and the development of business interests. In former times

mails arrived here semi-occasionally on the backs of horses, then as time went on they came to arrive daily by stage-coach, and people did not look for improvements on the facilities they then enjoyed. Finally carriage of the mails by railroad was established, and now mails arrive and depart several times each day, and they are conveyed with a rapidity that was not dreamed of in former times.

Telegraph.—Time and space then came to be practically annihilated by the establishment of telegraphic communication, and now there are two offices here through which messages may be sent or received.

Telephone.—By the introduction of that triumph of modern science, the telephone, the people in widely-separated portions of the city are able to converse as though face to face, and the thread-like wires through which conversation is carried on extend from point to point in all parts of the city.

Expresses.—Facilities for transportation have come from the ox-cart carriage of former times to the postal package and the safe and expeditious expresses of the present. There are two express-offices in Trenton, through either of which goods may, without risk to the sender, be transmitted to almost any part of the world.

Avenues of Travel, Transportation, Etc.—Communication between Trenton and Philadelphia was at first by means of the Delaware River in sloops, which came up as far as the Falls. A route led across the country to New Brunswick, and thus travelers passed to and from New York. During many years these were the principal avenues of travel and transportation between Trenton and these cities. In some, however, the uncertainty of river navigation led to the establishment of overland routes to Philadelphia, on which the speed was not wholly dependent on the weather.

In 1870, Edward Young and Ichabod Grummond informed "the publick that they have erected a complete stage-waggon to go from this city (Philadelphia) to Trenton and Elizabeth-Town, passing through Bristol." The fare was thirty shillings in specie, and it was added "No run goods to be admitted in this stage."

In 1781, Gershom Johnson and James Drake advertised "A convenient FLYING STAGE-WAGGON with four horses at the end of every twenty miles between Philadelphia and Elizabeth-Town *via* Trenton, tri-weekly." The fare was to be forty shillings, in gold or silver, or the value thereof in other money.

It is presumable that in the latter part of the eighteenth century other lines were established, the memory of which is lost.

On the 13th of April, 1801, Thomas Porter advertised three trips weekly between Hummel's tavern (corner of Warren and Bank Streets) and Philadelphia, with a pair of horses and a coacher, during the summer season.

On the 21st of the same month Joseph Vandegrift

established a daily line of stages each way between Trenton and Philadelphia.

In 1802, Peter Probasco and John Dean ran also a daily line of coaches. The same year also John C. Hummel and John Carpenter started a line of "accommodation coaches."

In 1807 a line of "coacher" stages was run by John Mannington, daily, at a fare of one dollar and fifty cents.

In 1819 a line of coaches was established by John Lafoucherie and Isaac Merriam, to connect with the steamboat "Philadelphia" at the Bloomsbury wharf; and in 1820, Charles B. Carman and Lewis Thompson ran a line between Trenton and Philadelphia, by steamboat *via* Bristol. Fare, one dollar; breakfast, twenty-five cents.

In 1828 the Union Line of Trenton hacks ran to Bloomsbury to convey passengers to and from the steamboats "Trenton," "Burlington," and "Marco Bozzaris." Each boat made a daily round trip. The coaches ran between Trenton and New Brunswick. C. H. Vandever also ran a line of mail-coaches between Trenton and New Brunswick the same year; fare, one dollar. J. T. Thompson also ran a coach over the same route.

The Union Line of stage-coaches continued in operation till the commencement of railroad travel, which, of course, superseded it.

In 1840 the steamboat "Hornet" plied between Trenton and Philadelphia; fare, twenty-five cents; the "Proprietor" ran in 1843, and the "Edwin Forrest" commenced in 1850, and still continues, regulating her run by the tides.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal was constructed between 1830 and 1840, and facilities for transportation such as had not before been enjoyed by this city were thus afforded. At about the same time railroad communication began to be established, and this means of travel and transportation has effected the same revolution here as elsewhere.

At that time the passage of travelers and goods through Trenton had assumed an importance not known before, and those were the palmy days of hotel-keeping.

Freight and passengers were carried between Trenton and Philadelphia on the river in vessels, and taken across the State in stage-coaches and what were known as Brunswick wagons. From four to eight stages, twice daily each way, were required for passengers, and freight-wagons were passing constantly.

The first railroad passed this place at a distance of six miles. It was operated by horses.

Trenton is now in direct communication by way of the Pennsylvania Railroad with Philadelphia, New York, Camden, Cape May, Atlantic City, and points on the eastern shore of the Delaware River south, and with the Water Gap and points on the eastern shore of the Delaware north.

It is also connected by a spur road with the Bound

Brook route of the Pennsylvania and Reading Road at Delaware Junction, and thus east and west on that road. By way of the Freehold and Jamesburg Road from Monmouth Junction, it is in connection with Long Branch.

Delaware Bridge.—In 1801 a charter was granted for a bridge across the Delaware River, but the commencement of its construction was delayed till 1804. It was completed in 1806. During the construction of this bridge a freshet occurred, which admonished the builders of the necessity of building the piers higher than they had planned. The result was a bridge which has withstood the most disastrous floods that have since occurred. In the great freshet of 1841 five bridges above Trenton were carried away and floated under this with but little damage to it. The length of this bridge is eleven hundred feet.

Although the Bridge Company still exists *pro forma*, the bridge has in fact become the property of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and has been leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1875 the wooden superstructure was replaced by one of iron.

Trenton City Bridge.—The Trenton City Bridge Company was incorporated by act of the Legislature in February, 1840. A supplement to this act was passed in 1859, and the bridge was soon afterward built. The capital stock of the company was forty-eight thousand dollars, and the cost of the bridge was about sixty thousand dollars. It is a substantial wooden structure, and has not required any more than ordinary repairs. It was at the time of its erection higher above the water than any other bridge over the Delaware River.

The superstructure rests on six piers, and has two carriage-tracks and two footways. The officers are John S. Comfort, president; Philip P. Dunn, secretary; and Jonathan Steward, treasurer.

Trenton Horse Railroad Company.—This company was chartered March 9, 1859, by an act of the Legislature. The incorporators were Timothy Field, Robert Aiken, William M. Force, Lewis Perrine, Thomas P. Johnson, Jonathan S. Fish, Charles Moore, Joseph Whittaker, and James T. Sherman. By an ordinance of the Common Council of Trenton, the company was authorized to lay its track "in Clinton and State Streets, with such other branches through such other streets as they shall deem necessary." The authorized capital of the company was \$30,000, with power to increase the same to \$100,000. The capital has been increased to \$36,100.

In 1863 the construction of the road was commenced, and the track was laid from the Pennsylvania Railroad Station on Clinton Street through State Street as far as Calhoun. A spur was also laid through North Warren Street as far as Hanover. A few years later the track was extended along State Street to Prospect Street, making a total length of a mile and five-eighths.

Six cars are constantly operated on this railroad, running at intervals of eight minutes. The city baggage express is conducted by this company.

The directors are Lewis Perrine, Strickland Kneass, A. M. Fox, Dr. Charles L. Pearson, E. F. Green, H. D. Welsh, Ashbel Welch, president; Hugh B. Ely, secretary and treasurer. The superintendent is Thos. S. Morris.

The City Railway Company.—This company was incorporated under the general law in 1875. Ordinances were enacted by the Common Council authorizing the construction of this road, and the work was commenced in 1876. The cars commenced to run in August of that year.

A double track extends through the city from Chambersburg to Millham, on Broad, Greene, Perry, and Clinton Streets. The authorized capital is fifty thousand dollars, and of this forty-two thousand has been taken.

The company has ten cars constantly running, besides an open summer-car for special occasions. The officers are Adam Exton, president; William H. Skirm, vice-president; H. B. Howell, secretary; and Charles Y. Bamford, treasurer.

Fire Department of Trenton.—Prior to 1846 there was no organized fire department in the city of Trenton. A fire company had been organized ninety-nine years before that time, and other companies had from time to time come into existence as the necessities of the growing town and city required, but these companies acted independently, and of course their efficiency was not as great as it would have been under a regularly organized system.

On the 5th of May, 1846, the first ordinance for the regulation of the fire department was adopted. It provided for a chief engineer, two assistants, and eight fire wardens. This ordinance was not entirely satisfactory, and the companies did not all adopt its provisions, but continued their independent action.

In 1854 a new ordinance was enacted providing for a board of engineers, consisting of one from each company, who were to elect a chief engineer and two assistants. This ordinance was at first satisfactory, and received the assent of the different companies, but in 1859 dissatisfaction arose, and it became a dead letter.

In 1866, at the suggestion of the different companies, another ordinance was passed by the City Council similar in its provisions to the one of 1854, but requiring one of the assistant engineers to be located north and the other south from the Assanpink Creek.

By an ordinance of May 7, 1872, the appointment of chief engineer and assistant engineers was vested in the Common Council.

An ordinance of March 5, 1878, provided for the election of these officers by a biennial convention consisting of five delegates from each engine, hose, and hook-and-ladder company; and this plan was also embodied in the ordinance for the regulation of the

fire department passed July 15, 1879. The fire wardens, one for each ward, are appointed by the Common Council.

The police and fire alarm telegraph of the city of Trenton is under the charge of a superintendent, who is appointed once in three years by the Common Council.

The fire department consists of a chief engineer, two assistant engineers, seven fire wardens, and members of engine, hose, and hook-and-ladder companies. It has seven steam fire-engines, nine hose-carriages, and one hook-and-ladder truck, all drawn by horses.

The supply of water for the extinguishment of fires is ample. In addition to the hydrants of the city water-works that are distributed through the city there are the Delaware and Raritan Canal, the Feeder, the water-tower, the Assanpink Creek, and the Delaware River. With such an abundant supply, and with seven steam fire-engines to throw it, there seems to be, in an ordinary conflagration, more danger from water than from fire.

The following have been the chief engineers: John P. Kennedy, William J. Idell, Jonathan S. Fish, Charles Moore, John G. Gummere, Samuel P. Parham, A. S. Livingston, Levi J. Bibbins, Charles C. Yard, John C. Weart, Thomas E. Boyd, William Ossenburg, Edward Mitchell, Charles A. Fuhrman, and the present chief, Edwin S. Mitchell.

UNION FIRE COMPANY.—This is believed to be the only company in the United States that has maintained an unbroken organization during one hundred and thirty-five years.

At a meeting held in a blacksmith's shop on the corner of Greene and Front Streets, on the evening of the 7th of February, 1747, by Messrs. Obadiah Howell, George Ely, John Hunt, William Praskett, and Thomas Tindall, preliminary arrangements for the organization of a fire company were made. The next evening they again met at the same place and completed the organization under the above name. William Praskett was made president, captain, and treasurer, and George Ely, clerk. On the 29th of December, 1824, the company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature.

The first apparatus consisted of buckets, baskets, fire-hooks, and ladders. In 1772 the company purchased a small engine, worked by two men. In 1786 a larger one was purchased. In 1798 one of the engines was stationed in Trenton and one on Mill Hill. In 1813 six fire-ladders and seven fire-hooks were added to the apparatus. In 1832 a double-decker was purchased from a fire company in Philadelphia, and in 1849 it was rebuilt. In 1855 it was sold, and in 1856 a new engine, "piano style," was purchased at a cost of twelve hundred dollars. In 1864 this engine was sold, and in 1865 the company received their first steamer, and this was in 1880 replaced by their present steam-engine. They purchased a pair of horses in 1870.

In 1788, Hezekiah Howell donated to the company a lot on which to build an engine-house. This house was removed in 1790 to near the present location of the Third Presbyterian Church. In 1823 the company erected an engine-house in State Street, near the government house, at a cost of three hundred and fifty dollars. The present engine-house is in Perry Street, near Greene.

During its long existence this company has numbered among its members many citizens of general as well as local celebrity. James Ewing, Benjamin Smith, and Isaac Barnes were among the early presidents of the company.

The present officers are Aug. K. Forman, president; Wilson E. Allen, secretary; Joshua J. Jeffries, treasurer; Jonathan R. Ely, foreman.

A company named the "Restoration" was in existence at sometime after the organization of the Union, and previous to the organization of the Hand-in-Hand, but the only records concerning them are some incidental entries in those of the Hand-in-Hand.

HAND-IN-HAND FIRE COMPANY.—The organization of this company took place at the house of Reussalaer Williams, on the 2d of April, 1772. The original members were Joseph Toy, David Cowell, M.D., Renssalaer Williams, Isaac Pearson Rodman, Archibald William Yard, Joseph Clunn, Richard Borden, and Samuel Bellerjeau.

The company was equipped with five hooks and ladders, in addition to which each member was required by the constitution to "provide himself at his own proper cost and charge two leather buckets, one bag, and one convenient basket," and these articles were to be used for no other purpose "than for preserving our own and our fellow-townsmen's houses, goods, and effects from fire." The rules which this constitution prescribed for the guidance of the members of the company would now excite a smile.

A lottery, called "The Fishing Island Lottery," was instituted to raise money for the purchase of an engine, but a sufficient sum was not realized. Regular semi-monthly meetings were held till 1776, when the Revolution scattered the members, and no meetings were held till 1779. In that year an arrangement was made with the Resolution Fire Company for the use of its machine till that company should reorganize. This was probably a small engine, as only two men were required to work it. It appears to have been the custom at that time to locate an engine-house on any vacant lot, and to remove it to suit the convenience of the owner. In 1780 the company had an engine-house, but it had no doors or locks. In 1784 they were notified by the clerk to assist in removing their engine-house to the lot of Abraham Hunt, and in 1798 it was ordered "that the engine-house be removed from the road and placed on stone pillars close by the house where Mrs. Taylor lives (in State Street), over the old cellar, and flush with the fence."

In 1804 a new engine was purchased at the price of three hundred and sixty dollars. This engine required six persons to work it. In the same year the old engine and engine-house were removed to a point on Warren Street, near the present Feeder, and a new house was built on its old site on the "government lot."

The first hose, fifty-two and a half feet, was purchased in 1806. In 1810 the subject of constructing cisterns and pumps for a supply of water was agitated, and this was done soon afterward, or previous to 1814. In 1815 buckets were procured for the company, and members were no longer required to purchase them.

The company was incorporated with the usual corporate powers by an act of the Legislature passed Dec. 29, 1824.

In 1839 the Common Council appropriated a room in the City Hall for the meetings of the fire companies, of which there were then three,—the Union, Hand-in-Hand, and Resolution.

In the same year both this company and the Union organized companies of boys, and turned over to them their small engines.

In 1848 the company purchased a new engine, and in 1854 it was thoroughly repaired.

In 1868 this company received its first steam fire-engine. Its present steamer was purchased in 1879.

The engine-house was removed from the government lot to the southwest corner of the academy lot, in Academy Street; then to the rear of the American Hotel, where, in 1850, it was sold, and a building in Chancery Street, in the rear of the Chancery buildings, was rented. In 1861 the city built the present engine-house, in Willow Street near State, and the company took possession of it in September of that year.

In 1868 a heating apparatus was introduced in this engine-house for the purpose of keeping the water in the boiler heated, so that the engine could quickly be ready for work.

In 1867 the company purchased a bell of nine hundred pounds' weight, at a cost of two hundred dollars.

In 1851 a hose-carriage was purchased, and the company was divided, a portion taking charge of the hose-carriage, though both were under the same government. The two organizations were merged in one again in 1854. This hose-carriage, which was known as the Neptune, was in use until it was worn out. The company purchased a team in 1870.

As in the case of the Union Fire Company, many distinguished citizens have been members of this organization. Among the presidents of the company appear the names of Gen. John Beatty, Aaron Dickinson Woodruff, Gideon H. Wells, Alexander Chambers, and others.

The following are the officers of this company: W. S. Ashmore, president; James S. Kryer, secretary; James A. Howell, treasurer; John J. Doran, foreman.

RESOLUTION FIRE COMPANY.—From the meagre records of this company but little can be learned of its

early history. It was organized Feb. 4, 1804, and incorporated Dec. 28, 1824. Zachariah Rossell was president of the company during most of the period of its existence, and Samuel Evans, Charles Burroughs, Charles Parker, Edward W. Scudder, Charles Moore, and Benjamin Moorehouse were its secretaries.

It was divided into three sections or committees, called the ladder committee, the alarm committee, and the bucket committee, each having particular duties assigned to it. At first the company had what was known as a bucket-engine, but in 1839 this was put in charge of a company of boys, who kept it in their care till it came in possession of the Good Will Company in 1849. A new suction and propelling engine was purchased in 1837, at a cost of four hundred and fifty dollars.

In October, 1848, the Good Will Fire Company became auxiliary to this, and on the 2d of April, 1849, as the record states, "the members of the Resolution Fire Company severally resigned, and the secretary was authorized to hand all the books and effects to the president of the Good Will Fire Company."

GOOD WILL FIRE COMPANY.—This company was organized on the 7th of February, 1848, but it dates its organization Feb. 4, 1804, because it became first auxiliary to and successor of the Resolution Company, which was organized at that time. It at first used the old bucket-engine of the Resolution Company, after changing it to a suction-engine. In 1849 it came in possession of the property of the Resolution Fire Company, and in 1850 it purchased a new and elegant engine at a cost of two thousand dollars. This engine was used till the company received its first steamer in 1864. The steam-engine now in use by the company was purchased in 1881. Its team was purchased in 1871, and put in service July 4th of that year. The first engine-house of this company was an old one-story building in Front Street, near Willow. Thence it moved to another old one-story house in Warren Street. This had two planks under the wheels of the engine for a floor, and an old stove rolled against the door for a lock.

In 1849 the city built an engine-house in Washington Street for this company. This was occupied till 1861, when the present convenient and fine house in Warren Street near Factory was erected. This was afterward enlarged and a stable was added. A large tower in the rear of the engine-house was completed in 1870. It is seventy feet in height, and in it was placed an alarm-bell of two thousand pounds' weight that the company purchased at a cost of eleven hundred dollars.

This was the first uniformed fire company in Trenton, and it is said that its example did much to stimulate an *esprit de corps* among the other companies.

An entire company in the war of the Rebellion was made up of volunteers from this fire company. Then the number of members in each fire company was not limited as at present. Charles Moore was

president of this company at the time of its organization. The officers are Eckford Moore, president; Thomas D. Cassidy, secretary; Charles K. Fox, treasurer; and Samuel Wilham, foreman.

EAGLE FIRE COMPANY.—On the 15th of June, 1821, twenty-two citizens met at the house of John Hutchinson and organized the "Eagle Fire Company of Mill Hill," by the adoption of a constitution and the choice of the following officers: Gideon H. Wells, president; Lewis Evans, vice-president; Thomas W. Morgan, secretary; Jesse Redman, treasurer; and Robert Chambers, inspector.

Feb. 26, 1830, the company was, by an act of the Legislature, incorporated. The corporators were Robert Chambers, Fairfax Abell, Richard J. Boud, Wollaston Redman, John Whitaker, and William Waln. The first engine used by this company was procured soon after its organization. It was built by Pat Lyon, of Philadelphia, and was worked from the ground. The second, purchased in 1847, was a double-decker, and its cost was seven hundred and seventy dollars. In 1864 this company purchased the first steam fire-engine that was brought to the city. It has been considerably repaired, but it is still in use.

The engine-house of the company was a one-story building, sixteen by thirty feet, located on Broad Street, on the lot where the court-house now stands. The hooks and ladders were chained to an adjoining fence, and fastened with a padlock.

In 1836 the lower story of the school-house was fitted up for an engine-house, and the old house was sold. In 1849 a small engine-house was erected in Market Street, and was used by the company till 1858, when the city built the present house in Broad Street near Centre.

In November, 1830, William C. Howell offered a resolution "that in future the company abstain from the use of ardent spirits in meetings of business, and that our usual mode of throwing in our sixpences be continued, and be given for the use of the house." This was laid over from meeting to meeting till May, 1831, when the motion for its adoption was lost.

The engine-house of this company in Broad Street was the first erected by the city. It has since been enlarged and improved, and the city has supplied all the companies with houses.

The presidents of this company have been Gideon H. Wells, Richard J. Boud, Joseph Whittaker, John O. Raum. John Farrell is president; Jesse Thornley, secretary; William Ossenburt, treasurer; and James Phillips, foreman.

Soon after the steamer was received a team was procured; for this company as well as others soon learned by experience that to draw a heavy machine by hand was severe exercise.

On the 31st of January, 1833, the company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature. The corporators were Benjamin Fish, John B. Abbot,

Maturin Redway, Jacob B. James, Charles Skelton, Thomas M. Hamilton, William R. Howell, John Phares, and John Sunderland. The present officers are Levi J. Bibbins, president; John E. Brelsford, secretary; A. J. Walker, treasurer; James R. Gould, foreman.

DELAWARE FIRE COMPANY.—No record shows the date of the organization of this company. It is known that it existed prior to April 5, 1821, for under that date there is a list of seventy-six active and twelve honorary members. It had also purchased two engines, as appears from entries without date in the books of the treasurer, at a cost of two hundred and thirty dollars. It is said of one of these that, though unpretentious in its appearance, it was an efficient machine.

In March, 1856, the company purchased a new hand-engine for one thousand dollars. In 1866 a new steam fire-engine was received, and this was, in 1870-71, thoroughly repaired and improved. It was used till 1881, when the present steamer of the company was purchased.

The first engine-house was a small one-story wooden building on the southerly side of Bridge Street, near Warren. In 1856, when the new hand-engine was purchased, the company bought another engine-house on the north side of Bridge Street, near Fair. In the autumn of 1868 this was abandoned, and the engine-house that the city had built in Warren Street was occupied.

TRENTON HOSE COMPANY.—During the winter of 1838-39 an unusual number of fires occurred in Trenton, and although the supply of engines was ample, it was found that hose and the means for its transportation were deficient. The necessity which thus became apparent led to the organization of the Trenton Hose Company on the 8th of March, 1839. Its first officers were A. P. Atkinson, president; George Furman, vice-president; Charles C. Bellejeau, secretary; Samuel F. Hart, assistant secretary; George W. Van Hart, treasurer; Charles W. Johnson, John R. S. Barnes, and David L. Anderson, directors.

At first a hose-carriage was borrowed from the Resolution Fire Company; but a new one was soon purchased, and a small and inconvenient building in Warren Street was used for a hose-house. Another hose-carriage was afterwards purchased to replace the first, and the company removed first to a house in Hanover Street, then to near the corner of Hanover and Greene. In 1866 the city purchased this property, and erected thereon a brick hose house.

An excursion was made by this company in 1868 to Boston and Lynn, in which cities marked honor was bestowed on it. The presidents of the company have been A. P. Atkinson and George Furman.

The following are the officers: Edward T. Green, president; J. Brad. Parker, secretary; George Furman, treasurer; and Lewis Baker, foreman.

HARMONY FIRE COMPANY.—A feeling of insecurity among the people in the northern part of the city led to the organization, on the 9th of May, 1849, of the Harmony Fire Company. The other engines were located in the lower part of the city.

An appropriation towards the purchase-price of an engine was made by the Common Council, and in January, 1852, their first machine was received. This was repaired in 1857. A new hose-carriage was purchased in 1864, at a cost of two hundred and seventy-five dollars, and in the same year the company received its first steamer. This was replaced by the present steam-engine in 1880.

In 1852 the company's first engine-house was erected on the site of its present building, in Warren Street, near Tucker. This was burned in the same year, and the company erected another on Princeton Avenue, near Pennington, which it occupied till its present house was built.

The company purchased a team in the spring of 1866. A bell was procured in 1869.

The company was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, March 2, 1855. The corporators were George D. Sunningshire, Samuel F. Bellerjeau, James S. Robinson, John B. Creed, Samuel J. Price, Matthew Moses, Samuel O. Bellerjeau, Charles Meyer, John Brades, Charles Sweet, and John Haws.

John Taylor is president; Philip C. Kulp, secretary; William W. Fell, treasurer; and Walter Lanning, foreman.

PROTECTION HOOK-AND-LADDER COMPANY.—This company, which was composed of Germans, was organized in 1850. Its apparatus was housed in the Good Will engine-house, and when the company was disbanded, in 1855, its property was turned over to the Good Will Company.

This was an efficient company, although its existence was brief. Its officers were Simon Rahnweiler, president; Joseph Reubins, vice-president; Joseph C. Mayer, secretary; and William Pheyt, secretary.

AMERICA HOSE AND STEAM FIRE-ENGINE COMPANY.—In January, 1859, the America Hose Company was organized by members from the Hand-in-Hand Fire Company, and it was incorporated Feb. 14, 1860.

The company purchased its first hose-carriage from the Hope Hose Company, of Philadelphia, at a cost of two hundred dollars, and first housed it at the Good-Will engine-house, in Washington Street. The city first erected for the company a framed house in Montgomery Street, near Perry; in 1870 the house now occupied in Perry Street, east from the canal.

The company resolved to purchase a steam fire-engine, and for this purpose procured subscriptions to the amount of two thousand dollars. This was during the war of the Rebellion, and the enlistment of most of the members of the company caused the abandonment of the project for the time. In 1868 the engine was purchased, and it is still in use. It cost four

thousand dollars, and the team and harness, which were purchased in 1870, cost four hundred and ten dollars. In 1870 the company purchased a bell at a cost of three hundred dollars. Officers: Abraham Chamberlain, president; John B. Gandy, secretary; William McGill, treasurer; and Charles Q. Carman, foreman.

Within two hours after the receipt of the news of the fall of Fort Sumter thirty-two members of this company enlisted.

OSSENBURG HOSE COMPANY.—This company was organized Sept. 22, 1873. It was at first furnished with a hand-carriage. In 1875 it provided itself with a new hose-carriage. It is now well supplied with equipments, and the members have a tasteful uniform.

The present officers are Thomas Leonard, president; John Hingley, secretary; E. R. Taylor, treasurer; George W. Lawton, foreman.

WASHINGTON HOOK-AND-LADDER COMPANY.—This was organized May 22, 1873. Its organization grew out of an evident necessity for an active hook-and-ladder company, as there was not at that time a company that operated with hooks and ladders exclusively. On its organization the Trenton Hose Company presented it with hooks and ladders and carriage.

The company's house in Warren Street, near Factory, was erected by the city in 1877-78. In the year following the company procured a new horse truck.

The officers are Charles Tye, president; John E. Little, vice-president; James Maher, secretary; Abner R. Lanning, treasurer; and John Camanade, foreman.

The manual force of the department at the present time, April 19, 1882, consists of one chief engineer, two assistant engineers, seven fire wardens, one superintendent of fire-alarm telegraph, three hundred and forty-eight members of engine companies, seventy members of hose companies, and thirty-four members of the hook-and-ladder company, making a total membership of four hundred and fifty-two, an increase of one hundred and four members during the last two years.

The apparatus of the department consists of seven steam fire-engines, nine hose-carriages, and one hook-and-ladder truck. The apparatus of the several companies are all drawn by horses, and are all in first-class order. The Eagle Company have contracted with Clapp & Jones, of Hudson, N. Y., for a third-class engine. The citizens of Trenton have just cause to be proud of the apparatus connected with the department at present. There is probably no city in the country of the same population whose fire department apparatus equals that of Trenton.

THE VOLUNTEER FIRE ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISABLED FIREMEN OF THE CITY OF TRENTON.—Under the act of 1853 for the incorporation of benevolent and charitable associations, this was incorporated in November, 1855. The word

"volunteer" was added to the title of the association by an act of the Legislature in 1878.

The organization of the association was effected mainly through the instrumentality of A. S. Livingston, at that time chief engineer of the fire department.

Subsequently the management of the association was changed, and now the board of trustees consists of three from each company in the fire department, one of whom is elected by the company each year, for the term of three years.

To all firemen who are disabled in the line of duty the sum of five dollars per week is paid during the continuance of such disability, and on the death of any fireman a funeral benefit of fifty dollars is paid to his family or relatives.

The funds of the association are derived from a tax on all foreign insurance companies doing business in the city under the law of 1867. These funds now amount to thirteen thousand dollars, invested in real estate and bonds and mortgages.

The present officers are C. W. Biles, president; William S. Zehner, vice-president; Thomas Leonard, secretary; George Furman, assistant secretary; Chas. Megill, treasurer; and Thomas E. Boyd, Louis Courtier, and Albert Rainbow, financial committee.

Manufactures.—Various branches of manufacture have been undertaken in Trenton and afterwards abandoned, either because they had ceased to be remunerative or because attention was attracted to more profitable avenues of industry, or for reasons that it is now difficult to determine. Some of these were carried on with success during many years, and others had only an ephemeral existence. Among the former may be named paper manufactories, of which there have been several, also cotton-mills and calico-printing works. Distilleries and tanneries formerly existed here, but with changing circumstances they have passed away. There have also been manufactories of spikes, nails, leather belting, buttons, violins, locomotives, cars, carriages, etc. Some of the buildings in which these manufactures were carried on have gone to decay, some have been destroyed by floods, others by fire, and many have been converted to other uses.

Trenton Water-Power.—In 1831 the Trenton Delaware Falls Company was incorporated with a perpetual charter. In that year work was commenced on what is known as the Trenton water-power, and it was completed in 1834. The engineers were Benjamin Wright, Charles Potts, and Stephen H. Long. At first there was a wing-dam constructed at Scudder's Falls, seven miles above the city, and the water was taken from the river above this dam through a race to the city, where it is utilized for mills and manufactories of various kinds. It has proved to be, as was foreseen, a very important factor in the prosperity of the city.

The wing-dam which was first built was after-

wards converted into a complete dam; but this, because of the lack of the necessary legislation, has not been kept in good condition, and during times of low water the supply is not what it might otherwise be. A head and fall of thirteen to sixteen feet is made available along this artificial channel, and many manufactories of various kinds are propelled by it.

The officers of the company are F. J. Slade, president; Joseph Stokes, vice-president and general superintendent; and George W. Vankirk, secretary. The capital stock of the company is one hundred thousand dollars.

Saw-Mills.—Several saw-mills have at different times been built and carried on in Trenton. Some of these have been destroyed, or have disappeared with the lapse of time, and others have been converted to other uses as the forests have been cleared away.

One was erected by Benjamin Fish, George S. Green, and Charles Green, on the west side of the water-power, at the foot of Lodge Alley. It was carried on by the firm that built it till the death of Charles Green in 1848. It was then run by Benjamin Fish and George S. Green till 1876, when Mr. Green became the sole proprietor, and he has continued to conduct the business since.

The capacity of this mill is three million feet of lumber per annum. Eighteen men are employed, and the annual production is a little less than the capacity of the mill. The machinery is propelled by water from the water-power.

The hemlock timber that is here manufactured into lumber is brought down the Delaware River in rafts, and floated through the water-power to the mill. The white pine is floated down the Susquehanna River into Chesapeake Bay, and up Back Creek to the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, through which it is taken to the Delaware River, up that river to Bordentown, and through the Delaware and Raritan Canal to Trenton, where it is floated through the Feeder to a point near the mill.

Flour Mills.—As elsewhere stated, the first mill erected in Trenton was the log grist-mill of Mahlon Stacy, which was erected in 1680. In 1690 it was purchased by William Trent, who built in its place a stone mill two stories in height. Gideon H. Wells afterward converted it into a cotton-factory. This building remained without change till 1843, when it was partially destroyed by a flood. The paper-mill of Henry McCall was afterwards erected on the same site. It, too, has disappeared.

WALTON'S FLOUR-MILL.—The stone mill at the foot of Mill Street, on the Delaware River, was built by Daniel Cox in 1824, and it has ever since been used as a flouring-mill. It has been owned by David Brister, B. Titus, James Hunt, Mr. Thomas, John Sager, Robert D. Cary, James M. Redmond, and Mr. Brister again. Mr. Brister was crushed and killed by the water-wheel, which he was assisting to clean, in

1851. It was afterwards carried on by Benjamin Fish, and then by Jonathan S. Fish. In October, 1867, Charles Walton purchased this mill from Mr. Fish, and he is still the owner. Externally the building has not been changed (except by whitewash) since its erection. In 1878, Mr. Walton renewed the machinery. It has four run of stones. It is wholly a merchant mill.

WARREN STREET CITY MILL.—This was the first flouring-mill erected on the water-power. It is located at the junction of Warren Street and Assanpink Creek, on the east bank of the race. It is built of stone, three and one-half stories in height, with forty feet front on Warren Street. It was erected by Samuel S. and Thomas J. Stryker. The next year they built the brick grist- and merchant-mill in the rear of it. This is three stories in height, thirty by forty feet.

The stone mill was first run by David Brister, then by S. S. Cooley, then by the owners till 1847, when it was leased by Daniel B. Coleman and his father, James G. Coleman. After the death of the latter in 1855, the business was continued by D. B. Coleman and his brother Caleb. In 1879, D. B. Coleman retired from the firm, and the business was conducted by Caleb till December, 1881, when he was succeeded by the present lessees, A. Thompson & Co. In 1879 the machinery of the mill was renewed, and the latest improvements were adopted. It is a merchant mill.

The brick mill was occupied till 1839 by David Brister, then successively by William Lee, William and Joshua Coleman, and S. S. Stryker, Jacob Zingenfuss, Temple & Son, and the present lessee, Harmon H. Titus, who came in possession in the spring of 1879. It is a custom as well as a merchant mill.

MOORE'S FLOUR-MILL.—The flour-mill on the corner of Warren and Factory Streets was built in 1834 by Joseph Moore. It was carried on at first by David Brister, then, after April, 1838, by Imlah Moore and Peter Crozer, under the firm-name of Crozer & Moore. In 1854, Mr. Crozer retired from the firm, and the business was conducted by Imlah and Charles Moore till the death of the latter, after which it was continued by Imlah alone till 1878, when it was leased to A. Sickel till 1881. Imlah Moore then carried it on for a year, and in the spring of 1882 the present lessees, Zingenfuss & Co., took possession. It is a merchant mill.

CORNELIA MILL.—In 1847 a wooden building stood on the site of this mill, corner of South Warren and Factory Streets, and in 1852 a brick building was erected there by Mr. Lodor. This was known as the City Iron and Brass Foundry. In these buildings various branches of manufacture were at different times carried on.

The Cornelia Mill was built here by Edmund Craft in 1879. It is a fine brick structure, and the machinery is used for the manufacture of what is termed "new process" and other fine brands of flour alone.

It is propelled by water from the Delaware Falls Water Company's race, and by a steam-engine of seventy horse-power. The mill was carried on by Craft & Howell till the spring of 1882, since which time Howell & Sons have conducted it.

The building adjoining this mill was erected by Mr. Craft in 1877. It is occupied by Charles Allen as a saw-mill and planing-mill, and in the upper story Fleetwood Bird has a carpet-cleaning establishment.

Phoenix Iron-Works.—At an early day Josiah N. Bird and Edward D. Weld purchased the mill and axe-factory of Jonas Simmons & Co., at the foot of Mill Street. Here they established a machine-shop. In 1849 they erected an iron foundry adjoining their works, and in the same year they commenced the manufacture of spikes. They also engaged in the manufacture of boilers and other heavy machinery, also castings of various kinds, including stoves. They subsequently in part discontinued the general foundry business to engage more largely in that of machinery. Their business continued to expand till in the panic of 1857 they failed, and their establishment was conducted by Liscomb R. Titus and Garret Schenck. In 1861, Charles Carr became the proprietor, and the name "Phoenix Iron-Works" was given to the establishment. Mr. Carr conducted the business successfully, increasing his facilities from time to time as his increasing patronage required. In 1870 he purchased of Henry M. Lewis the paper-mill adjoining the Phoenix Works and converted it into a pattern-shop.

In April, 1877, Mr. Carr died, and the works came into the possession of W. D. Haven, who conducted the business till 1878, when the Phoenix Iron Company was incorporated, and by this company the business has since been conducted.

The manufacture of machinery is still continued, and to it has been added that of architectural iron-work, which is extensively carried on. There are seven buildings used by the company in its business, and the machinery is driven partly by water from the race of the Trenton water-power and partly by steam-engines, of which there are two of thirty-five horse-power each. Two hundred and fifty men are employed in the works, and three thousand tons of iron are annually used, where in 1861 there were fourteen men, and the yearly consumption of iron was four hundred tons.

The officers of the company are W. D. Haven, president and treasurer; Randolph H. Moore, vice-president; and Thomas Braden, secretary.

WILSON D. HAVEN, president of the Phoenix Iron Company, was born in the city of Philadelphia, July 7, 1835. His grandfather, Samuel Haven, was a commissioned officer, and stationed on the Jersey coast during the war of 1812, and the Haven family were early residents of Monmouth County, N. J.

His father, a native of Monmouth County, N. J.,

learned the mason's trade in Philadelphia while a young man, and there married Mary A. Wharton, a relative of Mayor Wharton of that city. The family removed to Freehold, N. J., where they were farmers for a time, subsequently, in 1854, to New York, where his father spent the remainder of his active life working at his trade. He died in April, 1877, aged seventy-two; his wife in 1872, aged sixty-two years. Of their three sons and five daughters, Wilson D. Haven is eldest, received his early education in the schools at Freehold, and at the age of thirteen began a business life on his own account as a clerk in a general store at Blue Ball, N. J. After two years he turned his attention to the mason business, learned it with his father, and followed it until the fall of 1858, when he went into the employ of James Bogardus, the original inventor of iron buildings. This was his introduction into the iron business, which he has followed since. He was sent to the island of Cuba to erect a large sugar-house, after a short time was made foreman, the following year superintendent, and completed the building in five years. From 1864 to 1868 he was superintendent of the Architectural Iron Company of New York, and for a year and a half following of the Old Novelty Iron Company of New York. In 1870 the firm of Heuvelman, Haven & Co. succeeded to the business of the Novelty Iron Company, with their office located at 77 Liberty Street, New York, and had their work done in Trenton by the late Charles Carr and the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company.

Since 1870, Mr. Haven's principal business has been with the United States government, and he has furnished the iron-work for most of the government buildings throughout the country. In addition to the above the Phoenix Iron Company has been extensively engaged in the manufacture of machinery of various kinds, and has furnished the iron-work for the new Public Buildings in Philadelphia. Mr. Haven began his business career without the aid of friends, with no capital except willing hands and a clear, well-balanced mind, and has succeeded in placing himself in the front rank of the business men of New Jersey, being in 1882 at the head of the largest iron manufactory of its kind established in the State.

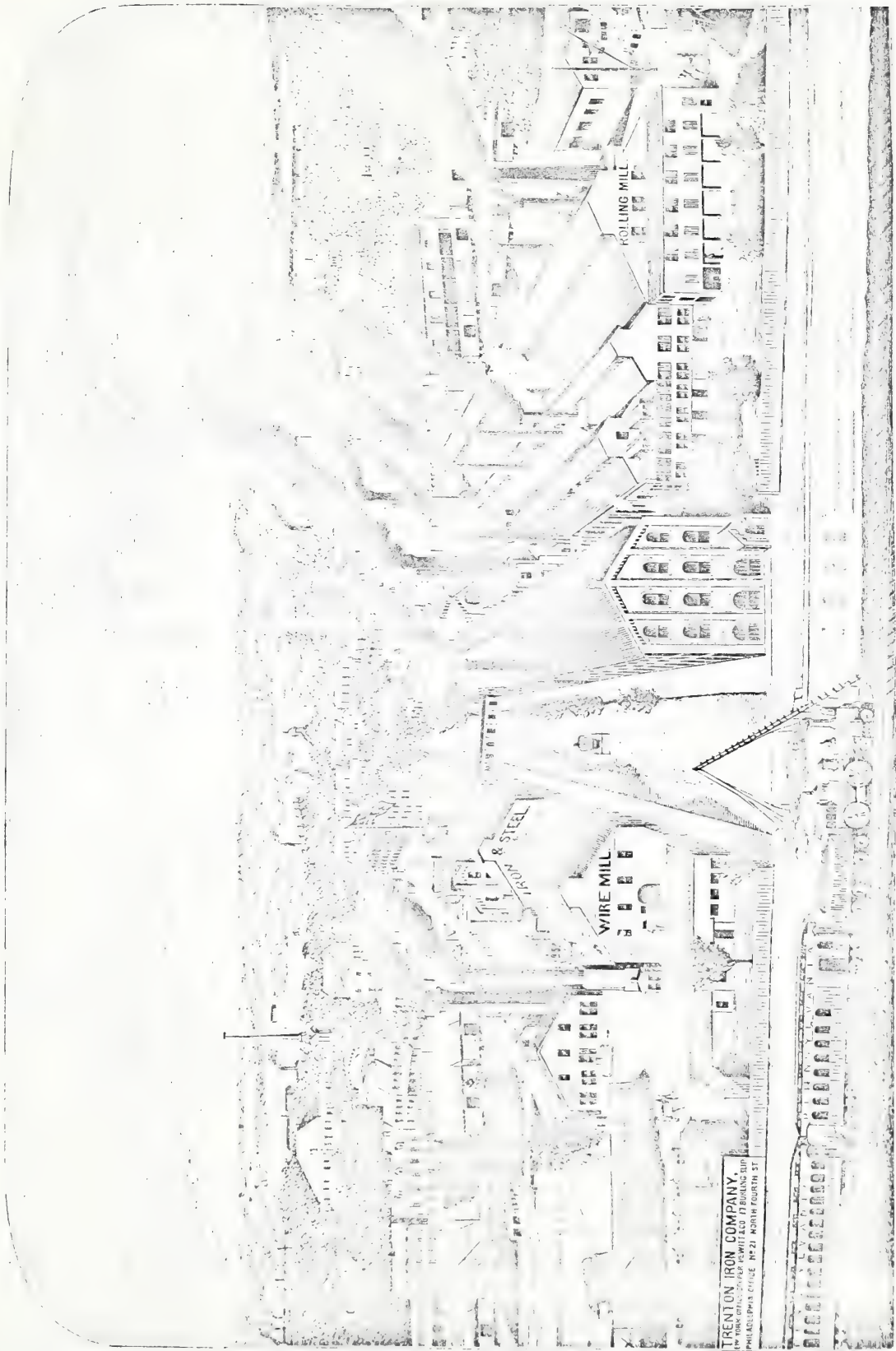
In addition to his regular business, Mr. Haven is also interested in the manufacture of illuminating gas, being president of the Fishkill and Mattewan Gas-Light Company, and a director of the Troy, N. Y., Citizens' Gas-Light Company.

He was united in marriage in 1862 to Miss Hannah, daughter of George Merriek, of Philadelphia. They have one child, Florence A. Haven.

Watson's Machine-Works.—In 1864, Charles T. Wetherill and John Watson established a machine-shop at the corner of Warren and Factory Streets. The business increased, and in 1866 Mr. Watson erected a machine-shop thirty by fifty feet, two stories



W. D. Haven



TRENTON IRON COMPANY.
IRON AND STEEL WORKS, 17 BURLING ST.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 40-42 NORTH FOURTH ST.

WORKS OF THE TRENTON IRON COMPANY,
TRENTON, N. J.

in height, on the corner of Fair and Factory Streets. Mr. Wetherill died in that year. In 1872, Mr. Watson built a foundry forty by seventy-five feet next to the machine-shop, and purchased a blacksmith's shop from Joseph Brearley in 1875. In 1881 he enlarged the machine-shop to forty-five by seventy-five feet.

The business consists mainly of the manufacture of steam-engines and mill machinery, and more especially of pottery and rubber machinery.

Twenty-five men are employed in this establishment, and the machinery is driven by an engine of twenty horse-power.

Vise- and Tool-Works.—About 1850 Andrew Thompson had a machine-shop in Union Street, where the vise- and tool-works now are, and a Mr. Watson manufactured rubbers in an upper room of the building. About 1860 Carr & Weld carried on a machine-shop and foundry at the same place. Murray & Co. succeeded Carr & Weld in the same business, with the addition of vise and tool manufacture. In 1871 Boker & Funke, of New York, became proprietors, and they have continued to the present time in the same line of business.

Their machinery is driven by an engine of seventy-five horse-power, and they employ one hundred and twenty-five workmen. They manufacture vises, sledges, hammers, picks, mattocks, grubbing-hoes, and many other kinds of tools, which find a market in all parts of the world. They use annually six hundred tons of iron and steel.

The Trenton Lock and Hardware Company.—The Trenton Lock Company was organized in 1865, and its works were erected on Railroad Avenue, near Clinton Street. The business indicated by the title of the company was continued till 1876, when the company failed. In the same year the Trenton Lock and Hardware Company was incorporated, and purchased the works of the old company. This company has since carried on business here. It manufactures all varieties of locks, also builders' iron, brass, plated, and bronze hardware.

The main building of the works is fifty by one hundred feet, and four stories in height. The foundry is forty-five by two hundred feet. The machinery is driven by an engine of sixty horse-power, and one hundred and twenty-five workmen are employed.

The officers of the company are James M. Vance, president; and Joseph M. Smith, secretary, treasurer, and general manager.

Thropp's Iron-Works.—In 1878, John E. Thropp purchased the property at the foot of Lewis Street, near the canal, and fitted it up for a foundry, boiler- and machine-shop, and commenced the manufacture of boilers, engines, pottery machinery, and miscellaneous work. The increase of the business necessitated larger accommodations, and in 1881 two additional buildings were erected, and the machine-shop was enlarged. A fifteen horse-power engine is used in this establishment, and forty men are employed.

Eagle Anvil-Works.—The first manufactory of anvils ever established in this country, and at present the only one in existence in the United States, was first established at Newport, Me., in 1842, by the late Mr. Mark Fisher. He was the first discoverer of the process of welding steel and cast iron, and his discovery led to the establishment of this manufactory.

In 1849 the works were removed to Trenton, because of the excellent water-power and the better facilities for obtaining coal and iron. The works were erected here on the site which they now occupy, on the Delaware River near the foot of Factory Street. At first a single two-story building, forty by eighty feet, was erected, and the works had a capacity for manufacturing about one thousand anvils per year, but a gradual increase has taken place till now from ten thousand to fifteen thousand are produced annually.

At the commencement of this business a strong prejudice existed against cast-iron anvils, but as their utility has become better known, and improvements in their manufacture have been introduced, this prejudice has worn away, and the present annual production is the result. It is believed by many that these anvils are superior to the imported ones, because of the better quality of the steel with which they are faced.

The manufacture of the double screw parallel vise was commenced soon after the works were established, and its success has equaled that of the anvils.

The Fisher rail joint, also the invention of Mr. Mark Fisher, has been manufactured here during the last twenty years.

From fifty to sixty men are employed in these works, and the annual consumption of iron and steel is between two and three thousand tons. The works are owned and managed by Mr. Clark Fisher, a son of Mark Fisher, and formerly a chief engineer of the United States navy.

Trenton Iron-Works.—Feb. 16, 1847, the Trenton Iron Company was incorporated, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars. It was for the manufacture of iron and articles of which iron constituted a principal part. The incorporators were Peter Cooper, James Hall, Edward Cooper, and Abram S. Hewitt.

The company at once purchased the rolling-mill of Peter Cooper, at the foot of Warren Street. In 1848 they purchased a controlling interest in the stock of the Delaware Manufacturing Company, which subsequently became merged in the Trenton Iron Company.

The works of the Delaware Company were located on the old Sandtown road, now Hamilton Avenue, near Broad Street, where the Trenton Iron Company's works now are. In 1845 these works consisted of a framed building eighty feet square, which was used mainly for the manufacture of spikes and nails. Additions were made from time to time till in 1872 a

large brick building was erected for the manufacture of wire, which had previously been conducted in the old rolling-mill. In April, 1875, this was burned, but it was rebuilt and set in operation in two weeks from the time when it was burned. It stands on the north side of Hamilton Avenue.

In 1877 the Trenton Arms and Ordnance Works, on the south side of Hamilton Avenue, were purchased and converted into a wire manufactory.

The works at present cover an area of eleven acres. The annual capacity of these works is fifteen thousand tons of wire and iron. About five hundred and fifty men are employed, and six large steam-engines and many small ones are in use, the whole aggregating fifteen hundred horse-power. There are two steam-hammers, seven heating furnaces, one double puddling furnace, one refinery, twelve forge-fires, and four trains of rolls.

In the wire-mills are fifty large blocks and one hundred small ones. There is also apparatus for galvanizing and turning wire. Attached to the works is a machine-shop for the manufacture and repair of the machinery in the mills.

In 1866 the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company was formed, and acquired the property at the foot of Warren Street which had been used by the Trenton Iron Company as a rolling-mill. The capital stock of the company is fifty thousand dollars, having been reduced from time to time as branches have separated from it.

The company now consists of Edward Cooper, Abram S. Hewitt, and the estate of Charles Hewitt. Abram S. Hewitt is president; William Hewitt, vice-president; James Hall, treasurer; and E. Hanson, secretary.

HON. CHARLES HEWITT.—Charles Hewitt was born Dec. 18, 1824, in New York City. His father was John Hewitt, of Cannock, Staffordshire, England, who came to this country in 1798, married Ann Gurnée, of Rockland County, N. Y., a lady of Huguenot descent, and brought up a large family of children, among whom the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, and the subject of this sketch are most widely known.

Charles Hewitt attended one of the public schools of New York until, at the age of eleven years, he had reached the highest class, when he was taken from school and placed as clerk with an insurance company in Wall Street. Here he remained about six years. His brother Abram, two years his elder, was at Columbia College during part of this time, and relates that Charles, by devoting all his leisure hours to study, and availing himself of fraternal assistance every evening, actually, without attending college at all, went through the whole course of instruction, so that the honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Columbia as a recognition of his scholarship and merit. At the age of seventeen he had qualified himself for the position of tutor of mathematics in the

grammar school attached to the college. After a few months' service in this capacity he was appointed principal in one department of the school, an office which he continued to hold until 1845, the late Professor Anthon being throughout his earnest friend and patron.

In the year last mentioned he became cashier and book-keeper at the iron-works of Peter Cooper, in Trenton, N. J. Several years later he had risen to be general manager of the business in both its commercial and its manufacturing departments, but before assuming this responsibility he had prepared himself through a practical course rarely undertaken by educated men. He began as a puddler's assistant, and worked his way to the rank of master-puddler; went from this department to that of rolling, where he acquired a similar practical knowledge of details; and, in short, upon becoming, after three years of manual labor, the actual manager of the works, he could say, what few men in similar positions are able to say, that there was no portion of the business, high or low, which he did not completely understand and had not with his own hands practiced.

At the time when Charles Hewitt took charge of the Trenton Iron-Works (now known as the works of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, but still owned by Cooper, Hewitt & Co., as the successors of Peter Cooper), the practice of American rolling-mills was in its infancy. Since that day it has been revolutionized, and in this progress Mr. Hewitt, as will be seen, bore an honorable part.

In 1848, while Mr. Lewis Schofield was still superintendent of the works, Mr. Hewitt invented a double-grate reverberatory, the peculiarity of which consisted in its having a second bottom and a second grate, which might be called a recruiting or augmenting grate, its purpose being solely to increase the waste heat sufficiently to perform similar work again upon a second bottom. A number of these furnaces were constructed and operated for a time, showing a marked economy in the consumption of fuel. In later years, however, it has been found more convenient and effective to utilize the waste heat of furnaces for generating steam. In this direction, also, Mr. Hewitt made great improvements in the ordinary arrangements of furnace-boilers. The arrangement now used in connection with all the furnaces in the Trenton Iron Company's mill, and with some at the New Jersey Steel- and Iron-Works, was invented by him in the early part of 1875. These boilers have excited a great deal of interest among rolling-mill men, and are undoubtedly the best furnace-boilers in use. They save from twenty-five to thirty per cent. in the consumption of fuel over the ordinary furnace-boilers. No flame is ever seen issuing from the chimney, and so little heat escapes that it has been found practicable and more convenient to have the damper at the bottom of the chimney, just above the boilers, than at the top, as in most furnaces.



Chas Hewitt

In 1851, Mr. Hewitt filed a caveat for an improvement in railroad and other spikes, but never took out a patent for the invention. It related to the manner of cutting the bar of which the spikes were formed. The idea, although not practically elaborated by him, was subsequently conceived or adopted by others, and is now said to be a principle universally employed in spike-machines.

In 1855 he took out a patent for a car-wheel of peculiar and ingenious construction. The disk of the wheel was formed of wrought iron, fashioned from a flat piece bent into circular form by making corrugations in it. These corrugations were peculiar. If a narrow strip of paper is taken and folded up alternately by lapping it first one way and then the other, so that when opened its section will be a zigzag line, thus—"VVVV", and the strip is then twisted around in the plane of its flat side till the two ends *a b* meet, it will give a very good idea of the appearance of this disk and the manner in which it was formed. The corrugations are deepest at the hub, and gradually become shallower as they converge from it till they meet in a plain circle at the tire, affording a very strong and, at the same time, a light body for the wheel. The hub and tire are of cast iron, being poured separately upon the disk and cast solid with it. The tire is poured first, so that this wheel is peculiarly free from those internal strains frequently found in ordinary car-wheels, arising from the unequal shrinkage of the metal. A few of these wheels were put in use, and after running constantly for over fifteen years had not suffered much from wear. It is believed that in many respects they are superior to the ordinary car-wheels of the present day.

Perhaps the most important inventions of Charles Hewitt are those relating to the inauguration of the three-high rail and beam-rolling mill in this country. These are the "yielding guides or clearers" invented in 1854 (Mr. Hewitt was then superintendent of the Trenton Iron-Works), the "movable tables or platforms" invented in 1859, and the "stationary or suspended middle roll" invented in 1861. A detailed description of these inventions was given in a series of articles by Mr. William Hewitt, published in the *Iron Age* in October, November, and December, 1875, on the "Construction and Management of Roll Trains." We have never seen any denial, and we do not think any denial could be maintained, of the claims advanced in these articles as to the priority of Mr. Charles Hewitt in some of these devices, for which other persons, doubtless upon independent discovery, have received credit.

The movable tables were invented in 1859. Mr. Hewitt found that great difficulty was experienced by the men at the beam-rolls in handling the iron for some heavy beams about to be rolled. He conceived the idea that the weight of the iron might be used to raise and lower itself at the rolls. This idea flashed upon him one day like an inspiration. However

paradoxical it may seem, by a little thought it will soon be seen that the idea is not so absurd as it first appears. The model of this machine in the Patent-Office has a series of grooves turned in the rolls, all of the same size, so that a small bar of wood may be used to illustrate the motions of the machine and the iron. It is merely necessary for the operator to enter the bar in the first groove, and keep the rolls constantly turning, the bar after that being alternately raised and lowered, and passing through all the grooves without being touched by hand. The general principle of the machine may be illustrated as follows: Imagine a scale with a long and a short arm; at the end of the long arm hangs a weight which just balances the weight of the iron to be rolled at a certain point on the other arm. At this point is the train of rolls, the arm of the lever being bent around below them. Now, it is evident that when the iron is on the side of the rolls nearest the fulcrum of the lever the weight on the long arm will lift the iron; but when it is on the other side of the rolls farthest from the fulcrum, the weight of the iron will lift the weight on the long arm, and the iron itself will descend. In the machine, as patented, the floors correspond with the short arm of the lever, and instead of moving straight up and down, move in circular arcs toward the rolls, thus throwing the iron, which rests on rollers in the floor, into the groove. At the same time one of the floors has a side motion, by which the iron is brought opposite and delivered into the next succeeding groove. A slight steam pressure is used to overcome the friction of the machine, which cannot be allowed for by the weights employed. This invention has never been put into use in the complete form described in the article published in the *Iron Age*; but a rude variety of it, operating on one side of the train only, was applied to the beam-mill of the old Trenton Iron-Works (now the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company) about 1860, and was used there for about twelve years with great success and satisfaction. It was finally removed and replaced with a machine operated by hydraulic power, involving similar principles of construction. There are those who regard Mr. Hewitt's machine, in its complete form, as superior to any now in use, since it would operate on both sides of the train, and be more economical of power and labor. It was the first machine of the kind ever applied to the three-high mill in this country; and it embodies, in germ at least, all the essential principles of the various devices now in use for moving iron or steel at the rolls. His claim was this: "The movable floors or supports *A B*, for moving iron or other metal at the rolls while in process of manufacture, constructed and operated as described, or otherwise substantially the same."

With regard to the stationary or suspended middle roll, of which also a detailed description is given in the articles in the *Iron Age*, above referred to, a few

words must suffice. In the ordinary arrangement the bottom roll is stationary, while the top and middle rolls are adjustable. The great objection to this is that the upward pressures on the middle roll have to be transmitted to the housings through the chucks and journals of the top roll, upon which a heavy wear is thus produced. With a stationary or suspended middle roll and adjustable top and bottom rolls, the pressures on the middle roll are transmitted directly to the housings. In short, Charles Hewitt was one of the foremost pioneers of the American system of rolling rails and beams, and every three-high rail-mill and beam-mill in this country or any other may justly be regarded as a monument to his genius.

At the beginning of the war great trouble was experienced by the government in obtaining good arms. Abram S. Hewitt, at the request of the Secretary of War, went to England, bought up all the suitable iron that was to be had, and studied the conditions of its manufacture. Meanwhile, Charles Hewitt undertook to manufacture such iron in this country; and the firm promised to give him a house if he should succeed in rolling gun-barrels to the satisfaction of Maj. Dyer, superintendent of the Springfield Armory. The rolls were made, and the first gun-barrels were sent to the Springfield Armory to be tested. It is said that the first report that Charles Hewitt received concerning them was in the shape of a telegram from his brother,—“Build your house!” The manufacture of these gun-barrels resulted in what was subsequently known as the “Trenton-Springfield rifles,” which were largely used during the war in defense of the Union. The house in which the family now lives is the one that was presented to Mr. Hewitt in acknowledgment of his success in this manufacture, which, although superseded in that special form, has survived, so far as the peculiar quality of metal is concerned, in the manufacture of “gun-screw wire,” a refined wrought iron of extraordinary homogeneity and tenacity, for which the Trenton Iron Company received special mention from the judges of the Centennial Exhibition.

In 1869, when the Ellershausen process of making iron was creating so much excitement among iron manufacturers, Mr. Hewitt took out a patent for an improved process of manufacturing iron, similar in some respects to Ellershausen's, but essentially different in the manner in which the ingredients were mixed, producing, as was claimed, a much better quality of iron. He mixed cast iron, divided into coarse granules or pieces, with oxide of iron in an ordinary puddling-furnace, melting, stirring, and boiling them together, and balling in the usual way. The advantages claimed for this are: First, a saving of time as compared with ordinary puddling; second, an improvement in the quality of the product; third, a reduction in the cost of the iron produced; fourth, that gray iron may be converted as quickly as white

iron; and fifth, a larger field from the ore than can be obtained by any other process.

In the same year he took out a patent for an improved process of manufacturing steel-headed rails. His claim covered “the formation and use, for and in the manufacture of railroad bars, of a pile having on one of its sides a bar composed of a layer of steel and a layer of iron, these layers having been welded together before being placed in the pile, said bar having its layer of iron in contact with the other iron of the pile, and its layer of steel in such position as will form the head or part of the head of a finished rail.”

A large quantity of rails made by this process were laid on the Erie Railroad, and wore so well that for a time it seemed likely that the cheaper “steel-topped” rails would compete successfully with “all-steel.” But the rapid cheapening of steel as compared with iron superseded the intermediate article.

Besides the above mentioned, Mr. Hewitt made many minor inventions of value, for some of which he obtained patents, while others are known to those only who have worked with him. Enough has been given, however, to show that his genius was fruitful in original conceptions. Yet we should hesitate to call him “inventive,” if by that term is meant the temperament which characterizes many professional inventors—a restless seeking after novelties to be patented. Mr. Hewitt belonged to a higher class of minds, namely, to those who, recognizing in the problems with which they are practically familiar the difficulties which need solution, bring to bear upon these results of trained and patient thought. Such men rarely invent anything by accident. They do not build better than they know. There is a world-wide distinction between them and the inspired idiots who infest all mechanical industries, claiming that each new achievement of actual practice involves a principle which they had previously, in some aimless and imbecile excursion of thought, either perceived or stepped upon without perceiving.

As a manager of men, Mr. Hewitt probably never had a superior. The record of thirty years, unbroken by a single conflict between him and those whom he employed, is significant proof of the justice and the sympathy which characterized him, and of the confidence which all those who had to deal with him reposed in these qualities. A touching evidence of the affection with which he was regarded by his workmen was furnished by their action after his death, when, at their request, the works which he had directed were entirely closed for the four days preceding his burial,—a sacrifice of wages which the owners would not have felt justified in requesting, and which custom in such cases does not require. The closing of the works on the day of the funeral alone would have been a sufficient expression of respect; but the men declared that they had no heart to labor under the circumstances, and, in accordance with their feeling, the fires of the wire-mill were extinguished until the

night after its late director had been laid in the grave.

The presence at the funeral of more than a thousand operatives from the establishments of the Trenton Iron Company and the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company added to the ceremonies an impressive solemnity; and as the long procession filed through the house to look, in passing, upon the face of the dead, it was evident that these sons of toil were among the sincerest mourners. Some of them were observed to bend over the coffin and kiss the brow of him who had been their steadfast friend. There are, indeed, many serious evils and perplexities connected with the various aspects of what is known as "the labor question;" but lives like that of Charles Hewitt are standing proofs of the power of manly Christian character, bestowing and inspiring confidence, to reconcile the antagonistic conditions of industrial enterprise, and to infuse into the much-abused "wages system" the spirit of a true co-operation.

Aside from the extensive manufacturing enterprises with which Mr. Hewitt was identified in Trenton, he was favorably known in connection with the various institutions of the city, both religious and civil, and bore an intimate relation to the growth and development of the city of his adoption. Within the thirty years preceding his death he had been vice-president of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, president of the Trenton Water-Power Company, president of the National Pottery Company, a member of the Common Council of Trenton and president of its Board of Trade, and a manager of the State Lunatic Asylum of New Jersey. In 1871 he was elected to represent Mercer County in the Senate of that State, and was appointed chairman of the Committee on Education, and of the Committee on the State Prison, besides being a member of other important committees. He drew the bill which enacted the present general railroad law of the State, and by active and laborious effort had it adopted in the face of vigorous and persistent opposition. His labors for the promotion of the growth and prosperity of Trenton, and especially for the better utilization of the water-power of the Delaware River, have been universally acknowledged. He was an earnest supporter of church and kindred institutions, and was connected, both as a member and an officer, with the Episcopal Church of Trenton.

He was called away from the scenes of this life in the fifty-fifth year of his age. The death of such a man at that period of life, when, his weight and worth being known, his powers trained and proved, and all the fevers of youth and ambition replaced with the calm certainty of success, his work was likely to be most fruitful and beneficent, is a profoundly sad event, when judged from the stand-point of human loss. We mourn the untimely death of the young, but we cannot be sure how much or how little has been taken from the world thereby. It is a more

deplorable thing to miss from the ranks of business, politics, philanthropy, and friendship a man whose character, matured by time and trained by experience, has earned our perfect trust.

Mr. Hewitt married, in 1849, Miss Anna Conrad, of Philadelphia, a sister of Timothy Abbott Conrad, the well-known paleontologist. His widow and seven children survived him.

Brackett's Machine-Shop.—In 1878, William H. Brackett established a machine-shop and foundry on Stockton Street. The concern employs ten men, and the machinery is driven by an engine of ten horsepower. Steam-engines, pottery machinery, sewing-machines, etc., are manufactured here, and miscellaneous job-work is done.

D'Unger's Machine-Shop.—The oil-mill adjoining Moore's flour-mill was carried on by Joseph, Charles, and Imlah Moore till about 1844, when Joseph withdrew from the firm, and the business was conducted by I. & C. Moore till about 1860, when the mill was converted into a machine-shop.

In 1865, B. G. D'Unger succeeded the Messrs. Moore in the machine-shop. In 1872, Ellwood D'Unger became a partner in the concern, and the business has since been conducted under the firm-name of B. G. D'Unger & Son.

New Jersey Steel and Iron Company.—In 1845, Peter Cooper established a rolling-mill at the foot of Warren Street. It was conducted by him till 1847, when it was purchased by the Trenton Iron Company, and it constituted a part of the works of that company till 1866, when the property of the company was divided, and the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company, which was then incorporated by an act of the Legislature, acquired these works. Of this company the principal stockholders were Edward Cooper and Abram S. Hewitt. Edward Cooper was chosen president, and Edwin F. Bedell, secretary, and they still retain these positions. The present treasurer is F. J. Slade, and Joseph Stokes is the superintendent. The capital stock of the company has been from the first \$47,200.

Since 1866 there have been added to this establishment, which had previously been only a rolling-mill, the manufacture of chains and bridges.

The works consist of ten principal buildings, and include an area of about twenty-five acres. The principal articles produced in the rolling-mill are structural and merchant iron in all its varieties.

The Siemens-Martin process of manufacturing steel was first introduced in the United States by this company in 1868. Puddled steel was extensively manufactured here previous to that time.

The company employs about one thousand men, and its machinery is propelled by seventeen engines, aggregating one thousand horsepower. About twenty thousand tons of the various articles manufactured at these works are annually produced.

Star Chain-Works.—L. Chevirer first estab-

lished a chain- and bed-spring manufactory about 1860, on Quarry Street (now West Hanover) near Willow. He afterward removed to another location, also on the same street and near the first, where he erected more extensive works, and limited the business to the manufacture of chains.

In 1879, Messrs. W. Whitaker and Asa J. Skirm purchased the establishment, which they extended to double its former capacity. At this factory all varieties of coil chains, made of rods one inch and a quarter in diameter or less, are manufactured. The works cover an area of two hundred feet square, and one hundred and fifteen men are employed. An engine of fifty horse-power is used.

States' Chain-Works.—In 1879, Alexander States commenced the manufacture of chains in a shop on Passaic Steet, near Calhoun. From a small beginning the business has increased till six men are employed, and an engine of six horse-power is used to drive the machinery.

Trenton Agricultural Works.—This establishment was first a small shop on Stockton Street, established by Messrs. Melick & Quick in 1853. In 1856 it was removed to its present location on Carroll Street near State. The business increased, and the firm was changed to Melick, Withington & Co., and finally, in 1869, the establishment became the property of a joint-stock company, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars.

In 1874, B. Gill & Son purchased the interest of the other stockholders, and it ceased to be a stock company. The business has since been conducted by this firm at the old place on Carroll Street.

The principal implements manufactured here are threshing-machines, gang-plows, and the Aspinwall potato-planter and potato-digger. These last are recent inventions, and are believed to be the most important labor-saving implements that have been introduced among farmers.

Novelty Iron Foundry.—In 1870, McFarland, Sample & Mann erected a foundry on Lamberton Street, next to the Pennsylvania Railroad. In 1874 the present proprietor, Joseph Evans, purchased the property, and he has from that time conducted the business. He carries it on as a jobbing foundry. Five hands are employed, and an eight horse-power engine is used.

Heath's Limekilns.—In 1868, Pickle, Lanning & Co. established a lime manufactory at the junction of the canal and Feeder, where they erected two double kilns. In 1873, Mr. Pickle withdrew from the firm, and the business was conducted by Lanning, Booth & Co. till 1875, when Samuel Heath purchased the establishment, and he has since carried on the business.

Eight men are employed at this establishment, and sixty thousand bushels of lime are annually produced. The limestone used here is brought from the Schuylkill River, near Norristown, Pa.

Trenton Potteries.—It is well known that in former times people in this country were wholly dependent on foreign manufacturers for what are now known as ordinary grades of pottery. It was not known that the requisite material existed here, and the skill necessary for its manufacture, if it should be found, was not possessed by Americans. Indeed, in an early day artisans in England were not able to produce the finer grades of ware, for in Eastern countries alone had any approach to perfection in the ceramic art been made, and Europeans were dependent on the Chinese for all the finer articles of pottery and porcelain.

It was not till 1815 that Chinese porcelain became generally known in Europe. It is claimed by the Chinese that the ceramic art was known among them twenty-five hundred years before the Christian era.

It is only within the last thirty years that the manufacture of pottery to any considerable extent has come into existence in the United States, and already has it, to use the language of a citizen of Trenton, come "to be a very great thorn in England's side, and one destined to stab her to death eventually, so far as earthly life is concerned."

Of all localities in the United States where pottery is manufactured, Trenton has from the first taken the lead. The business was first established here because all of its surroundings pointed to this place as the most available locality. The facilities for bringing hither the materials used in the manufacture of pottery, and for sending to all parts of the country the manufactured ware, determined the pioneers in the business to select this as their field of operations, and the rapid expansion of the business here has demonstrated the wisdom of their choice. The wares manufactured at Trenton are sent to every portion of the country, from Maine to California, and so firmly is this industry established here that it is not likely to be affected by any contingency that can be foreseen.

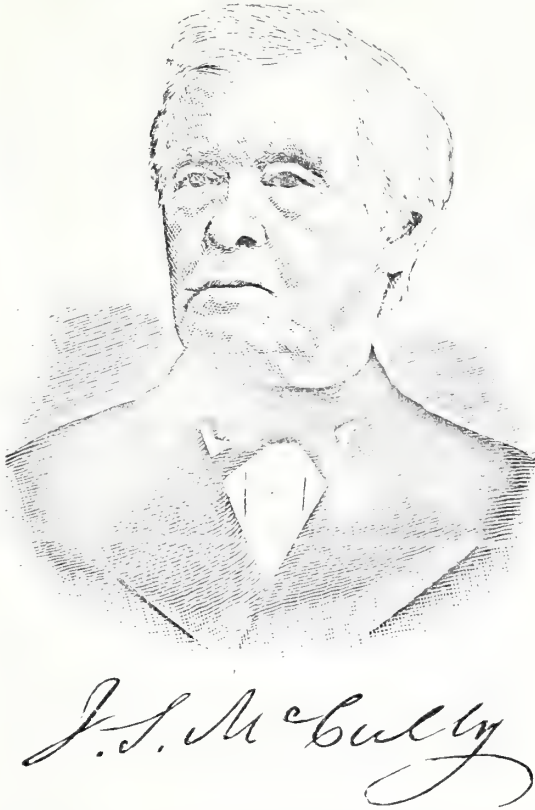
White granite ware is the great staple which has been produced here in greatest abundance, but more and more attention is being given to the manufacture of finer varieties, and Trenton now produces ware that fully equals, if it does not excel, that manufactured in any other region. It is quite safe to predict, not only that Trenton will become the Staffordshire of America, but that, in the not distant future, Staffordshire may be spoken of as the Trenton of England.

In their general character and appearance the potteries here strongly resemble each other. They are built of brick, and each covers a large area of ground. Their kilns, the tops of which are truncated cones, are visible above the surrounding buildings from a long distance, and above all towers the ever-present chimney, sending forth, like the crater of a volcano, its large volume of dark-colored smoke. The engines that drive the machinery of these potteries are usually of from twenty-five to forty horse-power.



James Taylor

JOHN STILES McCULLY.—The progenitor of the McCully family here was John, who emigrated from Newry, Ireland, about 1735, and settled at Mount Holly, N. J. His eldest son, John, grandfather of our subject, succeeded to the home property at Mount Holly, where he resided for a time. He also resided in Gloucester County, N. J., in Philadelphia, and



finally settled in Trenton about 1820, where he died about 1826. He enlisted at the beginning of the war for independence, was at the battles of Monmouth, Long Island, in Sullivan's expedition, and at the taking of Yorktown, serving throughout the entire war. One of his brothers was killed on board of the Jersey prison-ship during the war. Another brother, Joseph, a carpenter by trade, resided most of his life in Trenton, built a pottery opposite the Bound Brook depot, which he carried on (now the "Lamb Tavern"). John McCully's wife was Margaret Peters, who bore him three sons,—Joseph, Samuel, and James,—and one daughter, Elizabeth. The eldest, Joseph, born in 1772, lived until ten years of age with his uncle, John Stiles, who was the first pension agent of the United States, located at Philadelphia, and at that age in 1782 came to Trenton to live with his uncle, Joseph McCully. After reaching manhood he carried on the pottery business in Trenton during his active business life.

He built a pottery on Warren Street in 1799, and in 1816 moved it to Bank Street. This he carried on

until about 1852, retired from business, and died in 1858. He was active in politics in his younger days, and was one of the first seventeen men in Trenton who voted the Jefferson Democratic ticket. He went out in the volunteer company from Trenton to put down the Whiskey Insurrection in Western Pennsylvania.

His wife, Sarah Howell, bore him three sons and one daughter,—Mary, wife of Abram Gazley, John Stiles, Richard Howell, and Thomas Peters. Only John Stiles McCully survives in 1882, having been born Feb. 5, 1799. In boyhood he learned the pottery business with his father, and carried on that business in the pottery on Bank Street before mentioned, which he managed from 1846 until 1868, and retired from the more active duties of life. Active in politics and an organizer of party measures, Mr. McCully stood among the leaders of the old Whig party in the State for many years. For nine years, 1839 to 1849, he was elected to the office of inspector of the State's prison, and discharged his duties faithfully, and from 1849 to 1853 he was postmaster of Trenton. Mr. McCully is said to be the oldest native-born resident of Trenton that has kept his residence here without intermission, and his memory goes back to Trenton a small place, with no manufacturing interests except the pottery interest, which was in its infancy. His father was a member of the Presbyterian Church at one time, his mother a member of the Baptist Church, but he inclines to the persuasion of the Friends, and attends their meetings. His wife, Margaret Ann Herbert, whom he married in 1850, died in February, 1866, aged fifty-nine years, leaving no children. Mr. McCully has lived an exemplary life, and is highly respected by all who know him. He is a surviving representative of a generation of men nearly gone.

TRENTON POTTERY.—James Taylor and Henry Speeler, under the firm-name of Taylor & Speeler, began the pottery business in Trenton in September, 1852. They manufactured yellow or Rockingham ware, though as early as 1856 they made white granite to a limited extent. Mr. Bloor became a member of the firm in 1854, and retired in 1859. In 1860, Mr. Speeler disposed of his interest to John F. Hondayer. In 1870, James Taylor and John Goodwin were the proprietors. In 1871, James H. Goodwin and Isaac Davis purchased the interest of John Goodwin, and soon afterward Mr. Davis purchased Mr. Goodwin's interest. In 1875, Mr. Davis acquired Mr. Taylor's interest and thus became sole proprietor, as he has since been.

White granite and C. C. ware are principally produced at this pottery, which is located in Taylor Street near Broad. There are in this pottery six kilns, and three hundred hands are employed.

JAMES TAYLOR was born at Staffordshire Potteries, England, May 16, 1810. At the age of twelve he began learning the pottery business at home, where

his father was a journeyman potter, as a thrower or free-hand potter, and continued the business until 1829, when he accompanied his father to America, landing at New York. Their first work was in a pottery in Jersey City, conducted on French principles, which they soon raised to notice and stability by their superior workmanship and knowledge of the business. The father worked as a journeyman there; established business of his own in Connecticut, afterwards returned to Jersey City, where he died. Young Taylor remained in Jersey City for four years, was subsequently a journeyman in Troy, Ind., Osville, Ky., Cincinnati, Ohio, and for eight years manufactured yellow ware at East Liverpool, Ohio, where he established the second pottery of the kind in the United States. In 1852, James Taylor came to Trenton, where he established a pottery on the corner of Taylor and Jackson Streets on the canal, the present site of the large brick pottery-works, which he subsequently built, and which he sold to the present proprietor, Isaac Davis, about 1875. Mr. Taylor was among the first to manufacture white ware in Trenton, and received a medal in 1856 when he exhibited at Franklin Institute, Philadelphia. About 1861 he gave up the manufacture of white ware, and has since produced *porcelain opaque* ware, which compares with the highest standard of the English manufacturers. It may be safely said that to Mr. Taylor is largely due the rapid development of the pottery interest in Trenton, which has become one of the leading manufactures of the city. About 1863 a joint-stock company established flint-works on Broad Creek, Md., and later, in 1867, spar-works at Topsham Ledges, Me., which supply material for pottery purposes for the Trenton works.

Mr. Taylor has been identified with the society of Free and Accepted Masons since 1861.

He married, in 1832, Mary Ann, daughter of John Holmes, a native of England. She was born in New York in 1816. They have three daughters,—Sarah, wife of Jonathan Price; Mary, wife of John Severs; and Josephine, wife of George Lawton, all of Trenton.

Mr. Taylor's mother, Kitty Beardman, died in England in 1818. His brothers and only sister, most of whom were born in England, are John, was-proprietor of Taylor's House, Jersey City, and there died; Richard, died in Johnston, S. C.; William, resides in Jersey City; Thomas, deceased; Noah D., born in America, was proprietor of the Taylor House for some time, and is proprietor of a public-house on the sea-shore; and Eliza, of Jersey City.

WILLETS MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—William Young & Sons established the Excelsior Pottery in 1853, on the canal near Perry Street. A few years later the works at the present location, on the canal above Rose Street, were erected. These works, which were at first on a small scale, now cover three acres, and have eleven kilns. Their capacity has been doubled within the last three years.

Business was done under the original firm-name till February, 1878, when the Willets Manufacturing Company was incorporated and purchased the property. Of this company Joseph Willets is president, Daniel Willets secretary, and Edmund R. Willets treasurer. At this pottery three hundred hands are employed. Opaque porcelain, thin and hotel-white granite, C. C., decorated ware, and majolica are produced; also porcelain door-knobs and hardware trimmings, as well as electric ware.

It is due to the original firm to say that none have done more than they to develop the pottery interest in Trenton.

CARROLL STREET POTTERY.—Richard Millington and John Astbury, under the firm-name of Millington & Astbury, established this pottery in 1853, at its present location on Carroll Street near Perry. The firm subsequently became in succession Millington, Astbury & Poulson, Millington, Astbury & Colcough, Millington, Astbury & Maddock, Astbury & Maddock, Thomas Maddock, and finally the present firm, Maddock & Sons.

Sanitary earthenware, druggists' earthenware, and under-glaze printed earthenware are produced at this pottery. One hundred hands are employed, and there are six kilns.

THOMAS MADDOCK, proprietor of the Carroll Street Pottery and president of the Trenton Potters' Association, of Trenton, N. J., was born at Burslem, Staffordshire, England, the birthplace of the great Josiah Wedgwood. His paternal grandfather was a cabinet-maker from the city of Chester, England. His father, Thomas, a journeyman decorator of pottery, spent his active business life at the Staffordshire potteries, and died there in 1836, at the age of fifty-one years. Thomas Maddock's wife, Mary Crompton, after her husband's decease, came in 1847 to New York City. Her children were as follows: John; who died in Trenton in 1879, was a journeyman potter; Thomas, of whom we are now writing; Mary, wife of Roland Rathbun, she died at Greenpoint, L. I., in 1850; William B., an importer of earthenware in New York City; Betsey, wife of William Steele, of Brooklyn, L. I.; Henry, a salesman of New York City; and Jane, wife of William Bloomfield, of New York City. The mother of these children died in New York City in 1849. Thomas Maddock learned the branch of potting business known as decorating, which he followed as journeyman until his arrival in New York City, May 15, 1847, when he immediately commenced business there as china decorator, along with his partner, William Leigh, who came with him from England for that purpose. They started business at 39 Greene Street, and in 1848 removed to 29 Spruce Street, and in 1849 they made an arrangement with Woram & Haughwout, 561 and 563 Broadway, to do all their decorating on their own premises, and in a short time a large business was established. In 1853 they decorated a dinner set for the United States



Thomas Maddock



Joseph Ott

government for the use of President Pierce. Through over-exertion Thomas Maddock became sick, leaving the business to his partner in 1854, and retired to a farm in Somerset County, N. J., where he remained for four years, and regaining his health, he bought out the Star Hotel, 56 Hicks Street, Brooklyn, which he kept for eight years, during which time he joined the Thirteenth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., and with them went to the war for three months, on April 23, 1861.

In 1866 he bought a crockery and glassware business at Jersey City, and in 1872 he formed a partnership with Millington & Astbury, who had established the Carroll Street pottery, in Trenton, in 1860. Mr. Millington withdrew from the concern in 1874, and Mr. Astbury died in 1878, leaving Mr. Maddock sole owner of the business, in which, on Jan. 1, 1882, he associated his sons, John, Charles S., Archibald M., and Harry S. The Maddocks manufacture specialties mostly, viz.: Sanitary earthenware, druggists' specialties, scale-plates, telegraph insulators, etc. They have gone largely in the manufacture of underglaze decorated tea, toilet, and dinner sets. Beside his pottery business, Mr. Maddock carries on the farm upon which he resides, near Liberty Corner, Somerset Co., N. J.

He married first, in 1844, Honora Possoms, who died in New York City in 1850, leaving two sons, William, who died a young man, and John, before mentioned. His present wife, whom he married in 1851, was Isabella S. Middleton, by whom he has children as follows: Charles S., Archibald M., Harry S., and Janet C.

CITY POTTERY.—This was the first pottery fitted up for the manufacture of white granite and cream-colored ware exclusively. It was started by Rhodes & Yates, in 1859. In 1864, Mr. Rhodes died, and in 1865 the firm became Yates & Titus. Mr. Titus retired in 1870, and the firm became Yates, Bennet & Allan. In 1875 the City Pottery Company was incorporated, with James Yates, president, John M. Allan, treasurer, and George Allan, secretary.

The present officers are S. W. Davenport, president and treasurer, George Allan, secretary, and John Rhodes, superintendent. The same kinds of ware are manufactured as at first. This pottery has four kilns, and one hundred and twenty-five hands are employed.

GLASGOW POTTERY.—This was started in 1859, at its present location on Carroll Street, by Ralph H. and William T. Shreve. It was at first a manufactory of yellow ware. In 1863, John Moses & Co. rented it for a year, with the privilege of purchasing it at the expiration of that time. Jan. 1, 1865, they purchased it, and it has since been conducted by them. Reticeence on the part of the firm prevents any further account of this pottery.

CLINTON STREET POTTERY.—In 1863, Charles Coxon and J. F. Thompson, under the firm-name of

Coxon & Thompson, established this pottery at the corner of Clinton and Ott Streets. It was a manufactory of white granite and cream-colored ware, and was conducted by the original firm till the death of Mr. Coxon in 1868. Mr. Thompson retired in 1869, and the firm has since been known as Coxon & Co., though many have been members of it. The present firm is composed of Mrs. Mary Coxon, S. M. Alpaugh, and F. A. McGowan.

At the time of Mr. Thompson's retirement this was one of the smallest potteries in the city, and it is now among the largest. It has eleven kilns, and two hundred hands are employed. White granite, C. C., decorated, and druggists' wares are manufactured here.

ETRURIA POTTERY.—William Bloor, Joseph Ott, and Thomas Booth, under the firm-name of Bloor, Ott & Booth, in 1863 erected the Etruria Pottery, on Clinton Street, near the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad. In 1864, Mr. Booth sold his interest to Garret S. Burroughs, and in 1865 John H. Brewer purchased the interest of Mr. Burroughs, and the firm became Bloor, Ott & Brewer. In 1871, Mr. Bloor retired, and the firm became Ott & Brewer. This firm continued the business till 1877, when the Etruria Pottery Company was incorporated, with Joseph Ott, president; J. H. Brewer, treasurer; and J. H. Hartpence, secretary. These officers continued till the dissolution of the company in 1881. Ott & Brewer then became proprietors again, and the business is continued by that firm.

Until 1876 white granite and C. C. ware were the principal staples of this pottery. Decorated ware has since been added. This pottery has six kilns, and two hundred hands are employed.

JOSEPH OTT.—The Ott family were early residents of Amwell township, Hunterdon County, where lived Joseph Ott, the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was a prominent farmer, and by trade a blacksmith. He married Deborah Hart, daughter of John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, over whose remains a handsome monument has been erected by the State at Hopewell village. The children of Joseph Ott were John Hart Ott, born May 17, 1793, father of our subject; Amelia, who married Peter Lowe; Deborah, who married Samuel Larowe; and Sarah, who became the wife of Matthias Servis. John H. Ott married, on Sept. 28, 1815, Ann (born April 11, 1789), daughter of Capt. Jacob Servis, and passed the greater part of his life in tilling the soil of the Servis homestead in Delaware township, Hunterdon County. The children were Clarissa, born Aug. 27, 1821, married Alpheus Wagner; Susan M., born April 26, 1825, married William P. Brewer; and Joseph, born Sept. 2, 1827. The father died Dec. 29, 1845.

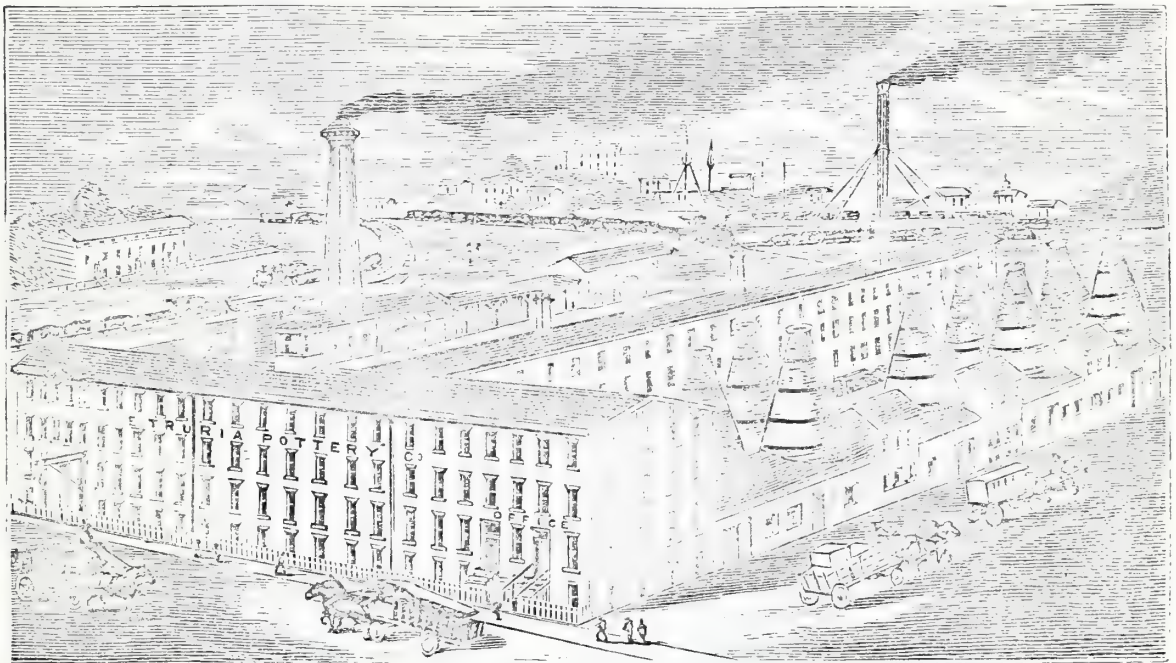
Joseph Ott was born on the old Ott homestead in Amwell township, on the date indicated above. Until he reached the age of seven he attended the district

school of that locality, and then lived on the Servis farm until eighteen or nineteen years of age. At that time he removed to Lambertville, N. J., and entered the employ of his uncle, William P. Brewer, a prominent hotel-keeper of that place. He was subsequently employed in the Merchants' Hotel in New York City, and for a short period at Crater's Hotel in Flemington.

About 1857, Mr. Ott came to Trenton, and, in partnership with William P. Brewer, opened a livery-stable on the corner of West Hanover and Warren Streets, where he continued for five years. In 1863 he formed a partnership with William Bloor and Thomas Booth, and, under the name and style of Bloor, Ott & Booth, embarked in the pottery business, erecting the building at present occupied by Ott

principal varieties of white granite, C. C., decorated, China, and Parian ware are manufactured by the concern, including fine statuary and antique designs. A specialty is also made of a beautiful ware known as Belleek, it being the only pottery in Trenton engaged in that line of manufacture. At the Centennial Exposition in 1876 the firm received a medal for the finest display of Parian ware and statuary.

Mr. Ott has led a quiet and industrious life, and confined his energies to his large business enterprise. He has had neither the taste or leisure for public life, although he served as first lieutenant of Company A, a special military organization which existed in Trenton prior to the opening of the late war. At President Lincoln's call for troops the company offered their services to the government, and were assigned to



ETRURIA POTTERY.

& Brewer on Clinton Avenue, and engaging in the manufacture of white granite and C. C. (cream colored) ware. A short time thereafter Mr. Booth withdrew from the enterprise, and was succeeded by G. S. Burroughs, the firm being Bloor, Ott & Burroughs. Upon the death of Mr. Burroughs his interest in the concern was purchased by Hon. J. Hart Brewer, and the style of the firm became Bloor, Ott & Brewer. Mr. Bloor subsequently disposed of his interest to the other two partners, and the present firm of Ott & Brewer was formed. For a short time the business of the concern was carried on under the corporate name of the Etruria Pottery Company. The enterprise of Messrs. Ott & Brewer is one of the most representative and successful in the city, and stands among the foremost of its kind in the United States. The prin-

guard the arsenal at Trenton, a duty which they performed for three months. Upon the raid of the Southern army in Pennsylvania, attended by the battle of Gettysburg, the company served thirty days in that State.

Mr. Ott's wife is Margaretta B., daughter of Timothy H. Hunt, of Mercer County, N. J. The children are Misses Clara and Kate B. and Harry W. Ott.

THE MERCER POTTERY COMPANY was incorporated in 1868. In the same year its works were erected on the corner of Railroad Avenue and Ott Streets, where the business has since been conducted. At the organization of the company Joseph C. Brearly was the president. In 1875 the property of the company was purchased by James Moses, who has since



BURROUGHS & MOUNTFORD,
EAGLE POTTERY, TRENTON, N. J.



GREENWOOD POTTERY COMPANY,
TRENTON, N. J.

conducted the business under the original name and style. White granite ware is manufactured here, but the principal business is the manufacture of what is termed Mercer china, a specialty of this pottery. This is like French china, but lacks the translucency of that ware. This establishment has eight kilns, and two hundred hands are employed.

THE ARSENAL POTTERY.—This was established in 1876, by Joseph Mayer. A small manufactory of Rockingham and yellow ware was previously in existence on the site of this pottery, Third Street near the State Arsenal. The same kind of ware is still produced, but the introduction of majolica ware is contemplated. Thirty hands are employed.

THE EAGLE POTTERY was erected in 1876 by Richard Millington, one of the pioneers of the pottery business in this city, who had been for many years successfully associated with the firm of Millington & Astbury. Mr. Millington retiring from business, it was purchased, Dec. 1, 1879, by H. Nelson Burroughs, of Philadelphia, who leased it to the firm of Burroughs, Mountford & Co., consisting of his son, Henry A. Burroughs, Elijah Mountford, and Joseph Burroughs.

Upon the death of Henry A. Burroughs, March 1, 1882, the property was purchased by the surviving partners, and the business continued under the firm-name of Burroughs & Mountford.

By the death of Messrs. Richard Millington and Henry A. Burroughs, both having died on the same day, the pottery business lost one of their oldest and the youngest representative. The former had by his practical knowledge and personal application contributed largely to the growth of this enterprise, and by his genial manners had endeared himself to his associates. The latter, with but slight experience, had become an enthusiastic potter, and was especially interested in the advancement of the decorative arts. His early death was lamented as the loss of one who showed a desire to be useful to his fellow-men.

The firm is now engaged in the manufacture of a fine grade of earthenware, known as American porcelain, and have already made an enviable reputation for their wares, which find a market in all parts of the United States.

They have four kilns, work-shops and warerooms in proportion, and give employment to about one hundred and fifty men, women, and children. They are also gradually enlarging their decorative department, which now gives employment to thirty operatives.

INTERNATIONAL POTTERY COMPANY.—In 1860, Henry Speeler established the International Pottery on Canal Street, at the foot of Assanpink Street. In 1868 his sons, Henry A. and William F., became partners, under the name of Henry Speeler & Sons.

In May, 1872, the Speeler Pottery Company was incorporated, and was succeeded in 1878 by Carr & Clark.

In 1879 the International Pottery Company was incorporated, and purchased the establishment.

These works have been enlarged to double their former capacity, and from a manufactory of Rockingham ware it has become one of white granite, C. C., and fancy decorated ware. It has eight kilns, and one hundred and seventy-five hands are employed.

The officers are William Burgess, president; John A. Campbell, treasurer; and J. H. Nichols, secretary.

GREENWOOD POTTERY.—This was started in 1862, on East Canal Street, south from East State Street, by Stephens, Tams & Co. In 1868 the Greenwood Pottery Company was incorporated, with James P. Stephens, president; Lewis S. Burk, secretary; and James Tams, superintendent. The present officers are James Tams, president, and James P. Stephens, secretary. Vitrified and translucent china have been manufactured exclusively at this pottery. Hotel ware is a specialty. The quality of the china produced here is believed to be fully equal to the best manufactured elsewhere in America.

The pottery commenced in a small way, and has gradually increased to its present capacity. It has six kilns, and one hundred and fifty hands are employed.

NEW JERSEY POTTERY COMPANY.—In 1878, Elias Cook erected these works near the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, on Railroad Avenue. The concern afterwards became a stock company, with Henry T. Cook president.

This pottery has been distinguished for the artistic and tasteful designs of its decorated ware.

STANDARD CHINA-WORKS.—In 1879, W. Kimble commenced the manufacture of chinaware and porcelain hardware trimmings at works which he had erected on Prospect Street, near the Bound Brook Railroad. The manufacture of chinaware was soon dropped, and the business is now only hardware trimmings. Thirty hands are employed at this pottery, which has two kilns.

THE DALE AND DAVIS POTTERY was established in 1880, on Prospect Street, near the Bound Brook Railroad. Buildings were erected, and the pottery went into operation during that year. Opaque porcelain, white granite, and decorated ware are produced here. The pottery has six kilns, and employs one hundred and fifty hands.

TRENTON CHINA COMPANY.—This was organized in November, 1880, with James Moore, president, and Charles Satterthwaite, secretary and treasurer. The present officers are Thomas A. Bell, president; Charles Cadwallader, secretary; and James Clarke, treasurer. This company is engaged in the manufacture of translucent vitreous china exclusively. Hotel ware is a specialty, although other kinds are produced. This pottery has four kilns, and employs one hundred hands.

The works were purchased from the Trenton Terra-Cotta Company by Clarke & Tams, who enlarged and refitted them.

CRESCENT POTTERY COMPANY.—This company was incorporated July 26, 1881, with C. H. Cook, president, and D. S. Hancock, secretary and treasurer. The works are located between Allen Street and the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, on the canal. This pottery produces improved C. C. ware, and sanitary and plumber's earthenware. There are two kilns, and seventy-five men are employed.

Decorators.—The first pottery manufactured in Trenton was of a kind that required only the coarsest of decoration, if any. As time went on, and finer grades of ware came to be produced here, it became necessary, in order that these wares might successfully compete in the market with those of foreign production, to decorate them in styles appropriate to the qualities and styles of the wares and pleasing to the tastes of purchasers.

The first pottery was established in Trenton in 1852, but it was not till 1859 that Theophile Frey, a Swiss immigrant, introduced the decorative art here as a separate business. He was followed by others, and many of the manufacturers have decorating departments in their potteries.

The decoration of pottery is not limited to that produced here, but the finest foreign varieties are imported for the purpose of ornamentation and sale here.

KEIL & GRUesser.—In 1859, Theophile Frey commenced the first china decorating establishment in Trenton, in the house where the business is still carried on in Jefferson Street, opposite Franklin. In 1862 he was succeeded by Herman Roledor, who carried on the business till November, 1881, when he was succeeded by Joseph F. Keil. March 1, 1882, Robert E. Gruesser became a partner, and the business has since been conducted by these gentlemen.

All kinds of ware are decorated here in all styles, but the specialty of this establishment is fancy designs and monograms. There are two kilns here, and fifteen hands are employed.

JESSE DEAN.—In 1864 this gentleman, who had served his time as a decorator in Staffordshire, England, began here. He commenced in a very small way, but his business has steadily expanded till his works include three large buildings and employ sixty hands. There are five kilns.

All kinds of ware, domestic and foreign, are decorated here, and the work done will compare favorably with the best in foreign countries. The process of photographing on china and glass has been perfected at this establishment as a commercial success. It had previously been done in England, but only at an expense too great for commercial purposes.

SAMUEL D. HOPE commenced the business of decorating pottery on Seward Avenue, near the Delaware and Belvidere Railroad, in 1869. He erected buildings, and has since conducted the business here. All kinds of foreign and American ware are decorated at his establishment in all styles. Two kilns are in use, and fourteen hands are employed.

GEORGE BUXTON.—A decorating establishment was started by Mr. Buxton in 1877, at its present location, in Jefferson Street, near Clinton. The decoration of toilet and tea ware is the principal business of this establishment. Two kilns are used, and twenty hands are employed in the business.

EDGE & Co.—This firm is engaged in the business of importing and decorating chinaware. The business was established in 1877, at No. 9 Ewing Street. All kinds of English and French china, as well as American ware, are decorated here. There are two kilns here, and thirty hands are employed.

THOMAS G. EDGE.—Mr. Edge is descended from English stock, his grandfather, James Edge, having resided in Burslem, Staffordshire (England), where he was a manufacturing potter. He was twice married, and had children,—Thomas, William, Treasa, Fannie, and Elizabeth. Thomas was born at Burslem, and followed the trade of his father. He was engaged in business in the same town as superintendent of the works of Taylor Brothers.

He married Hannah Grattan, whose residence was also Burslem, and had children,—Thomas, Anne, Treasa, James (a manufacturing potter in England), Joseph (also engaged in the same business), and four who died in childhood. Thomas G., of this number, was born Jan. 15, 1842, at Burslem, and spent the early years of his life at school. Having decided upon a self-supporting trade, he was apprenticed to a potter. After devoting five years to labor he was advanced to the mixing-room, and three years later, in connection with his trade, became a commercial traveler. During the year 1866 he emigrated to the United States, and continued his labors as a traveler for three years, after which he entered the service of the Trenton Pottery. Having determined upon a more independent career, he, in 1877, established the firm of Edge & Co. in Trenton, who are principally engaged in decorating and merchandising. Mr. Edge introduced the process of printing on the glaze, which has been eminently successful, and created a revolution in this department of decoration. The business of the firm is largely transacted with the extensive retail houses of the country.

Mr. Edge was in 1869 united in marriage to Miss Eleanor L., daughter of John Dover, of Ohio. In religion the subject of this biography is a Methodist. He has for a period of twenty years filled the office of local preacher, and is now a member of the Greene Street Methodist Episcopal Church, as is also his wife. He has filled for ten years the office of trustee of this church.

Mr. Edge is devoted to his church and business interests, and gives little time to matters of a public or political character.

Flint-Mill.—In 1837, Bishop Davenport and Ralzman Belknap built the Phoenix Paper-Mill on the water-power near Peace Street. By reason of the financial pressure of that period they were unable





Thos G. Edge



Moses Golding

to complete the mill, and in 1840, Jesper Harding, of Philadelphia, purchased it, and after completing it engaged extensively in the manufacture of paper. In 1850 he sold out to Messrs. William Kay, James Dewar, and Mr. Mein, who fitted up the mill for the manufacture of envelopes. They built an addition on the south side of the mill, and placed in it a large steam-engine. In 1852 the boiler to this engine exploded, completely demolishing the addition and destroying the engine.

Gaunt & Derrickson, of New York, purchased the mill in 1855, and carried on the paper business. It was next purchased by James Brooks and converted into a woolen factory, and conducted as such till Oct. 1, 1868, when it was purchased by Moses Golding and Alexander Morrison, under the firm-name of Golding & Co., and by them changed to a flint, spar, and china clay mill, or a mill for the manufacture of potters' materials.

The capacity of the building was increased about one-half, and new driving machinery was introduced. That machinery now consists of water-wheels aggregating one hundred and sixty-two horse-power, and steam-engines having one hundred and ninety, a total of three hundred and fifty-two horse-power.

The establishment employs fifty-eight men, and annually consumes four thousand tons of flint and two thousand and fifty tons of spar. These materials are brought here from the quarries in Maine, Connecticut, Maryland, and Delaware, and also from England and France.

MOSES GOLDING.—His father, Richard, resided at Essingtonwood, Staffordshire, England, where he spent most of his life as superintendent of the coal-mines, and died Jan. 1, 1837. His first wife was Charlotte, daughter of William Holden, a soldier in the English army, who died May 24, 1822. He was married twice afterwards. His children are Richard, deceased; Thomas, an engineer, settled in Trenton, N. J., in 1858, and died April 29, 1882, aged seventy-five years; Sarah, first the wife of Joseph Hingeley, and after his death of Joseph Wilkes, came to Trenton in June, 1846, where Mr. Wilkes died in 1854; Mary, wife of Henry Bates, of Walsall, England; John, an engineer, came to Trenton in 1854; Ann, wife of John Burke, of Stoke-on-Trent, England; Eliza, wife of Joseph Jones, of Georgetown, Me.; Lydia, died young; and Moses, subject of this sketch.

Moses Golding was born at Essingtonwood, Jan. 19, 1819. At the age of eleven and a half years he went into the coal-mines to work, but after three years was put in charge of the engine of the mines. He was engineer there and at the Bilston Iron-Works until he reached his majority, when he was made chief engineer at the Cheltenham Coal-Mining Company's works of Forest-of-Dean, where he remained three years. He had charge afterwards of the large engines at Great Bridge for two years, and of the engines at the Bilston Iron-Works. Mr. Golding left England

Sept. 5, 1850, and sailed for New York, having by this time saved of his earnings only a few hundred dollars. He spent a short time in the rolling-mills at Philadelphia, was afterwards in the machine-shops at Cincinnati and Bordentown, until, in February, 1853, he came to Trenton, and for two years had charge of the Trenton Iron Company's engines. In 1855 the firm of Gillingham, Golding & Hargraves established a foundry and machine-works in Trenton, which they carried on until 1865, when the partnership was dissolved, and he began the manufacture and preparation of flint and feldspar for pottery purposes in a small way on Lewis Street, in Trenton, under the firm-name of Golding & Co. This was the first establishment of the kind in New Jersey, and probably the second in the United States. Here he carried on business until 1868, and removed to his present place on Fair Street, on the Delaware, where he has erected commodious buildings, with three kilns, each ten feet in diameter, capable of producing two hundred tons per week. Joseph C. Gillingham and James Carr retired from the firm in 1868, the former disposing of his interest to Alexander Morrison, of New York, who died Dec. 22, 1881.

In 1876, Mr. Golding erected flint- and spar-works at East Liverpool, Ohio, which produce some two hundred tons per month. The products of the works at Trenton and Liverpool are largely used in their own localities, but shipments are made to Boston, Pittsburgh, and other parts for the manufacturing of pottery. Mr. Golding owns or leases a spar quarry near Wilmington, Del., at Topsham and Georgetown, Me., a flint quarry at Castleton, Md., and a flint and spar quarry at Richfield, Conn. In 1878 he began the preparation of a china clay from the china clay beds at Hockessin, Del., and in 1881 Brandywine Summit, Pa., which promise a large and increasing trade, in both of which places he has erected clay-mills for manufacturing purposes. Mr. Golding has invented several machines for the manufacture of pottery, which are almost wholly used in Trenton and other places, and to him alone is due largely the increased facilities in this branch of industry at the present time compared with the crude way practiced twenty-five years ago, and he has several valuable patents of his own for the preparation of pottery material. Mr. Golding may safely be classed among the thoroughgoing, enterprising business men of Trenton. Since his residence in Trenton Mr. Golding has taken a deep interest in church matters, and from twenty-two years of age he has been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was officially connected with the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Trenton from 1869 until 1872, when he became one of the founders of the Hamilton Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church of Chambersburg, and was president of its board of trustees until 1881.

He was united in marriage, Dec. 24, 1839, to Elizabeth, daughter of William Cook and E-ther

Buffin, of Ruardean, Gloucestershire, England, who was born Jan. 12, 1822.

Their children are Mary, wife of Daniel McKenzie, of Chambersburg; William, a graduate of the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia, is superintendent of the flint- and spar-works at Trenton; Edwin, superintendent of the china clay mills in Delaware; Moses, superintendent of the Liverpool works, Ohio; Martha; and George, superintendent of the Brandywine Summit works, Pennsylvania.

Brick Manufacture.—The first bricks used in Trenton were brought from Philadelphia, but most of those used here till 1835 were manufactured at Attleboro', Pa. A few were made here as early as 1817, and from that time till 1870 the number produced annually gradually increased, though the business did not prove to be profitable. Of those engaged in the business during that period and afterwards, John Smith, Morgan Beaks, Samuel Mulford, Peter Grim, George Kulp, Peter and Daniel Fell, Joseph Hymer, Henry Nice, William King, Joseph Boud, and Charles Garrot may be named.

Within a comparatively recent period the manufacture of pressed bricks has assumed an importance that it had not before possessed. This is because of the large proportion of peroxide of iron contained in the clay here, which gives to these bricks the beautiful deep-red color for which they have become justly celebrated.

Since 1870, when the manufacture of these superior bricks may be said to have commenced, the business has increased in this vicinity till the annual product reaches about twelve millions of pressed bricks, which are sent to all parts of the country North and West. In addition to these, about sixteen million ordinary bricks are annually produced here.

The manufactory of Fell & Roberts, on Calhoun Street, near the Bound Brook Railroad, and that of F. D. Cook, at the corner of Princeton Avenue and Kirkbride Street, are the only ones within the limits of the city, though there are several others in the immediate vicinity.

Brass Foundry.—Joseph Milburn established a brass foundry in 1879, in Decatur Street, near South Trenton Railroad Station. His business has consisted of making miscellaneous castings for customers.

Trenton Terra-Cotta Works.—Edward Davis in 1845 established a manufactory of fire-brick on a small scale on Third Street below the State Prison. It was at first a very small affair, and the machinery was worked by horse-power. It was rebuilt, steam-power was introduced, and its capacity was increased to twenty-five hundred bricks daily.

About 1855, Mr. Lynch erected terra-cotta works adjoining the fire-brick manufactory. These were purchased by Mr. Davis, and on the 1st of January, 1867, by O. O. Bowman & Co.

In August, 1869, the terra-cotta establishment was burned, but was at once rebuilt on a larger scale. In

July, 1870, it was again destroyed by fire, and was again rebuilt.

Jan. 1, 1877, O. O. Bowman & Co. sold the entire establishment to the Trenton Terra-Cotta Company, which was then formed.

In 1880 the old fire-brick works that were established by Mr. Davis were sold to the Trenton China Company. The Terra-Cotta Company enlarged the terra-cotta department by the addition of buildings, machinery, and kilns. The buildings are of brick, and include fifty thousand square feet of floor.

In 1878-79 the manufacture of pottery saggars was added to the former varied productions of the works. These saggars are not manufactured elsewhere by machinery.

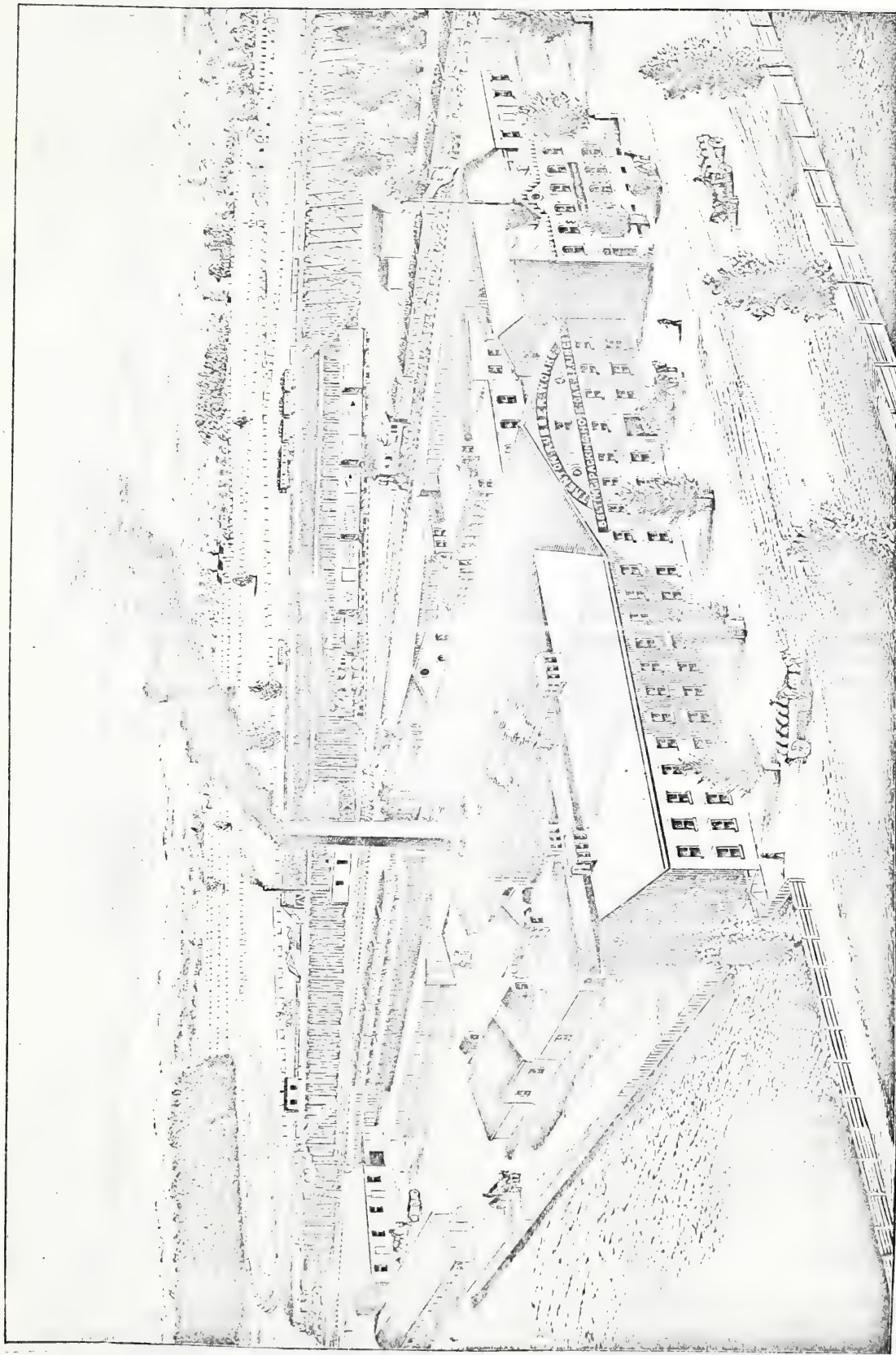
This company manufactures all varieties of fire-brick, salt-glazed, drain- and sewer-pipe, chimney tops and flues, and garden ornaments. Seventy-five men are employed here, and twenty-five thousand dollars are annually paid for labor. Two thousand five hundred tons of coal and six thousand tons of clay are annually consumed, and one million fire-brick, thirty thousand saggars, and a large variety of terra-cotta ware are annually produced.

The officers of the company are Joseph McPherson, president; O. O. Bowman, treasurer and manager; and G. W. McPherson, secretary.

TURNING, BENDING, AND BOW BUSINESS.—The turning and bending business was commenced in 1830, by John A. Hutchinson and Pinder Antrim, in the mill on Factory Street, now occupied as a woolen-factory. The bow business was soon added. Antrim retired in 1833, and Xenophon J. Maynard became a member of the firm, which was known as John A. Hutchinson & Co. They removed to the third story of a mill in Bloomsbury, and in 1834 to McKelway's saw-mill on Peace Street. The name of the firm was changed in 1836 to Maynard & Hutchinson. After several changes of place the firm, in 1844, purchased the saw-mill of Dr. John McKelway, on the south side of the water power, and considerably enlarged it. In 1851, Mr. Maynard retired, and Mr. Hutchinson's two sons became partners in the concern, and finally the firm became Hutchinson & Brother. They sold the establishment in 1875 to B. W. Titus, who converted it into a woolen-mill.

Trenton Falls Woolen-Mill.—In 1875, B. W. Titus purchased the bow-factory of Hutchinson & Brother, on the south side of the water-power, at the foot of Peace Street, and fitted it up for a woolen-mill. The looms and other machinery which Mr. Titus had used at the State Prison were removed to this mill, and business was commenced early in that year.

In February, 1881, Mr. Titus died, and the business has been continued to the present time by A. C., J. W., and H. S. Titus, under the firm-name of B. W. Titus' Sons. The works consist of two large brick buildings, two and three stories in height.



TRENTON RUBBER WORKS.
MACGOWAN, ALPAUGH & MACGOWAN, PROPRIETORS,
TRENTON, N. J.

The mill has sixty looms and two sets of cards, and the machinery is propelled by both water and steam. Sixty-five to seventy hands are employed. Ten thousand pounds of wool and twenty thousand pounds of cotton are annually used.

Woolen-Mill.—A brick mill was erected in Factory Street in 1814, by Lawrence Huron & Co., under the name Trenton Manufacturing Company. It was afterwards carried on by John Hoy, then by him and his son James, under the firm-name of J. Hoy & Son. John P. Kennedy & Co. subsequently conducted it. The building was injured by fire in June, 1851. It was then fitted up for a woolen-mill, and afterwards twice enlarged. The manufacture of woolen fabrics is still carried on here.

Mercer Zinc-Works.—This business was commenced in 1861, by John Noble and Alexander Farrington, on the bank of the Delaware River. The water-power was found to be insufficient, and after the expenditure of a large sum that location was abandoned for the present site on Third Street, where the works were erected by Mr. Noble and Joseph G. Brearley, and the business was prosecuted under the management of John S. Noble and his son, Henry S. Noble.

In 1878 the manufacture of zinc oxide (the product of these works) having become unprofitable by reason of too great competition, operations at these works were suspended.

In January, 1882, a company was organized with Joseph Whitehead, president; W. H. Linburg, secretary; W. F. Van Camp, treasurer; and A. L. Worthington, manager. The works went into operation again on the 1st of February, 1882. The coal and ore used here are brought in vessels and canal-boats through the Delaware and Raritan Canal to the basin communicating with the canal directly in front of the works.

Paper Bags.—The manufacture of paper bags, which have within the last thirty years come into general use in commerce, is carried on here to an extent more than sufficient to supply the wants of the people in the city.

In 1863, H. G. Armstrong came to Trenton from Philadelphia, and commenced the manufacture of paper bags in Front Street, near the capitol. He was at the same time engaged in the manufacture of paper. In 1877 he removed his manufactory to Greene Street, near Perry, where it is still carried on by his widow. He died in September, 1879.

Seven hands are employed in the manufacture of bags here, and a two horse-power engine is used. These bags find a market in various parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

MONITOR BAG-WORKS.—A manufactory of paper bags was established under this name by Whitehead & Lord in 1863. The business passed successively into the hands of Thomas Whitehead, Fowler & Howell, and the present proprietor, James Fowler,

who is located at 548 South Warren Street. Five hands are employed in the business here. The bags manufactured are sent to various parts of Pennsylvania and this State.

H. B. LANNING'S PAPER-BAG MANUFACTORY.—In 1874, H. B. Lanning established a manufactory of paper bags on Broad Street, over Assanpink Creek. In 1880 he removed this manufactory to Greene Street, near the Assanpink, where he now conducts it. Five hands are employed in this factory.

The Trenton Rubber-Works.—The Trenton Rubber-Works of Messrs. McGowan, Alpaugh & McGowan are located on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad, distant about two and one-half miles from Trenton. They were established in 1879 by Messrs. McGowan, Foreman & Alpaugh, who were succeeded by the present firm in May, 1882. The individual members of the firm are Messrs. Allen McGowan, Spencer M. Alpaugh, and Frank A. McGowan. The works consist of substantially constructed brick buildings, in every way adapted to the manufacture of rubber goods. The main building is one hundred and fifty by eighty feet, and is devoted to preparatory processes for the perfection of the different articles of manufacture; the second is a structure fifty-four by forty-two feet in size, which contains the offices and warerooms; and the third is a building thirty-six by sixty-eight feet, used for general manufacturing purposes. An apartment fitted up for grinding rubber is forty by thirty feet, and another of the same dimensions is used as a compound-room. There are also several auxiliary buildings. The annual product runs from five hundred thousand to six hundred thousand dollars.

The machinery is of the most approved construction, and is operated by a two hundred and fifty horse-power Corliss engine. A general line of heavy rubber goods is manufactured, such as belting, packing, hose, valves, car-springs, wagon-springs, etc., and these wares are to be found in use in nearly all parts of the civilized world.

The Globe Rubber Company.¹—This company was incorporated in April, 1881, with a capital of \$30,000. James F. Brook is president; John B. Candy, treasurer; Josiah Hollies, secretary; and Jacob D. Joslin, superintendent. Works were erected on Prospect Street, near the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and operations were commenced in July, 1881. Belting, packing, springs, etc., are manufactured at this factory. The machinery is driven by an engine of one hundred and fifty horse-power, and one hundred men are employed.

Trenton Knitting-Mill.—This was established in 1870, by W. H. Slack, by whom it is still conducted. The commencement of this, as of many other manufactories, was small, no more than one hundred and fifty dozen hose per day being produced; from this

¹ Since writing above have discontinued business.

the business has gradually increased till the daily production is from seven hundred to eight hundred dozen.

Two hundred hands are employed in this factory, and the machinery is propelled by an engine of twenty-five horse-power.

Shirt-Factory.—J. T. Glenn commenced the manufacture of shirts at Temperance Hall in 1875. In 1879 he removed to his present location, 31 East State Street. Sixteen hands are employed, and the goods manufactured here are sold through this State and Pennsylvania.

Slate-Works.—Samuel Ellis established his slate-works on Spring Street, between Willow and Calhoun, in 1852. The business consists of slate-roofing. Four hands are employed, and five hundred tons of slate are annually used. This slate is brought mostly from the Lehigh Valley in Pennsylvania.

Carriage-Wood Works.—In 1860, Edmund Craft and Henry T. White established a manufactory of carriage-wood work in a building that had previously been erected by Mr. Craft for a manufactory of mill supplies. It was conducted by Craft & White till 1880, when William T. Craft purchased his father's interest in the concern, and the business is carried on under the same firm-name.

The machinery of this factory is driven by an engine of fifty-horse power, and twenty-five men are employed. The timber used here is brought principally from the West. The goods manufactured at this factory are sent to all parts of the world.

Laning's Shoe-Factory.—In 1855, Jasper Laning commenced the manufacture of shoes, for the wholesale trade, in South Warren Street near Front. In 1880 the manufactory was removed to 14 East State Street, where it is still carried on by Mr. Laning. He employs fifteen hands, and manufactures four hundred pairs of shoes per month.

Fagin's Shoe-Factory.—Watson, McClaskey & Fagin commenced the manufacture of shoes at the corner of Hanover and Greene Streets. They afterwards removed successively to State Street, to the corner of Hanover and Warren Streets, and finally to the corner of Warren and Bank Streets, where Alexander Fagin succeeded the firm in 1875, and where he still conducts the business.

Fourteen hands are employed in this factory, and five hundred pairs of shoes per month are produced.

Hattersly's Piano Manufactory.—Hattersly Brothers, in 1877, established a manufactory of pianos on the corner of Perry and Montgomery Streets, where they have since conducted the business. They have manufactured mainly for their retail trade. They employ eight hands, and manufacture forty pianos annually.

Winkler's Piano-Factory.—Gustav Winkler began the manufacture of pianos, at the junction of Warren Street and Pennington Avenue, in 1875. At first there were only himself, his brother, and

another workman. In 1878 he removed to No. 147 North Warren Street, and in 1881 to his present place of business, a three-story brick building on North Warren Street, near Perry. From a humble beginning his business has steadily increased till he now employs seventeen hands. Unlike many larger manufacturers, he makes all the parts of his instruments.

The Trenton Steam Soap- and Candle-Factory was started in 1841, by A. W. Yard, on Mill Street, near Warren. He removed it to its present location on the corner of Market and Union Streets, and afterwards sold it to William M. Stetler. In 1870 the present firm, E. C. Niedt & Co., purchased the works, and enlarged them to three times their former capacity. They can now produce five million pounds of soap annually.

All varieties of soap are manufactured here, and sold in all parts of the United States and in South America. The latest improved machinery has been introduced, and by its use a large amount of manual labor is dispensed with. This machinery is driven by an engine of ten horse-power.

Bedding.—BLOOM & GODLEY. In 1874, D. D. Davis & Co. established a manufactory of bedding on the corner of Paul and Warren Streets. In 1876 the establishment was sold to J. C. Bloom and J. F. Godley, who have since conducted the business under the firm-name of Bloom & Godley. In 1879 the manufactory was removed to No. 140 Broad Street, where it is still carried on.

From a small beginning the business has grown to large dimensions, and the bedding, mattresses, and lounges manufactured here are sold in many States in the Union.

An engine of eight horse-power is used to propel the machinery in this manufactory, and fifteen hands are employed. About twenty-five tons of feathers, ninety tons of husks, thirty of hair, twenty of cotton, and many thousand yards of cloth are annually consumed.

STOLL.—In 1877, R. P. Stoll established a manufactory of bedding, which has steadily increased in importance to the present time. His business is principally the manufacture of mattresses, in which he employs constantly from eight to ten hands, and uses an engine of six horse-power. His goods find a market mostly in the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, though many are sent elsewhere. His factory is at 216 Clinton Avenue.

Brushes.—In 1880, L. M. Clayton commenced the manufacture of brushes of various kinds, especially of mill and machine brushes. The business has grown from its modest beginning with one workman till five are now required to meet the demands of the trade. The manufactory is at No. 20 North Greene Street.

G. D. Hammell also carries on the business of brush-making. His manufactory is in Front Street, above Stockton.

Miller's Fruit-Canning Establishment.—About thirty-five years since William Bamford, Henry M. Lewis, and Robert C. Bellville commenced the business of canning fruit, which did not then succeed. Mr. Bamford continued the business on a gradually increasing scale till 1865, when he was succeeded by Jesse Bodine and Samuel M. Youmans. In 1872, John C. Miller and Henry K. Heidweiler succeeded to the business, which they conducted till 1882, when Mr. Heidweiler retired from the firm. Mr. Miller continues the business in a brick building on Stockton Street, near State. The annual production of this cannery is about two hundred thousand cans of various kinds of fruit. The cans are manufactured in the establishment.

Glue-Factory.—In 1843, Francis Pashley, Sr., commenced the manufacture of glue on the corner of Calhoun and Spring Streets, in a building that was used during the Revolution as a hospital. Thence he removed, in 1848, to Warren Street, near the Feeder, and in 1858 he removed to the present location of the factory, Willow Street, near the Bound Brook Railroad.

In 1879, Mr. Pashley died, and the business has since been carried on by his son, Francis Pashley.

Jewelry.—In 1874, Williams, May & Co. established a manufactory of jewelry on the corner of Centre and Federal Streets. This firm was succeeded in 1877 by M. C. & C. H. Williams; then, in 1878, it became M. C. Williams & Brother, and in 1881, A. F. Williams became proprietor of the manufactory.

The business is now limited to the manufacture of solid gold bracelets and rings. Thirteen hands are employed in the establishment. The jewelry manufactured here is sold in most of the large cities in the United States.

Leigh's Match-Factory.—In 1868, Israel Hendrickson and H. Leigh established a match manufactory in Broad Street, near Livingston. The business increased rapidly, rendering larger accommodations necessary, and in 1869 they removed to Stockton Street, below Front, where the business is still carried on in a large brick building erected there.

In 1876, Mr. Hendrickson sold his interest in the establishment to J. R. Palmer, and in 1878 Mr. Leigh became sole proprietor.

From a small beginning the business has increased till the annual production amounts to forty thousand gross of boxes.

To the manufacture of matches Mr. Leigh has added that of paper boxes of various kinds, and in this branch of the business he employs about twenty hands. The total number employed in the establishment is seventy-five.

Smith's Fertilizer-Works.—Among the manufactories of fertilizers that have come into existence within a comparatively recent period, and that are destined to be of great benefit to the farmers of the country, is that of John R. Smith, of this city. These

works were established by him in 1877, on the bank of the canal, near Perry Street. They occupy two large brick buildings, and employ six men. The machinery is driven by steam. The fertilizers manufactured here are sent to all parts of the country.

Richardson's Limekilns.—In 1850 the lime manufactory that had been carried on at the corner of Jackson and Taylor Streets by George James was removed to the corner of Front and Stockton Streets, and was there conducted by Whitaker, Darrow & James. In 1872, Joseph B. Richardson purchased the concern, and he has since carried it on.

The works cover about one acre of ground, and ten men are employed. There are four kilns, and the annual production is one hundred thousand bushels of lime. The limestone used here is brought from the vicinity of Norristown, Pa.

Prison Manufactures.—Although the State Prison can hardly be classed among the manufactories of Trenton, yet several branches of manufacture are carried on here to render available the labor of convicts, and a brief mention of these is quite proper here.

There are six of these, viz.: Whips, shoes, collars and cuffs, shirts, tannery, and hair-picking.

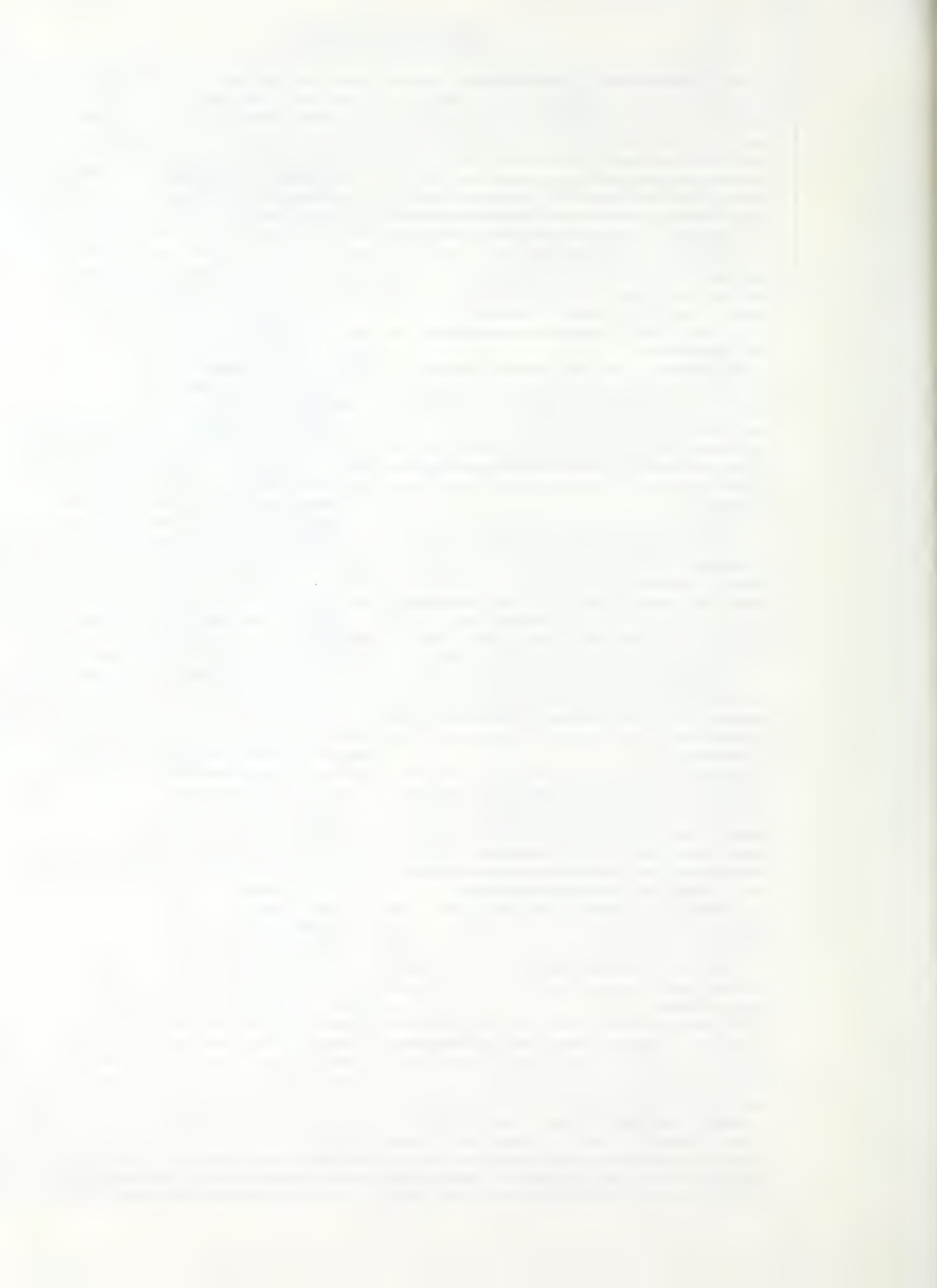
The number of convicts employed in each of these departments of manufacture is, whips, 40; shoes, 97; collars and cuffs, 80; shirts, 75; tannery, 95; hair-picking, 12.

Taylor's Pork-Packing Establishment and Cattle-Yards.—In 1870, John Taylor established on Perrine Avenue, near the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, the cattle-yards and slaughter-houses that he still carries on there. At first the business amounted to about three hundred thousand dollars annually, but it has gradually increased till it now reaches an annual average of one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The establishment covers about three acres of ground, and employs seventy-five men.

The beeves and swine slaughtered here are brought mostly from the West. The pork and beef packed at this establishment find a market in various parts of the United States, in the West Indies, in South America, and Europe.

Financial.—THE TRENTON BANKING COMPANY was chartered in 1804, when but one other bank existed in New Jersey. The lot on which the banking-house stands, in Greene Street near State, was the site of the old court-house and jail of Hunterdon County, buildings that were erected prior to the Revolution. It was deeded to the corporation in May, 1805, by Hugh Runyon, Andrew Reeder, James Ewing, and others, freeholders of Hunterdon County. The original banking-house erected on this property was used till 1838, when it was removed and a new building erected. An addition was made to this and its interior was improved in 1872, and it is now probably not excelled by any banking-house in the State.

From the time of its organization till the establish-



ment of the national bank system this was a bank of issue. It is now a bank of discount and deposit, having never organized under that system. Its circulation at the time of the adoption of that system was nearly four hundred thousand dollars, all of which is believed to have been redeemed.

During its existence of more than three-quarters of a century, this bank has in many instances, in times of their embarrassment, aided by timely loans the National and State governments, as well as the local municipal authorities. The benefactions of this institution to the government, the State, and the local authorities during the war of the Rebellion will long be remembered by those who lived in that dark period of the nation's existence.

Many interesting incidents in the history of this bank might be related did space permit. In the book which has from the first been used for a record of the signatures of those opening accounts with the bank may be found the names of many prominent citizens of this country, as well as distinguished foreigners. Among the latter are those of Prince Lucien Murat, Marshal Jean Victor Moreau, and ex-King Joseph Napoleon Bonaparte.

The presidents of this bank have been Judge Isaac Smith, 1804-7; Col. Jonathan Rhea, 1807-15; Gen. John Beatty, 1815-26; Dr. Thomas L. Woodruff, 1826-32; Philemon Dickinson, 1832-81; Joseph Bruere, 1881.

The cashiers have been Pearson Hunt, 1804-29; Joseph Olden Clark, 1829-33; John Titus, 1833-42; Thomas J. Stryker, 1842-72; Abbot J. Whittaker, 1872.

The few changes in the officers of this bank during a period of seventy-eight years constitute a remarkable feature in its history.

BENJAMIN FISH.—Three brothers, Nathaniel, John, and Jonathan, came from England and settled at Lynn, Mass., in 1637. Jonathan removed to Long Island and joined in the settlement of Newtown as early as 1659. Jonathan's son Nathan remained at Newtown, and had, among other children, a son named Benjamin, who married in 1728, and removed about 1745 and settled in the township of Trenton (now Ewing), N. J. He, among other children, had a son Benjamin, whose youngest son, Benjamin Fish, is the subject of this sketch.

Benjamin Fish was born Nov. 15, 1785, in the township of Trenton (now Ewing), county of Hunterdon (now part of Mercer), State of New Jersey, about five miles from the city of Trenton. His early years were passed on his father's farm, and his educational advantages were all comprised in a few terms' attendance at the district school in the winter. In 1808 his father moved to Trenton, then containing thirteen hundred inhabitants, and Benjamin entered into the hotel and livery-stable business in partnership with his brother. When the war with Great Britain broke out in 1812, he became interested in vessels ply-

ing between Philadelphia and Trenton, and soon after engaged in the business of transporting commissary and ordnance stores across the State for the government, and general merchandise for the public. The goods were taken from Philadelphia to Trenton, and from there by wagons across the State to New Brunswick, whence they were transported by vessels to New York City, and up the Hudson River to Albany. The American army was then operating in Northern New York, which was at that time almost a wilderness, and Mr. Fish transported thousands of barrels of flour from Philadelphia in this way for its commissariat. He had under his charge at this time forty huge Conestoga wagons, drawn by four-horse teams, by which he conveyed large quantities of ordnance stores, and cannon weighing seven thousand five hundred and eight thousand pounds each. He continued in this business until the close of the war. After peace was proclaimed he began the lumber and mercantile business in South Trenton, and continued in the lumber business until 1877, when he sold out his interest to his partner, Mr. George S. Green. During the winter of 1823 he received twenty tons of coal from Easton, Pa., of which he sold about ten tons that winter at ten dollars per ton. This was the first shipment and sale of coal in Trenton. Coal at that time was brought down the Delaware River in huge boxes containing ten tons each, which were so joined together as to form rafts and were called arks.

In 1825 he became connected with the Union Line Stage and Steamboat Company, for the transportation of passengers and merchandise between New York and Philadelphia. The route was similar to that pursued in transporting government stores, the only difference being that steamboats were used instead of sailing vessels and stages took the place of wagons. Two daily lines were run each way, starting at 6 A.M. and 12 M., and conveyed passengers from one end of the route to the other in about ten hours. In this he continued until the Camden and Amboy Railroad was built. The charter for this road was granted by the Legislature in February, 1830. He was one of the original projectors and stockholders of the road, and first conceived the idea of the great project by seeing the short railroad which connects the stone quarries with Quincy, Mass. This latter was built in 1826, and was the first railroad ever constructed in the United States. The building of the Camden and Amboy Railroad was begun in the spring of 1830, and the first car with passengers passed over the road, between Bordentown and Amboy, in December, 1832. The cars were then drawn by horses, and horse-power was exclusively employed for nearly two years after the road was opened to travel. The first car with merchandise passed over the road Jan. 20, 1833, and was driven by Mr. Fish himself from Amboy to the Sand Hills, whence the freight was then sent by wagons to Philadelphia, the river being closed by ice. The first locomotive was a small and curious-looking



Ben. "Pink"

affair compared with those in present use, and was purchased in Europe by Robert Stevens. It was called the "Johnny Bull," was exhibited at the Centennial Exhibition, and is still sacredly preserved by the company as an interesting memento of its early days. Mr. Fish was a director of the company when it first organized in 1830, and was annually re-elected for fifty years. This record is unparalleled among the railroad men of this country, and probably in the world. He was always one of the leading men in the councils of the company and largely controlled in shaping its policy.

He was one of the original stockholders in the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and was collector of tolls at Trenton from the time of its completion until the same was leased to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He was one of the managers of the Trenton Savings-Fund Society from its organization, and until January, 1880, and was always a member of the committee that made the annual examination of the accounts. He was also one of the organizers and directors of the Philadelphia Ferry Company, and director of the Freehold and Jamesburg Agricultural Railroad, and at one time was president of the latter. He was a director of the Trenton Banking Company, president of the Merchants' Transportation Company, and projector and president of the Trenton Delaware Bridge Company. "His account with the Trenton Bank was opened in 1810. It is safe to say that the books of no other bank in the State contain the name of a customer who has kept an account with it continuously for nearly seventy years.

"Mr. Benjamin Fish, who attended the meetings of the board very regularly, was elected Feb. 11, 1833, and served for nearly forty-seven years.

"Early in the history of the bank two or three runs for the redemption of its notes were made by its depositors. It is related by Mr. Benjamin Fish that about 1837, one of these runs being in progress, he went to Philadelphia, obtained a large sum in silver from the Philadelphia Bank, went over to Camden, and thence to the Sand Hills, now Yardville, where a wagon was waiting for him, as no railroad then existed from Trenton to Philadelphia. He then drove rapidly to Trenton and unloaded the silver in front of the bank. The crowd thereupon immediately dispersed, being satisfied that the bank had the ability to redeem its notes in coin on demand."

Mr. Fish was formerly an Old-Line Whig, and at the breaking up of that organization he allied himself to the Republican party, of which he was an earnest but unobtrusive member. He took a lively interest in all that concerned good government and good morals. Many years ago he was a member of the Legislature, and could doubtless have had other political honors, but political office was not suited to his tastes and he declined further public service. He was elected a trustee of the First Presbyterian Church on Dec. 8, 1825, and on Dec. 5, 1864, he was elected

president of the board of trustees, which position he held uninterruptedly up to the time of his death.

He lived a quiet and unostentatious life; was scrupulously honest and painstaking, and leaves behind him a name fragrant with good deeds. Everybody knew "Benny" Fish, as he was familiarly called, and everybody was glad to meet and greet the cheerful old man. Up to the hour of his death he walked without the aid of a cane, and pursued his usual daily rounds of labor unassisted by a clerk. He died June 22, 1880.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the United New Jersey Railroad and Canal Companies, held on the 21st of September, 1880, the president of the board, Mr. John G. Stevens, announced the death of Mr. Benjamin Fish, who had been a director of the company for fifty years, and on motion Mr. Ashbel Welch was appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions relating thereto.

At a meeting of the board held December 28th, Mr. Welch presented a memorial of Mr. Fish, which contained an outline of his life and services, the main facts of which are already embodied in this sketch.

Benjamin Fish married, April 7, 1812, Maria, daughter of William Sackett and Elizabeth Moore, of the same township. She died July 26, 1865, in the seventy-fourth year of age. The result of this union were nine children, of whom four died in infancy; four sons grew up, namely, Jonathan Sackett, Asa Israel, Benjamin Moore, and Augustine Hallett, and one daughter, Emma Maria, only one who survived her father. She is the wife of John S. Chambers, of Trenton, and by her marriage has three sons living, viz., John Story, Benjamin Fish, and Thomas Stryker. One other grandchild survives, viz., Mrs. Emily A. Auten, daughter of Jonathan Sackett Fish.

Mr. Fish was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, of which he was for fifty-five years an active trustee, and an attendant upon its worship for more than seventy years.

THOMAS J. STRYKER was born at Princeton, N. J., June 23, 1800, and died at Trenton, Sept. 28, 1872. He came from an old Dutch ancestry, two families of which left Holland in 1652 and settled in New Amsterdam. His energy, self-reliance, sturdy manhood were derived from this good parentage. Rev. John Hall, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, N. J., who had been intimately acquainted with him for thirty years, made the following remarks upon the occasion of his death:

"The voice of this whole community during these last four days has anticipated all that I could say of the facts which make the death of Mr. Stryker so generally deplored. Endeavoring to suppress any exaggeration to which personal attachment might unconsciously lead me, I only repeat what is heard on every side when I say that it is seldom that a career is closed by death by which so many and various interests are affected. Had he only filled one place, and filled it well, the vacancy caused by his departure would have justified our lamentation. But he was connected with so much that concerns the public, and he was so efficient in whatever employed him, so few of the associations of his name, with anything to which he gave it, were merely nominal, that it

is impossible to doubt that the grounds of the general regret are real, and the sorrow sincere.

"As a merchant and banker for forty-eight years he was brought into connection with the general business of this city, and with its correspondents out of it for all that time. The confidence won by his judgment and integrity in these positions extended beyond the mercantile line, and drew to him large numbers of persons for friendly counsel in their humble affairs. Many a widow and orphan have cause to remember the protection he has afforded them, and the security in which he has placed their scanty resources. Many can testify that he often added to his advice the means of substantial relief.

"And as to executor, guardian, trustee, bondsman, arbitrator, the same confidence drew to him another large class of persons, who knew how safe was their dependence, how judicious his mediation in controversies, how influential among men of all classes and tempers.

"Various positions of a more public kind were from time to time occupied by him. He was once on the bench of the Common Pleas. He served as manager and secretary of the lunatic asylum from its foundation to the latest meeting of the board. He was chosen by the Legislature, with eight of the most prominent citizens of the State, to represent New Jersey in what is known as the Peace Convention, at Washington, in 1861. He was one of the commissioners appointed by the Legislature to rebuild the State-House. He was president of the Trenton Academy, a director of the savings fund, first treasurer of the Historical Society of New Jersey, registrar of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, treasurer of the board of trade, and has constantly been called to serve in positions which called for a prompt and popular officer.

"The principles on which Mr. Stryker acted in his sundry secular occupations were more than those of morality, or of what Scripture calls the religion 'taught by the precepts of men.' His integrity, benevolence, and usefulness were based on the accountability in which he held himself to God. We have, therefore, no broad line to draw between his business life and his religious life, as if they were distinct domains. The Bible draws no such line. It is only another branch of his associations with the community—one pursued day by day with the others, and with the same sacred sanction—that is to be mentioned when we speak of his ecclesiastical connection with large numbers of persons. The greater part of his adult life was occupied on the Lord's Day as teacher or superintendent of the Sabbath-schools of this congregation, and latterly of the Soldiers' Children's Home. He has been a trustee of the church corporation since 1833, and a ruling elder of the church since 1836, where his first profession of faith, both in baptism and communion, was made in July, 1831."

On the 30th of September following his decease the board of directors and stockholders of the Trenton Banking Company held a special meeting, and unanimously passed resolutions bespeaking the uprightness of Thomas J. Stryker, who had been a director of the bank since 1831 and cashier since 1842, a period of just thirty years at the time of the meeting.

Appropriate resolutions were also passed on the same day at a meeting of the board of trade, city of Trenton; on the day previous by a meeting of the teachers of the Sabbath-schools connected with the First Presbyterian Church, and subsequently, on October 18th, a minute was adopted by the Session of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton. Thus ended the earthly career of a gentleman most prominent in the active business and religious life of Trenton.

THE TRENTON SAVINGS-FUND SOCIETY was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, March 7, 1844. The corporators named in the act were Peter D. Vroom, John C. Redman, John Read, Stacy G. Potts, George Dill, Xenophon J. Maynard, Richard J. Bond, Thomas J. Stryker, Jacob Kline, Jasper S. Scudder, Timothy Abbot, Charles Parker, and Henry W. Green, and their successors.

The society commenced business in 1847 in Chancery building, West State Street. It afterward removed to No. 8 South Greene Street, and in November, 1881, to its present banking-house, which it owns, No. 123 East State Street. It is purely a mutual company, and of course has no capital stock. Its deposits amount to more than one million one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The office of president has been held by Stacy G. Potts, Peter D. Vroom, and the present incumbent, Caleb S. Green; that of secretary and treasurer by Jonathan Fisk, John S. Chambers, and Lewis Parker, Jr.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK OF TRENTON.—The Mechanics' and Manufacturers' Bank of Trenton was chartered Feb. 19, 1834, with a capital of \$125,000. Feb. 16, 1843, by a legislative act, it was authorized to reduce its capital to \$100,000, which was done. March 19, 1857, it was authorized to increase it to \$500,000, which was gradually done.

The present banking-house, on the corner of State and Warren Streets, was erected in 1837. In 1865 this became a national bank under its present title, Mechanics' National Bank of Trenton, with a capital of \$350,000, which was afterwards increased to \$500,000.

The present officers are Timothy Abbot, president; James H. Clark, cashier; William W. Stelie, assistant cashier; and Joseph H. Hough, notary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF TRENTON.—This was organized in 1864, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which has been increased to five hundred thousand dollars. The first officers were Caleb Sager, president, and Anthony Thorn, Jr., cashier. The present officers are Philip P. Dunn, president; William T. Vannest, vice-president; and Charles Whitehead, cashier. The banking-house, which is owned by the bank, is in East State Street, near Greene. This bank is a United States depository. It has uniformly paid dividends on its capital stock, and it has now a surplus.

TRENTON BOARD OF TRADE.—The board of trade of the city of Trenton was organized in February, 1863, with the main object of promoting the commerce, manufactures, and general business interests of the city.

The first president of the board was John A. Roebbling, who occupied that position at the time of his death, which resulted from an accident while in the discharge of his duties as engineer of the Brooklyn bridge.

The list of presidents includes the names of some of the most energetic and prominent business men in the community, as follows: John A. Roebbling,¹ Charles Hewitt,¹ A. S. Livingston,¹ Daniel T. Frost, O. W. Blackfan,¹ William Dolton, J. R. Freese, A. Exton, John Moses, George S. Greene, Dr. W. W. L. Phillips, and Bennington Gill.

¹ Deceased.

The present officers are Bennington Gill, president; F. C. Lowthorp, first vice-president; Dr. John Woolverton, second vice-president; John C. Owens, treasurer; and William W. Stelle, secretary.

The organization has been successful since it was established, and through its influence many public matters have been projected and successfully completed. Its present membership is about one hundred of the most active business men of the community, representing nearly every branch of manufacturing and commercial interest of the city.

Standard Fire Insurance Company.—This was chartered Feb. 27, 1868. The corporators were John C. Cook, William Boswell, Charles Bechtel, Albert C. Bellville, John O. Raum, Benjamin O. Tyler, Daniel Peters, Henry Denison, and W. D. Oliphant. The capital stock was fifty thousand dollars, with power to increase it to double that amount. This increase has since been made.

This company does not insure property outside of the State of New Jersey. It is in a prosperous condition. The officers are William Dalton, president; John H. Stewart, vice-president; and William M. Lindsay, secretary.

Trenton Water-Works.—On the 3d of December, 1801, the Legislature passed "An Act to authorize Stephen Scales to convey the water from his spring through the several streets of the city of Trenton." This charter conferred the usual right of passage through private grounds, under certain restrictions.

In September, 1803, Mr. Scales sold this franchise and his right to his spring to Thomas M. Potter, Gershom Craft, and Alexander Cummings, who, by an act of the Legislature, Feb. 29, 1808, were incorporated as the "President and Directors of the Trenton Water-Works."

The capital stock of this company was fixed at twelve hundred dollars, with power to increase if necessary. James Ewing was chosen president, and Peter Gordon and Thomas M. Potter directors of this company.

The stock was on the 10th of June, 1839, increased to twenty thousand dollars, and this increase was confirmed by an act of the Legislature in 1852. At the same time the privilege was, by a supplement to the charter of 1803, granted to take water from the Delaware River.

In 1864 the Legislature authorized the city to purchase the works, with the sanction of the people at a special election. Accordingly, the works were purchased at a cost of eighty-eight thousand dollars, and they have since been held and managed by the city.

The first pipes were of wood. They were sufficient when laid, but they were afterwards replaced by others of iron, and these in their turn by others that were larger, and so on as the demands of the city have required. Of these water-mains there are now thirty-five miles. A reservoir has been constructed,

and into this the water is forced from the river by machinery, and from it distributed to all parts of the city.

The abundant supply of water which these works afford adds greatly to the convenience and healthfulness of the people, and to the cleanliness of the streets, at the same time that it affords ample means of protection in case of fire.

For the purchase of and the various improvements on these works the bonds of the city have been issued, and the funded debt thus created amounts to two hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. To meet this a sinking fund has been created. The annual receipts from these works have steadily increased till they are sufficient to defray all current expenses, meet the interest on the funded debt, and pay into the sinking fund a sum about ten thousand dollars in excess of the requirements for liquidating the bonds as they become due.

The present commissioners are John C. Miller, William Hancock, George Brearley, Joseph Rice, Robert Aitken, and Edward Stokes. The officers are John C. Miller, president; John F. Sager, secretary and treasurer; John B. Quigley, superintendent; George Larrison, office assistant; and Andrew Groves, engineer.

Trenton Gas-Light Company.—This company was incorporated by a legislative act Feb. 19, 1847, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars. The corporators were Xenophon J. Maynard, Gregory A. Perdicaris, John A. Weart, Jesper Harding, and Joseph C. Potts. Under this charter the company commenced the erection of their works on Fair Street, near the water-power, in 1848; and in 1849 the first gas was manufactured from rosin. In 1854 coal was first used instead of rosin.

As the demand for gas has increased the capacity of the works has been augmented, and additions have been made to its buildings and grounds. The works now include lots on both sides of Warren Street. The limitation of the charter was repealed Feb. 18, 1873.

The works have a daily capacity of two hundred and fifty thousand feet, and the gas-holder will contain two hundred thousand feet, which is the average daily production in winter. There are twenty-one miles of mains. Twenty-three men are employed by the company, and the annual consumption of coal is four thousand five hundred tons.

Union Industrial Home Association for Destitute Children of Trenton.—Through the efforts of Mrs. Henry James a meeting was held for the formation of this association on the 3d of January, 1859. On the 10th of the ensuing February the home was opened for the reception of children, and one little girl, Maggie Stoner, was received that day. Within a year from that date forty-nine more were received, and the annual average since has been fifty.

The board of managers consists of eighteen ladies,

who are empowered to choose their own officers. The following is a list of the officers from the founding of the institution: Presidents, Mrs. George Roney, Mrs. Eliza Hunt, Miss Rebecca S. Potts, Miss Ann Eliza Bennet; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. David Clarke, Mrs. B. O. Tyler, Miss Rebecca S. Potts, Mrs. Jos. Hall, Miss Sarah Sherman, Mrs. James Darrah; Secretaries, Mrs. Henry James, Mrs. Wesley Wilson, Mrs. Edward Appleton, Mrs. James Buchanan, Mrs. Joshua Jones, Miss Anna T. Bailey, Mrs. Thomas Bell; Treasurers, Mrs. John R. Dill, Miss Anna T. Baily; first Board of Counselors, John R. Dill, James T. Sherman, John A. Roebling, Daniel P. Forst, Isaac Stevens. Present Board of Managers: President, Miss Ann Eliza Bennett; Vice-President, Mrs. James Darrah; Treasurer, Miss Anna T. Bailey; Secretary, Mrs. Thomas Bell; present Board of Counselors, Daniel P. Forst, Isaac Stevens, John K. Smith, Jonathan Steward, Edward Stokes, Samuel L. Baily.

The History of School Education in Trenton.¹

The private institutions of learning have always been the predecessors of the public schools. The famous Trenton Academy was established on the 10th of February, 1781. The original capital was £270, divided into thirty-six shares, held by the following citizens: Chief Justice Brearley, Joseph Higbee, Joseph Milnor, Rensselaer Williams, James Paxton, Stacy Potts, Isaac Smith, Isaac Collins, William Tucker, James Ewing, Conrad Kotts, Stephen Lowry, Abraham Hunt, Moore Furman, R. Neil, Micaiah How, Jacob Benjamin, W. Churchill Houston, John Neilson, Francis Witt. The school was opened Feb. 14, 1782, with forty pupils of both sexes. It was then an elementary institution, but in August following it was raised to the grade of an academy. On the 10th of November, 1785, the Legislature granted a charter to the proprietors and trustees respectively, and the school company were raised to the dignity of "The Proprietors of the Trenton Academy." In 1794 the Legislature authorized a lottery for the benefit of the institution, and twelve hundred and sixty-three dollars and thirty-six cents was raised by that means.

The Trenton Academy, with an existence extending over a hundred years, has a varied and interesting history. Many of the most distinguished citizens of the State have sat under the instruction of its efficient teachers, and its long muster-roll of students numbers more than one name that has achieved a national reputation. The institution during the last few years has declined to a great extent, and is but a feeble reflection of what it was during its palmy days.

As Trenton increased in population the demand for educational facilities was met by the establishment of other private schools. Mr. Coles conducted one towards the close of the century, and was succeeded by Joshua Slack in 1815. Miss Dubois taught a pop-

ular young ladies' academy near the site of the First Presbyterian Church. Miss Burrowes had charge of a select and fashionable school, and Hannah and Ann Newbold, members of the Society of Friends, were well-known instructors.

The first Sunday-school was established in 1809. The most noted school, next to the academy, a half-century ago was that of Jared D. Tyler, which was located near the residence of the late ex-Governor Vroom. Mr. Tyler was from the South, and possessed great learning and ability. When Lafayette visited Trenton in 1824, he attended service in the First Presbyterian Church. Mr. Tyler offered a prayer so touching and impressive that an eye-witness (the late Dr. J. B. Coleman) saw from the gallery the tears trickling down the cheeks of Lafayette.

Other private schools flourished as the State capital increased in population, and as early as 1816 the first step towards the establishment of a system of public schools in New Jersey was taken. The Legislature directed the State treasurer to invest the sum of fifteen thousand dollars in United States bonds bearing six per cent. interest as a permanent school fund. In the year following this sum was increased, and in 1818, the Governor, the vice-president of Councils, the Speaker of the Assembly, the attorney-general, and the secretary of the commonwealth were appointed trustees for the control and management of the fund for the support of free schools. The entire amount of the fund was then made \$113,238.78. A law was passed in 1820 authorizing the inhabitants of any township to raise by taxation money for the education of the children of the poor. In 1821 it was provided that one-tenth of all the State taxes should be added yearly to the school fund. In 1828 the inhabitants were authorized to raise funds in town-meetings to erect or repair school-houses. A careful canvass made during that year brought out the astounding truth that more than one-third of the children in the State attended no school whatever. In 1829 the Legislature began the practice of making annual appropriations for the support of public schools, twenty thousand dollars being the sum appropriated for that year. In 1838 a general movement was made towards remodeling the school system of the State. The annual appropriation was increased to thirty thousand dollars, each township was authorized to raise by taxation an amount double that received by the State, the district system of distributing the money was re-established, the use of the public money for the erection of school buildings, the purchase of fuel, furniture, and books was authorized, and schools already organized by any religious society were granted an equitable proportion of the public funds.

The State Normal School was established in 1855, the State Board of Education in 1866, and in 1867 the school law was remodeled and most important improvements made.

¹ By Edward S. Ellis.

To Trenton belongs the honor of having established the first free school in New Jersey. The State appropriations already mentioned were too meagre to afford gratuitous instruction except to the most indigent pupils, and the institutions were long regarded as "pauper schools," only a very few of the attendants being willing to bear the stigma of receiving their education free. A school was organized in 1833 in the old Masonic Hall, in Front Street, where no tuition was charged. It was removed in 1838 to a building in Academy Street, the lower portion of which was used as a county jail, in the yard of which stood the public whipping-post. This was stealthily taken down one night in 1839, and was never set up again.

The Legislature in 1844 granted to the township of Nottingham, now a part of Trenton, the privilege of raising six hundred dollars for the support of a public school, and five hundred dollars to erect a suitable building. At the annual town-meeting in 1844 the school committee recommended to raise by tax the full sum allowed by the special township act, and to appropriate the interest on the surplus fund of the general government and the tax on dogs to the support of public schools. These recommendations were carried by a large vote. In addition the committee had husbanded the State appropriation for two years, amounting to three hundred dollars.

The committee purchased a lot one hundred feet square in Centre Street, near the First Baptist Church, for one hundred and sixty dollars, and erected a building of brick thirty by fifty feet, two stories in height, containing four rooms, each capable of seating seventy-five children.

On the 1st of September, 1844, the following teachers were employed to take charge of the school: Joseph Roney, principal, and Misses Susan J. Albertson, Hannah Carlin, and Sarah Joycelin, assistants. The first received an annual salary of four hundred dollars, and the others one hundred and fifty dollars each. When the doors were opened over four hundred children clamored for admission. The principal rose to the occasion by rejecting all who were under seven years of age.

The High School, as it was called, which was established in the old county jail building in Academy Street, in May, 1844, was free to indigent pupils only until 1848, when all were admitted without charge. In the spring of 1849 the trustees and superintendent recommended to the citizens to raise the sum of six thousand dollars to pay for the erection of a new school-house. Legal difficulties, however, were interposed by the opponents of public schools, and Common Council refused to appropriate the money. The Legislature was applied to and authority was given to make a loan of six thousand dollars for building a school-house, and to raise by tax any sum, not to exceed two thousand dollars, for the support of the schools.

In April, 1850, there were three hundred and thirty-five white and twenty colored children attending the public schools of Trenton, under the charge of G. R. Roney, Misses P. S. Vancleve, Mary Johnson, M. W. Thompson, and L. H. Tucker, with George Shreve teacher of the colored school.

It is an unfortunate fact that, so far as can be learned, there are no minutes of the proceedings of the board of school trustees of the public schools previous to 1850. Since that date the minutes are occasionally defective, and during a number of years no account at all of the doings of the trustees was published in any of the papers of the city. Thus it is that some periods in the history of our public schools are without any record whatever. The minute-book of the Trenton Academy affords an unbroken history from the organization in 1781 to the present time.

Among the school committeemen or trustees from 1844 to 1850 were X. J. Maynard, Dr. Francis A. Ewing, Jonathan S. Fish, Samuel Stokes, James T. Sherman, Frederick Kingman, Charles Skelton, S. Wooley, D. Lodor, Lewis Parker, D. Lloyd, S. R. Hamilton, P. H. Boswell, D. Clark, A. R. Harris, W. Johnson, W. P. Mulford, M. C. Holmes, J. B. James, S. G. Pott, C. Wilson, J. W. Leslie.

In 1847, J. T. Sherman was superintendent in Trenton, and Charles Skelton in Nottingham. In 1848, Charles Skelton was superintendent in Trenton, and Charles Hewitt in Nottingham. In 1849, Charles Skelton was superintendent in Trenton, and Samuel Wooley in Nottingham.

The Academy Street building, two stories high and numbering eight rooms, was opened Oct. 7, 1850, and in 1856 there were seventeen teachers employed in the public schools of Trenton, with nine hundred and twelve pupils enrolled, and thirty-one awaiting admission.

The Market Street building was dedicated Saturday evening, Feb. 5, 1859, and the school was opened on the Monday succeeding, under charge of Charles Britton. The demand for school accommodations has never been fully supplied, and the monthly reports submitted to the trustees show that hundreds of applicants are unable to obtain seats.

The year 1874 was a memorable one in the educational history of Trenton, inasmuch as it saw the rounding up of the school system by the establishment of the High School. This building was dedicated Friday evening, Oct. 2, 1874. Its curriculum is a liberal one, embracing all the requirements of a thorough academic education, and extending over a period of six years. The institution employs ten teachers, with three hundred and fifteen pupils enrolled, and an average attendance of three hundred and five.

The following are the other public schools in the city, with the number of teachers engaged, pupils enrolled, and the average attendance:

	Teachers.	Pupils enrolled.	Average attendance.
Academy Street.....	14	576	503
Grant Avenue.....	4	214	186
Believe Avenue.....	4	186	140
Rose Street.....	4	213	167
Jefferson Street.....	4	199	140
Ringgold Street (colored).....	2	67	55
Centre Street.....	14	465	360
Market Street.....	5	218	163
Union Street.....	4	172	121
Sixth Ward.....	3	115	86
Total.....	69	2787	2249

In addition the board of trustees has contracted for the erection of a new building in the Second Ward, to be completed during the autumn of 1882. It will contain four rooms, and seat two hundred pupils.

The board of school trustees of the city of Trenton for 1882 are: Superintendent, Cornelius Shepherd, M.D.; President, William H. Mickel; Secretary, Charles L. Ashmore; First Ward, Edward S. Elks, William A. MacCrellish; Second Ward, George N. Nutt, E. V. R. Richards; Third Ward, M. C. Weikheiser, Joseph G. Brearley; Fourth Ward, J. Fletcher Dickson, Charles Megill; Fifth Ward, James C. Thomas, Samuel Walker, Jr.; Sixth Ward, Charles L. Ashmore, John A. Wilson; Seventh Ward, Henry R. Mayer, William H. Mickel.

To attain success in imparting instruction, the teacher must be thoroughly trained in the science and art of teaching, and his calling must be elevated to that of a profession. This self-evident truth, as it may be called, emphasized and iterated by prominent educators, led to the legislative appropriation of ten thousand dollars in 1855 for the establishment of a Normal School in the State capital. The following gentlemen constituted the first board of trustees: James G. Hampton, Joseph N. Thompson, Richard S. Field, David Cole, Franklin S. Kinney, Charles Sitgreaves, Thomas Lawrence, Lyman A. Chandler, William M. Babbitt, Dudley S. Gregory.

The corner-stone of the building was laid by Governor Price, Oct. 9, 1855, and the school was dedicated July 17, 1856. The school opened in temporary quarters Oct. 1, 1855, with fifteen students, which increased to forty-four by the close of the year.

The first principal was William F. Phelps, A.M., a man of marked executive ability, personal magnetism, and great enthusiasm in the cause to which he devoted his energies. During the nine years of his administration he did more for the advancement of education in New Jersey than has ever been achieved by any other person. In 1864 he resigned to take charge of the first Normal School established in Minnesota, and was succeeded by that eminent scholar, John S. Hart, LL.D. He resigned in 1871, and was followed by Lewis M. Johnson, who retired in 1876. His successor was Washington Hasbrouck, Ph.D., known for many years as an eminently practical and successful educator. Dr. Hasbrouck's administration has been very prosperous, thorough, and popular, and his lectures and address before the teachers' institutes have been received with marked favor.

The Model School, in which the teachings of the Normal School are practically exemplified, was established in 1858. In 1865 the State purchased the two buildings of the trustees, and the ample grounds which inclose them. In 1879 the State became the owner of the entire property, including the boarding-houses, for which the sum of sixty-eight thousand dollars was paid.

For the year ending June 30, 1881, there were 236 pupils, of whom 41 were males and 195 females. During the same period the attendance in the Model School was 305, with an average of 283. Both of these institutions have been highly successful from the beginning, and their beneficent influence upon the cause of education throughout the State has been beyond computation.

The following are the officers and instructors of the Normal School: Washington Hasbrouck, Ph.D., Principal, Philosophy of Education and Pedagogics; Austin C. Apgar, Natural Sciences and Geography; Elias F. Carr, A.M., Mathematics and Methods; Dickerson H. Farley, Penmanship and Book-keeping; Clara L. Hall, Rhetoric, English Literature, and History; Mary Ryan, Reading and Orthography; Harriette Matthews, English Grammar, Mental Science, and Synonyms; Isadora Williams, Elementary Methods and Object Teaching; Adelaide Cornogg, Drawing; Laura C. Johnson, Vocal Music; Alfred S. Brace, Instrumental Music.

Public Libraries.—As early as 1750 a library was established in Trenton, but none of its records are known to exist. The library is mentioned by the historian Smith.

In 1821 the Apprentices' Library Company was established, with Charles Ewing, president; Samuel L. Southard, vice-president; and Zachariah Rossell, secretary. The association had a successful and useful existence during a number of years. After it ceased to exist the books were for many years in the possession of the librarian, Samuel Evans. They afterwards came into the possession of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The Trenton Library Association was formed, and its library was opened, in 1852. Its first officers were Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, president; Alfred S. Livingston, secretary; and Jonathan F. Cheeseman, treasurer and librarian. For a year the library was kept in the corner store of Temperance Hall, but in 1853 it was removed to the second story of a building in Greene Street near State. After many years of great usefulness the association ceased to be active, and its books came into the possession of the Young Men's Christian Association. In March, 1879, this association became extinct, and by permission of the members of the old Trenton Library Association the Women's Christian Temperance Union assumed control of this library. The Union has added about one thousand books to the library, which now numbers about three thousand seven hundred volumes. The

library and reading-rooms are at Nos. 20 and 22 East State Street.

The Constitutional Library Association, composed of young men, most of whom were minors, was established in 1853. Its meetings were held in the third story of the City Hall.

City Business College.—This institution was established at Temperance Hall in 1865 by Messrs. Bryant, Stratton, & Whitney. It was one of the Bryant & Stratton international chain of commercial colleges.

It was first in charge of J. S. Chamberlin as principal, with two assistants. In April, 1866, G. A. Gaskell became principal, succeeded two months later by A. J. Rider. In August, 1866, J. A. Beecher purchased Mr. Whitney's interest and took charge. In October of the same year the institution was removed to its present location, 20 and 22 East State Street, and a ladies' and a preparatory department were added. In 1869, Mr. Beecher withdrew and Mr. Rider became principal.

In 1870 this college became a member of the International Business College Association, and Mr. William B. Allen became joint proprietor. In April, 1881, Mr. Allen retired from the firm, and the college has since been conducted by Mr. Rider alone, with Thomas J. Stewart as associate principal. This institution has had a large patronage, not only here but from a majority of the States in the Union.

Trenton in the Rebellion.—The excellent record of the State of New Jersey in the civil war of 1861-65 is a matter of history. The promptness with which she filled all requisitions for troops, and the fact that her quota was exceeded by the number of her volunteers in the service, were, and they will always be, a source of pride to all her citizens. In supplying men to fill the quota of the State and prevent the necessity of a draft, Trenton did her full share. Her patriots went forth to encounter the dangers and face the stern realities of grim-visaged war, and her citizens faithfully cared for the families that were thus left without protection and support. Here, as elsewhere, the bombardment of Fort Sumter aroused a thrill of patriotism that was not allayed during the contest. It is not too much to say that the ardent patriotism of the Trentonians prevented the necessity for as large expenditures in bounties as were made in some localities, though the people ever stood ready to contribute as liberally as those of any part of the Union.

A Union meeting was held at Temperance Hall on the evening of April 18, 1861, at which a resolution was adopted requesting the Common Council to make such appropriations as might be necessary to provide liberally for the families of those who might volunteer. Within a few days subscriptions aggregating a large sum had been made. This was disbursed by a committee, of which the mayor was chairman.

The ladies here as elsewhere gave substantial

proofs of their loyalty by their contributions for the comfort of the soldiers in the field and in hospitals. These contributions were made directly and through societies that were organized for the purpose of dispensing these charities.

The city was, by an act of the Legislature, May 3, 1861, authorized to borrow ten thousand dollars for the relief of the families of volunteers, and the Common Council passed an ordinance to carry this law into effect. At different times subsequently during the war the city made large expenditures for the promotion of volunteering.

In July, 1862, the patriotic spirit of the people in Trenton prompted them, on the occasion of the reverses which the Union arms then encountered, to put forth efforts for the promotion of recruiting, and large amounts were then subscribed for that purpose. At subsequent times during the war, when calls for more men were made, they were met by the same prompt response, and money to any necessary amount was furnished by the city authorities and the contributions of patriotic citizens.

That there were a few here whose patriotic sympathies were not as strong and active as those of a majority is without doubt true, and that there were others of undoubted loyalty whose views with regard to what they termed extreme measures did not accord with those of their more ardent fellow-citizens, is equally true. Twenty years have passed since that terrible war was inaugurated, and the bitter and possibly uncharitable feelings which it engendered have in a measure subsided. There are probably few who can look back and review their action during that period without a twinge of regret because of words or acts to which the feelings that were then excited led them. Even among the participants in that war a kind feeling has taken the place of the rancor that then existed. An evidence of this has been seen in an interchange of friendly visits between military organizations in Trenton and Richmond that were engaged in actual hostilities on opposite sides during that contest. The lavish hospitalities that were bestowed and received on these occasions will not soon be forgotten by either.

Hotels of Trenton, Early and Later.—In compliance with the act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey of 1668, requiring every town in the State to provide an ordinary for the relief and entertainment of strangers, the keeper of which was required to procure a license for that purpose from the proper authorities, and "oblige himself to make sufficient provision of meat, drink, and lodging for strangers," and for neglect of which, in any of the towns, they were to forfeit forty shillings fine to the country for every month's default after publication of the law, Trenton, not being willing to incur the penalty, had always bountifully provided for the relief and entertainment of strangers in an ample supply of hotels.

The oldest hotel now standing, and still kept as

such, is the "Eagle Hotel," on the corner of Broad and Ferry Streets, in the Third Ward.

This was used and occupied for the same purpose during the Revolutionary war. After the capture of the Hessians, Dec. 26, 1776, Gen. Washington returned with his prisoners to the Pennsylvania side of the Delaware River, in the same manner as he had crossed it on the 25th. When he recrossed on the 30th of December it was at the ferry, from which the above street takes its name, and thence marched east to the "Eagle Tavern" (now hotel), where he halted, it being at that time the regular stopping-place for persons crossing the ferry, and thence proceeded to the residence of Capt. Alexander Douglass, in Broad Street, where Gen. St. Clair had his headquarters, and at which place the council of war was held the night before the battle of Princeton, and which resulted in his midnight retreat to the latter place by the Sandtown road (now Hamilton Avenue) on the night of Jan. 2, 1777, where on the following day the battle of Princeton was fought.

Gen. St. Clair's headquarters (Douglass house) was upon the site in Broad Street now owned and occupied by the German Evangelical Lutheran Church.

The proprietors of this hotel of recent date have been George Phillips, Benjamin Reed, Orin Bailey, Paynter Atkinson, Runyon Tims, David Tims, William Doble, Jeremiah Bruton, Andrew Weir, Margaret Weir, and its present proprietor is Thomas Leonard.

On the Assanpink Creek, on the east side of Broad Street, stood the True American Inn. Washington made this hotel his headquarters. It was kept at that time by Jonathan Richmond, afterwards by John A. Batt and Daniel McIntyre. Its last proprietor was Henry Katzenbach. It was kept as a hotel until the 28th of March, 1843, when it was destroyed by fire. It was a frame building, originally but two stories in height. The sidewalk to the house was four steps above the street or roadway, the ascent to which being by stone steps; but when the street was graded in 1839 the sidewalk was cut down, giving an additional story to the house, making it three stories high, the lower story built of stone. The site once occupied by this hotel has now erected upon it handsome stores, and constitutes a part of what is now known as the Assanpink Block.

During the Revolutionary war the headquarters of Col. Rahl, the Hessian commander, was the City Tavern, on the corner of Warren and Bank Streets, where St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cathedral now stands. It was in this hotel that Col. Rahl breathed his last, on the third day after being wounded, at the time of the capture of his army by Washington. Its proprietors were John Van Fleet, Samuel Crossley, Norbury Bashford, John Mount, Abbott Dansbury.

In 1798 the yellow fever prevailed in Philadelphia to an alarming extent, at which time the public offices of the United States were removed here. John Adams,

then being President, removed his residence here. His quarters were at the Phocuis Hotel, in Warren Street. This hotel has been kept by Enoch Cook, Elizabeth Cook, Norbury Bashford, John Miller, and after his death by Charles Harley. The building was of stone, and was torn down at the opening of West Hanover Street through to Warren.

Previous to the year 1851 the southern boundary of Trenton was the Assanpink Creek, all below being called "the borough of South Trenton." This borough was formed in 1840 from two villages, then called Mill Hill and Bloomsbury. In the former year the borough of South Trenton was by act of the Legislature incorporated with the city proper, thereby uniting the three into one municipality. Before the union, and about the year 1800, there was in the city proper, north of the creek, as well as south of it, the Eagle Tavern, which stood in Warren Street, on the site now occupied by the Third Presbyterian Church. It was a frame building, and before it was opened as a hotel had been occupied by Judge William Trent, of Philadelphia, as his summer residence. It was in later times kept by Isaac Van Orden; Norbury Bashford being its last proprietor.

The Blazing Star Hotel was located on the corner of Warren and State Streets (at that time called King and Second Streets), where the Mechanics' National Bank now stands.¹ In 1785 it was kept by James Witts, and at one time by Jacob Bergen, and called the French Arms Hotel. It was at this hotel, after the ceremonies of the reception of Gen. Washington at the arch erected on the Assanpink bridge on his way to New York to be inaugurated the first President of the infant republic, that he received the visits of his friends. At the time of the reception it was kept by Samuel Henry, and called the City Tavern. Its subsequent landlords were Joseph Broadhurst, Benjamin Smith, Joseph Van Cleef, Mrs. Francis Green, Thomas Ryan, and Stacy Kirkbride. This house was built by John Dagworthy, about the year 1760, two stories high. It was quite a large building. The front door was reached by eight steps, which extended either way from north to south, similar to those of the bank that stands upon the same spot.

The Bull's Head Hotel was located on the south side of Second Street (now State), about half-way be-

¹ On the 1st of November, 1784, the Congress of the United States met at Trenton, and their sessions were held at this hotel, it being the largest building in the city at that time. All the States were represented except Maryland. New Jersey was represented by Hons. William Churchill Houston and John Beatty. Richard Henry Lee, who was said to be the gentleman who originally made the motion in Congress for declaring the States of America independent in the year 1776, was chosen president. The Hons. Samuel Dick and Charles Stewart, members of this State, arrived the next day after the assembling.

"The Marquis Gilbert de Motier Lafayette arrived here from the South on Thursday, the 16th of December, 1784, and visited the Congress of the United States then in session here on the 11th day of the same month.

"The Council and Assembly of the State also held their sessions at this house."

tween Warren and Greene. It was kept at one time by Henry Drake and Abram Paul Atkinson, but more recently by Charles Green, under the name of the Farmers' Inn. It was a two-story frame building, and was taken down for the erection of the large stuccoed building now standing thereon, and occupied as stores and lawyers' offices. Previous to its thus being occupied, it was used as a hotel, and called the Mansion House. Its owner and proprietor was Joshua English, who kept it until his death. The present Bull's Head is at the junction of Warren and Greene Streets, formerly Lamb Tavern, and is kept by Henry Spencer. Its former proprietors were Henry Pauck and Jacob Hester.

The Indian King Hotel was located in Warren Street, facing East Hanover Street. Benjamin S. Disbrow afterwards erected his large iron building upon the same spot, where he kept a furniture-store until his death. The building is now occupied as two hotels, billiard- and pool-rooms, one kept by Frederick Caminade and the other by Edward G. Updegrave.

The Indian Queen Hotel was the one now called the United States Hotel, and is located on the west side of Warren Street. Its proprietors have been Edmund Burke, Benjamin and Israel Fish, Joshua English, Charles Howell, William Watts, Samuel Kay, Harry Earley, John J. Willis, Orin B. Naussett, and Joseph A. Cutler. Its present proprietor is Austin M. Walton.

The Trenton House is located in Warren Street, directly opposite the United States Hotel. It has been kept by Peter Smick, William Snowden, and others. Its present popular proprietor is Peter Katzenbach. It is the largest and most roomy of any in the city, and has always been considered, under its present proprietor, a first-class hotel. This hotel has billiard-parlors attached in its rear.

The State Street House formerly belonged to the State, and was the residence of its Governors. In 1845 it was sold to Joseph Wood, Dr. John McKelway, John A. Weare, and Joseph C. Potts, for the sum of thirteen thousand eight hundred dollars, and about the year 1862 was considerably enlarged, and opened as a hotel under its present name by Daniel Peixotto and Charles M. Norcross. It has subsequently been kept by William P. Brewer, Thomas Crozer, George H. Snowhill, and John W. Souder. Its present gentlemanly proprietors are Henry B. Paul and Eli K. Ale. It is a first-class house.

The American, on the corner of Warren and West Hanover Streets, is also a first-class house. Its proprietors have been Joshua Hollingshead, Joshua English, Isaac Heulings, John V. D. Joline, Edmund Bartlett, Walter F. Bartlett. The present gentlemanly proprietor is Alexander Jacobus. This is one of the most popular hotels in the city. It has a billiard parlor attached, and everything is done here that can be to make its visitors comfortable.

The Tremont House, on the corner of East State and West Canal Streets, was built by Peter Grim as a hotel, and kept by him until his death. It was afterwards purchased by Joseph Cunningham, and kept by him until his death. It has since been kept by William A. Green. Its present proprietor is Richard Westcott. It ranks second to none in the city as a quiet home, and is kept in first-class style.

The Baron Steuben House was on Broad Street, opposite Livingston. It was distinguished by a large swinging sign in the street in front of the hotel (the custom of the day, but now having become entirely obsolete in cities, public opinion having long since required their removal). This sign contained a full-sized likeness of the baron on horseback. This hotel, like the swinging signs, has long since disappeared.

The Clinton Avenue Hotel is near the depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and kept on the European plan. Its proprietor is Richard Bamford, whose whole life has been that of a caterer. Its former proprietor was Henry A. Spencer.

Dowling's Hotel, Broad Street, south of Factory. This has been kept as a hotel for about fifty years. It was first opened by Margaret Gordon; afterwards the property was purchased by John McGuire, who kept it as a hotel until his death. Its present affable and gentlemanly proprietor is Robert Dowling, from whom the hotel derives its name. Since he has taken possession he has greatly enlarged it, and made many improvements in its appointments.

"The Office," kept by John J. Ford, has connected with it a first-class restaurant where the public may obtain meals at all hours. It was formerly kept by Benjamin Gordon and Stephen Gilbert.

This house is celebrated for its steamed oysters, and for every delicacy in its season. Ford knows how to keep a restaurant and hotel.

Fort Rawnsley Hotel, or, as it was afterwards called, Fort Hotel, was located at the junction of Bloomsbury (now South Warren Street) and Lamberton Streets. It is built of brick and stuccoed, and derives its name from its resemblance to a fort, and also the name of its first proprietor and owner. It has been kept by Joshua Rawnsley, its owner, until his death, afterwards by Charles Fow, Andrew Weir, John McCoy, George Lawton, and William T. Doran, who remained there until his death. It has since been converted into a grocery-store.

The Merchants' Hotel, East Hanover Street, was opened by William Hewett, who kept it for several years, but being located in a neighborhood where objections were raised to it, not on account of the manner it was kept, for Hewitt kept a quiet house, but the residents objected to having a hotel in their midst, and remonstrances against its being licensed were sent into Common Council, and its license being refused Hewett abandoned it, and it was afterwards purchased and kept by Charles Fow as a first-class boarding-house until his death.

Madison House, Greene Street, opposite Academy. The Centennial stores, built in 1876, by Rev. Father Anthony Smith, occupy the same site. It was kept by William Morton and Nathan Richardson, then by Solomon Sutphen, Samuel Mulford, and afterwards by Charles Fow, who remained there until the building was taken down in 1876.

The Lafayette Hotel, in Greene Street, near East Hanover, was kept by Nathan Richardson, afterwards by Charles Howell, and then by Charles Fow. Some years ago it was torn down, and the handsome buildings now constituting Thomas C. Hill's confectionery and restaurant and Henderson G. Scudder's dry-goods store were erected on the same spot.

Charles Netter keeps a hotel and first-class restaurant in Warren Street near State. This hotel and eating-house is named from its proprietor, who as a caterer is unsurpassed by none in the city. Here can be found everything in the eating line in its season, and his tables are bountifully supplied with the best of everything that can be obtained,—oysters of the very choicest kind, terrapin, soft-shell and hard-shell crabs, turtle, etc., at all times, and as early in the season as they can be procured.

The restaurant and saloon under Taylor Opera-House, in Greene Street, was formerly kept by Charles Netter. Its present proprietor is Charles C. Engel. A first-class meal can be obtained here at all hours.

Marion Hotel, Warren corner of Mill Street, was kept for many years by Alfred R. Lloyd, afterwards by Christian Huber. Its present proprietor is John Eisenbach.

Railroad House, South Warren corner of Bridge Street, kept by Cornelius Vanderveer, and afterwards by Charles Fow, Dominick Caminade, and Joseph O'Neill. Its present proprietor is John Aitken.

Jackson Hotel, 345 Broad Street, Samuel Bower, proprietor.

Flag Tavern was located on Broad Street, near the spot now occupied by the German Evangelical Lutheran Church. It was kept at one time by John McKonkey. On Saturday morning, April 9, 1836, it was entirely destroyed by fire. At the time of its destruction it was kept by Benjamin Reed, who lost everything by the fire, and he and his family were compelled to live in a barn in the rear of where the hotel stood until such time as the citizens of the neighborhood could procure him sufficient furniture to commence housekeeping.

Irving House, Southard, corner of Jefferson. Henry Brown, proprietor.

Rising Sun Hotel, 35 and 37 Pennington Avenue. William Conners, proprietor.

Crawford's Hotel, 104 Market Street. James V. Crawford, proprietor.

East Trenton House, Flag Avenue, Millham. Thomas Dean, proprietor.

Fifth Ward House, 370 Clinton Street. James Dillon, proprietor.

International Hotel, 521 and 523 Perry Street. William McGill, proprietor.

Edward Dwyer, proprietor hotel, 223 Clinton Street.

Grand Central Hotel, 123 South Green Street. John Winter, proprietor.

Chambersburg Hotel, Broad Street, corner of Coleman. David Haas, proprietor.

Columbia House, 319 North Warren, corner of Tucker Street. William Harley, proprietor.

Albert Brandt, Exchange Hotel, Oyster- and Chop-House, 25 and 27 East Hanover Street.

Resort House, 121 South Greene Street. Henry Hetzel, proprietor.

Michael Hurley, hotel and liquor saloon, 29 East Hanover Street.

Christian Jenther, 1065 and 1067 Broad Street; also dealer in bottled beer.

James Kelly, 130 and 132 South Warren Street.

Hamilton and Clinton Avenue House, 201 Hamilton Avenue. Anthony Kuhn, proprietor.

Centre Street House, 11 and 13 Centre Street. George Lawton, proprietor.

John Lischer, hotel, wine and beer saloon, 120 North Greene Street.

East Trenton Hotel, Clinton, corner of Kossuth Street. Daniel Lutz, proprietor.

Merchants' Hotel, 151 Broad Street. Edward Mahoney, proprietor.

"Willie Waddle" House, 432 Broad Street. William Mendham, proprietor.

Township House, 265 Clinton, corner of Cass, Millham. John Merryweather, proprietor.

Albion House Hotel, 531 Perry Street. Richard Millington, proprietor.

Minerd's Hall, 120 South Greene Street. Charles C. Minerd, proprietor.

Veteran House, 168 Broad Street. Charles P. Mueller, proprietor.

Josephine Mueller, hotel and saloon, 145 Broad Street.

Michael O'Neill, 143 Broad, corner of Factory, recently deceased.

Borough Hall, Broad Street, Chambersburg. Isaac Rouner, proprietor.

Alfred Rowe, proprietor hotel, 290 Clinton Street.

Deer Hotel, Lamberton, corner of Federal Street. Charles Salb, proprietor.

James Sampson, proprietor Sampson House, 456 Broad Street.

Montezuma House, 839 Broad Street. Korbin Stahuber, proprietor.

"Wacht Am Rhein," 323 Lamberton Street. Christian A. Stubenazy, proprietor.

"Old House at Home," 506 Perry Street. Thomas Sweetnam, proprietor.

John Thele, hotel, wine and beer saloon, 451 Broad Street.

Christopher Thompson, 320 Clinton Street.

White House, hotel and restaurant, 6 South Warren Street. Sylvester Van Sickell, Jr., proprietor.

Eberhard Vollmer, hotel, 232 Clinton Street.

James Waldren, hotel, Bridge, corner of Lamber-ton Street.

Bound Brook Hotel, 241 Willow Street. Thomas J. Donohue, proprietor.

Union Hotel, 125 South Feeder Street. John E. Walsh, proprietor.

John B. Titus, hotel, 201 South Warren Street.

Seventh Ward Hotel, Pennington Avenue, between Warren and Greene Streets. J. E. Walsh, proprietor.

Dickinson House, now Hanover Street House, is in East Hanover Street, west of Greene. It was opened by Samuel and Lambert Dickinson, from whom it derived its name. It has since been kept by Peter P. Post, William Harley, and S. W. Cumberly. Its present proprietor is Joseph O'Neill.

Mercer County Hotel was located on the corner of Broad and Market Streets, directly opposite the county court-house, hence its name. Its proprietors were Margaret Gordon, Charles D. Warner, and George Davis. It has been relinquished as a hotel, and the building is now used as a drug-store, and for other purposes.

National Hotel, East Hanover, between Greene and Warren Streets. Its proprietors have been Charles F. McCoy, Elijah Mount, Runyon Toms, Solomon Sutphen, and William H. Earley. Its present proprietor is Henry J. Johnson; manager, Edward B. Johnson.

Fox Chase Tavern stood on the Brunswick road, near the junction of Warren and Greene Streets. The house was owned by William Cain. His widow, after his death, married Joseph Bond. She managed the establishment.

There have been other hotels in the city, among which were the southwest and southeast corners of Warren and State Streets, where the *True American* printing-office now is and the cigar-store of Messrs. Tray & Brother; another on the west side of Warren Street, near Pennington Avenue; another at the ferry at the foot of Calhoun Street, kept by William Crossley; but we find it impossible at this late day to obtain any reliable account of them.

Secret Orders and Societies.¹—FREEMASONRY.—Freemasonry is undoubtedly the oldest secret order in existence. It stretches over an arc of the world's history whose vastness is inconceivable. Like the Sphinx of Egypt, it looks back over the century waves of the past until they vanish in the misty ocean of antiquity. The building of King Solomon's Temple, the most wonderful structure ever reared on earth, was the fitting birthplace of the fraternity whose beneficent arms reach out and enfold all creeds, all nationalities, all sects, all colors, and all men in

one grand brotherhood. Amid the wreck of kingdoms and dynasties, the overthrow of thrones, the shattering of sceptres, the upheaval and blotting out of nations, the rise and fall of empires, this sublime order, pulsating with love and humanity, has swept like the march of an unsetting sun, which drives the gloom and darkness of night from the heavens.

Freemasonry has healed wounds innumerable; it has lessened the horrors of war, and soothed the anguish of those who were smitten by the pestilence which stalketh at noonday. Under the flaming sun of Syria, among the ice-resounding oceans of the north, amid the intolerable heat of the desert, in the lowlands and mountains of India, on the prairies of the far West, in the storms and desolations of the wilderness, in the depths of the dim and solemn forests, along the shores of the lonely sea, in the hamlets, the towns, and the teeming marts of trade men have met in the panoply of mortal enmity, and at the mystic sign the threatening gleam of the eye has melted into the tremulous lustre of love, and those who rushed together as foes have clasped hands as brothers.

The wild Indian has flung aside his scalping-knife and tomahawk, the fierce Bedouin has lowered his javelin in chivalrous salutation; the Asiatic's sinewy arm that clutched the venomous dagger has become pulseless, the infuriate Tartar has thrown his plunging steed on his haunches and stayed the spear when the point pressed his adversary's breast; Saracen and Crusader have supplanted enmity with kindness and love, and become Good Samaritans to each other; in the furious onslaught of fratricidal strife, brothers have heard their brother's cry amid the rattle of musketry, the crash of shell, and the thunder of sulphurous cannon; the canteen has been held to the fever-burning lips; the scant garments have been torn to shreds to make bandages for the ghastly wounds, and the last loving messages have been treasured up and borne to the mourning wives and little ones in the mountains of New England or the magnolia groves of the far South.

O wise and good and beneficent craft! Thy reign shall extend to the remotest verge of coming centuries, and millions yet unborn in the ages to come shall rise up and call thee blessed for evermore!

A dispensation was granted to a Provincial Grand Master of New Jersey, June 5, 1730, which is said to have been cotemporaneous with the establishment of a Provincial Grand Lodge in Lower Saxony, in Europe, and the granting of a warrant for one in Bengal, Asia. Daniel Coxe was the first appointed Provincial Grand Master of Masons in the New World, his jurisdiction embracing New York and Pennsylvania. His authority antedates that of Henry Price, Provincial Grand Master of Massachusetts, by nearly three years.

On the 13th of May, 1761, ST. JOHN'S LODGE, No. 1, was organized in Newark. SOLOMON'S LODGE had

¹ By Edward S. Ellis.

been previously organized in Somerville, but having become extinct, its number, by direction of Grand Lodge, was assumed in 1842 by the Newark Lodge. At the same time Brearley Lodge, Bridgeton, was designated No. 2; Cincinnati Lodge, Morristown, as No. 3; and Tuckerton, Tuckerton, as No. 4.

TRENTON LODGE, No. 5, was instituted Dec. 20, 1787. It worked under a dispensation from the previous August, with Aaron Dickinson Woodruff, W. M.; Robert Lettice Hooper, S. W.; Thomas Bullman, J. W.; Hezekiah Stites Woodruff, S. D.; Anthony Reckless, J. W.; and Maskell Ewing, Sec. Trenton Lodge, No. 5, has been vigorous and flourishing from the beginning until the present. During its existence, covering nearly a century, its members, including Governors, chief justices, soldiers of national renown, and the most eminent divines and honored citizens, have knelt before its altar by the side of the wayfaring man, all meeting on the level of one common brotherhood. Its lights have never been extinguished, nor has the gavel ever been silent. During the dark days of persecution, more than half a century ago, every other lodge in the State was closed for a time, but No. 5 never missed a regular meeting, and its minutes present an unbroken record from its organization until the present day. Aaron D. Woodruff, the first brother who presided in the East, and who for a number of years was attorney-general of the State, was re-elected Worshipful Master annually until his death, which took place in June, 1817. His term of service in respect to duration is unparalleled, extending over nearly thirty years.

He was succeeded by Richard L. Beatty, who held office one year. Thomas L. Woodruff then assumed the gavel, and wielded it eight years. The Masters since then have been Charles Burroughs, Zachariah Rossell, Thomas Cadwalader, John Mershon, William Kerwood, Daniel Hutchinson, John J. Frisbie, Alvan Sandford, Elias Phillips, Samuel B. Scattergood, Joseph H. Hough, Sylvester Van Sickell, Jonathan S. Fish, Andrew Dutcher, Edward Scudder, Charles G. Updike, Thomas J. Corson, William W. L. Phillips, John Woolverton, William D. Sinclair, Charles Bechtel, William H. Brace, George M. Mitchell, William Green, Lewis Parker, Jr., Edward S. Ellis, Samuel Brackett, Henry C. Case, John G. Box, Jacob B. Hartpence, Joseph W. Pressy, George F. Butterworth, William MacCrellish, Samuel W. Thropp, Joseph T. Ridgway, Joseph R. Sweeny, J. Ridgway Fell, and James McCain, who now occupies the chair, with John F. L. Thomson, S. W.; John N. Lindsay, J. W.; George F. Butterworth, Sec. The following members of Trenton Lodge, No. 5, have been Grand Masters of New Jersey: John Beatty, Samuel Witham Stockton, Joseph Bloomfield, Aaron D. Woodruff, Samuel J. Read, Charles Burroughs, beside all the other positions in the Grand Lodge have been frequently held by members of No. 5. Joseph H. Hough, who was made a

Mason in this lodge in 1838, was elected deputy secretary of the Grand Lodge the same year, and secretary in 1842, and has held the office ever since, a period of forty years.

No. 5 is the parent of the other lodges which have been organized in Trenton. The warrant for Mercer, No. 50, was issued Jan. 13, 1858, to Edward W. Scudder, W. M.; Egbert H. Grandin, S. W.; and John R. S. Barnes, J. W. It has been a strong and flourishing lodge from the beginning, and holds its meetings in the handsomely furnished apartments of Taylor Hall.

Its Worshipful Masters have been E. W. Scudder, E. H. Grandin, James S. Aitken, W. R. Clapp, W. T. Nicholson, James Nicklen, Charles B. Yard, Samuel M. Yeomans, Joseph Stokes, I. H. Hutchinson, Henry J. Nicklen, A. K. Forman, L. S. Skillman, W. C. Thorn, H. E. Finch, Frank P. Ferry, Francis W. Rockhill, Gilbert B. Slack. The present officers are Abel Hague, W. M.; Joseph Ashton, Jr., S. W.; George Kleinkauf, Jr., J. W.; Isaac H. Hutchinson, Sec.

ASHLAR LODGE, No. 76, was constituted Jan. 18, 1866, and incorporated on the 13th of March following, the corporators being James S. Aitken, W. W. L. Phillips, Edward T. Green, S. Meredith Dickinson, Charles B. Gray, Caldwell K. Hall, William R. Clapp, Jonathan Good, Thomas S. Stevens, J. A. Pettinger, Woodbury D. Holt, John Taylor, Willet Hicks, and Jonathan Vannote. Like Mercer Lodge, No. 50, it holds its meetings in the room of No. 5, in Taylor Hall. Its first Worshipful Master was James S. Aitken, whose successors were W. W. L. Phillips, Edward T. Green, Thomas S. Stevens, Alexander C. Yard, Wesley Creveling, John G. Muirhead, George W. Clayton, James S. Kiger, Robert G. Stevens, Isaac N. Snyder, John Bodine, Robert G. Lucas, W. H. Mercer, and Robert L. Dobbins, who now occupies the chair, with Joseph R. Woodruff, S. W.; George R. Dafter, J. W.; Robert G. Lucas, Secretary.

COLUMN LODGE, No. 120, was organized under dispensation April 13, 1871. Its meetings were held in Odd-Fellows' Hall, South Trenton, until April, 1875, when it moved to its present quarters, corner of Broad and Ferry Street. The first Worshipful Master was Past Master James Nicklin, who was succeeded by Levi J. Bibbins, Lewis C. Wooley, John Lee, W. M. Vansickle, T. Carr Langdon, Augustus M. Crook, Thomas H. Mackenzie, Thomas S. Morris. The present officers are William M. Lindsay, W. M.; William B. Vanhorn, S. W.; Richard Brown, J. W.; Eagleton Hanson, Secretary.

FRATERNAL LODGE, No. 139, was organized April 27, 1874, the work being inaugurated by Marshall B. Smith, S. G. Warden. It is in a strong condition despite the altogether un-Masonic conduct of one of its treasurers some years ago. Its Past Masters are John G. Box, George N. Packer, J. Hart Brewer, James Gordon, George W. Thomas, Jonathan Coxon,

Sr., Joseph G. Bell, Josiah Jones. Its present officers are Charles Lynch, W. M.; George N. Packer, S. W.; Jonathan Coxon, J. W.; E. Page Southwick, Sec.

THREE-TIMES-THREE CHAPTER, ROYAL ARCH MASONS, was granted a dispensation on the 8th day of September, 1858, when a warrant was issued unto Charles H. Higginson, M. E. H. P.; Thomas J. Corson, E. K.; and John Woolverton, E. S. The following is a list of Past High Priests: Charles Bechtel (Past Grand H. P. of the Grand R. A. Chapter of New Jersey), Samuel Brackett, Samuel G. Bennett, William Green, Jacob Kugler, John N. Lindsay, G. M. Mitchell, Henry J. Nicklin, J. R. Sweeney, W. D. Sinclair, John Woolverton (Past Grand H. P. of the Grand R. A. Chapter of New Jersey). The following are the officers: Lewis C. Wooley, H. P.; Robert G. Lucas, E. K.; James McCain, Scribe; Henry C. Case, Treas.; George F. Butterworth, Sec.

GEBEL COUNCIL, No. 3, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS, was organized under a dispensation from the Grand Council of Pennsylvania, March 16, 1860. The application for this dispensation was signed by T. J. Corson, William R. Clapp, Joseph H. Hough, Harper Crozer, John Woolverton, John Mars, William W. Goodwin, William H. Kiefer, Charles Schulhaus, and Isaac Frank. The first officers were: T. I. G. M., T. J. Corson; D. I. G. M., Joseph H. Hough; I. P. C. of W., William R. Clapp. The present officers are John S. Taxis, T. I. M.; John N. Lindsay, D. I. M.; James Fowler, P. C. of W.; Joseph H. Hough, Recorder.

PALESTINE COMMANDERY, No. 4, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, was organized under dispensation Jan. 6, 1862, and instituted Sept. 11, 1862, with Joseph H. Hough, E. C.; William R. Clapp, G.; John Woolverton, C. G. Its Past Eminent Commanders have been Thomas J. Corson, John Woolverton, Charles Bechtel, George W. Thomson, G. L. Taylor, Charles Hodge, Jr., John O. Raum, E. L. Campbell, Joseph W. Pressy, George M. Mitchell, George N. Packer, Henry J. Nicklin, John S. Taxis, Joseph Stokes, John N. Lindsay, Levi J. Bibbins. Its present officers are J. Howard Murray, E. C.; Lewis C. Wooley, G.; James McCain, C. G.; William D. Sinclair, Prelate; Richard A. Donnelly, Treas.; Samuel Brackett, Recorder.

THE MASONIC MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF TRENTON meets monthly in the lodge-room, Taylor Hall. It was organized Dec. 5, 1873, with Charles Bechtel, president; I. H. Hutchinson, vice-president; W. W. Stelle, treasurer; J. H. Hough, secretary, with two directors from each lodge. Its officers are: President, Joseph Stokes, of Column Lodge, No. 120; Vice-President, H. J. Nicklin, Mercer Lodge, No. 50; Treasurer, W. W. Stelle, Trenton Lodge, No. 5; Secretary, G. B. Slack, Mercer Lodge, No. 50; Directors, William N. Nutt, James McCain, Trenton Lodge, No. 5; C. O. Hudnut, A. Albertson, Princeton Lodge, No. 38; George Robbins, William T. Smock, Hightstown Lodge, No. 41; William C.

Thorn, William Brummaker, Mercer Lodge, No. 50; Dennis Sullivan, G. W. Jaques, St. Stephen Lodge, No. 63; M. R. Hough, R. G. Lucas, Ashlar Lodge, No. 76; William Trueman, W. B. Van Horn, Column Lodge, No. 120; John G. Box, James Rice, Fraternal Lodge, No. 139; J. D. Beegle, Lewis Rainear, Asbury Lodge, No. 142.

Odd-Fellowship.—The Independent Order of Odd-Fellows, which was founded in the latter part of the eighteenth century in London, was transplanted to American soil April 26, 1819, when the first lodge in this country was organized in Baltimore by Thomas Wildey and four others. The third lodge was instituted at Trenton, Aug. 3, 1833, Grand Sire Wildey being present, and for a number of years it was in reality the Grand Lodge of the State. It seems to be the rule with such organizations that they touch high and low water mark before they become permanently established. TRENTON LODGE, No. 3, flourished for a while, and then came the reaction, lasting many years, during which it was in a state of utter collapse. In 1868 came a revival, and since then the lodge has been more vigorous, flourishing, and prosperous than ever before in its history. The officers are: Noble Grand, C. P. Mohrfeld; Recording Secretary, Joseph R. Sweeney.

As evidence of the "boom" with which this admirable order planted itself in the Jerseys, it may be stated that CONCORDIA LODGE, No. 4, was instituted Dec. 17, 1833, less than six months after the birth of Trenton Lodge. It kept pace with its predecessor, and declined to that extent that in two years it closed and suspended business altogether until 1841, when the "shutters were taken down." The lodge has met regularly since, and is now a strong organization in every respect. It owns Concordia Hall, in which their meetings are held, and its roll of membership includes many of the most eminent citizens of the State capital. The officers are: Noble Grand, Ralph Simpson; Recording Secretary, George N. Nutt.

SOUTH TRENTON LODGE, No. 36, was instituted Feb. 5, 1846. Like the others, its rapid growth was followed by a decline, but it revived, and has been for a long time a vigorous organization. It owns the hall on Bridge Street where its meetings are held. Its officers are: N. G., Leonard Brown; Recording Secretary, R. W. Mull.

SCHILLER LODGE, No. 80, was instituted March 3, 1848. Its work is done in the German language, and it has been a hale and hearty vine from the fatherland, which has flourished and borne fruit unceasingly from the time it took root in American soil. Its officers are: N. G., Frederick Dettmar; Recording Secretary, Jacob Abel.

CHERUSKER LODGE, No. 151, was instituted Oct. 21, 1870, and also works in the German language. Its officers are: N. G., Oswald Weichert; Recording Secretary, F. H. Endebrock.

FRED. D. STUART LODGE, No. 154, was instituted

Dec. 19, 1870, its present officers being: N. G., Frank Allen; Recording Secretary, James S. Kiger.

Knights of Pythias.—Who has not read the beautiful legend of "Damon and Pythias?" What more touching story of exalted friendship has ever been told than that of the two Syracusan youths? When Dionysius the elder condemned Pythias to death, and he was given temporary release in order to arrange his affairs, Damon offered himself as a substitute to suffer his punishment if he did not return. Pythias did redeem his pledge and returned, and the savage tyrant, who built the terrible prison of the *loutumia*, released both.

On the 19th of February, 1864, a number of gentlemen met in Temperance Hall, Washington, D. C., where, after some conversation, and upon motion of Justus H. Rathbone, a chairman was proposed. J. T. K. Plant was selected, and D. L. Burnett was appointed secretary. A secret order was then formed, whose motto was "Friendship, Benevolence, and Charity." Mr. Rathbone administered the oath, and the order was styled the Knights of Pythias, with the following officers: J. H. Rathbone, Worthy Chancellor; Joel D. Woodruff, Vice-Chancellor; J. T. K. Plant, Venerable Patriarch; D. L. Burnett, Worthy Scribe; A. Vanderveer, Banker; R. A. Champion, Assistant Banker; and George R. Covert, Assistant Scribe. The Worthy Chancellor appointed W. H. Vanderveer, Worthy Guide; A. Roderique, Inside Steward; Kimball Roberts and D. L. and W. H. Burnett, Choral Knights. The order flourished and grew rapidly. Joseph L. Medwood, of Spartacus Lodge, No. 10, Trenton, introduced it in Minnesota in 1870, assisted by Jacob H. Heiser, of Marine Lodge, No. 1, Indianapolis, Ind. The first lodge was instituted July 11th of that year, and the Grand Lodge was instituted Nov. 22, 1871, at Minneapolis.

SPARTACUS LODGE, No. 10, was organized April 9, 1868, its present officers being: C. C., Zachariah Taylor; K. of R. and S., William M. Disbrow; M. of E., Peter A. Spracklen.

PYTHIAS LODGE, No. 61, was organized Aug. 17, 1871, its officers being: C. C., Alfred Groot; K. of R. and S., Joseph B. Margerum, Jr.; M. of E., Josiah Jones, Jr.

There are one hundred and seven lodges in the State, with property aggregating in value over eighty thousand dollars.

The Improved Order of Red Men.—This order was formed by a number of soldiers at Fort Mifflin during the war of 1812. It was their custom originally to meet in the woods, groves, or secret places until 1859, when the first Grand Council was held in Baltimore. The order spread through Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, New Jersey, and other States, and took root later in California, in which there are now twenty tribes, one of the strongest in the country being in Los Angeles. The tribes are found as far south as Arizona and throughout the Union. The

Hawaiï Tribe, No. 1, has been in existence a number of years in Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

It is the custom in this order to name a lodge or tribe after a tribe of Indians who are known to have lived in the section where the new order is planted. Formerly they reckoned their time under the old Jewish calendar, but now it is computed from the year in which Columbus discovered America, so that the present year, or "Grand Sun of Discovery," is 391.

Sept. 1, 1851, Moax Tribe, No. 5, was instituted in Trenton, with William H. Manning, Sachem, and W. R. Burns, Chief of Records. At present it numbers about sixty members, and its officers are: S., William Bird; S. S., Fred. Mauer; C. of R., John Fletcher; K. of W., David Mauks.

There are two tribes in Chambersburg, and Delaware Tribe, No. 84, of this city, works in the German language, its officers being: O. Chief, Theo. H. Eckert; Sec., Charles Jenther; Treas., Michael Gaiser.

O. U. A. M.—The Junior Order of United American Mechanics was instituted May 17, 1853. Its motto is "Virtue, Liberty, and Patriotism," and, as its name implies, its object is the promotion of the interests of American youth against foreign competition. All white persons born in the United States, its Territories, or under the protection of its flag, who are sixteen years of age, of good moral character, believers in the existence of a Supreme Being, who favor free education, and who are opposed to any union of Church or State, are eligible to membership.

ENTERPRISE COUNCIL, No. 6, JUNIOR ORDER, was organized Oct. 9, 1868. It has a membership of one hundred and fifty, and its officers are: C., Augustus Aaronson; Sec., Winfield S. Hill; Treas., John C. Hayes.

MERCER COUNCIL, No. 74, SENIOR ORDER, was officered by Simeon B. Phillips, C.; George W. Hull, Sr., Sec.; David Hulfish, Treas. Liberty Council, No. 18: C., Clayton L. Traner; R. S., James G. Hayes. Model Council, No. 75, Senior Order: C., William Stonaker; Sec., William Stooker.

AMERICAN COUNCIL, No. 107, SENIOR ORDER.—C., J. G. Howell; Sec., G. H. Poulkis; Treas., William L. Ashmore.

Temperance Organizations.—We are indebted to Henry B. Howell, Esq., for the following interesting history of the temperance movement in the capital of the State. Mr. Howell's diffidence prevents anything like a just reference, on his part, to his own eminent and self-sacrificing labors in this great work of humanity. He identified himself with the movement from the first, and through the long years that have followed, marked by toil, discouragement or hope, when friends fell away and rallied again, when the grand mission was abandoned by hundreds or thousands, and when these soldiers in defense of the right were fought to a standstill, Mr. Howell never faltered, wavered, nor relaxed his efforts. He was the vigorous and effective editor of *The Reformer* during its five

years of existence, and of the *Daily Republican*, which succeeded, and was finally merged with the *State Gazette*. It was in the office of the *Reformer* that W. P. Sherman, Franklin Devereaux, David Ripley, John W. Hazleton, William Jay, George S. Green, Henry B. Howell, and others held the first Republican meeting in the city, and appointed delegates to Pittsburgh. The distinguished divine, Theodore L. Cuyler, and afterward Rev. J. T. Crane were associated with him as editors of *The Reformer*. Mr. Howell was elected Grand Scribe in October, 1846, and has held the office ever since. Although there was a fair salary attached to the position, he declined to accept it year after year. His hard service as editor never brought him a penny by way of return, and he contributed frequently and generously from his own scanty means. In 1866 he was presented with a magnificent gold watch and chain by the Grand Lodge at its session in Elizabeth, and his devotion to this work of humanity is as fervid to-day as when he first unfolded the banner of temperance almost forty years ago.

Besides the numerous open organizations for the promotion of the temperance cause which have existed in the last half-century, there have been many secret orders, so termed, that have borne an active part in the war against intemperance. Chief among the latter and the first organized was the order of Sons of Temperance. This order had its commencement in the city of New York, the first division of the order having been organized Sept. 29, 1842. Its introduction into New Jersey followed in the succeeding year, and in March, 1844, a division was instituted at Trenton, under the title of Mercer Division, No. 5, S. of T. of New Jersey. Benjamin T. Yard, who had first been initiated in Philadelphia Division, No. 1, of Pennsylvania, was the projector of the enterprise in Trenton, and was elected the first presiding officer of Mercer Division. There were twenty-seven applicants for the charter. Among them were Jacob S. Yard, Daniel Lodor, Joseph A. Yard, Howell McCully, Charles C. Yard, Daniel Cowell, William K. Yard, Jacob Barnhart, Israel Howell, Richard Thomas, F. S. Mills, and H. B. Howell, Jr. So far as known to the writer, the only survivors of the applicants are the last five named gentlemen.

Two other divisions, viz., Trenton, No. 6, and Nottingham, No. 30, were subsequently instituted in Trenton; the first Oct. 14, 1844, and the other March 2, 1846.

These were all what were technically known as benefit-paying divisions, following after the plan of the Odd-Fellows, Masonic, and other kindred organizations, which raised funds for the relief of sick and disabled members, and to defray expense of burial of the dead. Conceiving that one of the chief objects of the organization—the gathering of recruits to the cause from the ranks of the intemperate—could be more effectually promoted by a different plan of ac-

tion, a number of active members of the old division united in an application for a charter for a new division, to be organized as a non-benefit division, and the result was the instituting, March 18, 1851, of Excelsior Division, No. 4, of New Jersey. The following were applicants for the charter, viz.: Jacob S. Yard, Henry B. Howell, Jr., John A. Hutchinson, Theodore L. Cuyler, Benjamin Moorhouse, William R. McKean, D. Burton Williams, James Hamilton, Isaac S. Hutchinson, Gustavus Cane, Edward W. Scudder, William J. Idell, Joseph Yard, Sr., David W. Lanning, John P. Lanning, C. C. Yard, Samuel Roberts, Thomas U. Baker, Amos Hutchinson, H. J. Maynard, James H. Clark, Joseph G. Brearley, Robert Woddell, Rezeau B. Cook.

Rev. Dr. Cuyler is yet a member of the order, in connection with a division in Brooklyn, N. Y. The only other surviving applicant who is yet a member of the division is the writer.

The Excelsior Division has on its roll of members the names of many prominent citizens, including at one period of its existence nearly all the officary, and a large proportion of the other male members of the Third Presbyterian Church of Trenton, of which Dr. Cuyler was pastor.

The division has done a large work for humanity in aiding to reclaim the victims of intemperance, and by inculcating temperance principles in the community. More than twelve hundred initiates have taken the pledge at its weekly meetings. Its beneficent influence has been exercised through the medium of a continuous series of public meetings during many years, and by the distribution of printed tracts, papers, etc. Among its good works was the establishment of a temperance journal called the *Reformer and New Jersey Temperance Advocate*, which for five years—1852 to 1856—battled manfully for the success of temperance principles.

The division has suffered reverses, and had its seasons of depression and discouragement, sharing these incidents of temperance agitation in common with all temperance organizations, but whatever the future may have in store for it, the record of its past achievements will be imperishable in the annals of work for humanity.

It may be proper to note, in conclusion, that during the life of Excelsior Division several other divisions have been organized in Trenton, one only of which has survived, viz.: Trenton Division, No. 44, instituted April 17, 1867. Its officers are: W. P., Mrs. L. South; R. S., James Fowler; Treas., H. B. Howell.

GERGE PINE LODGE, GOOD TEMPLARS, is officered as follows: W. C. T., William Bradshaw; Sec., James Mulheron; Treas., William Drakeford. There is also the Lucretia Lodge, No. 30, Good Samaritans.

One of the most practical and praiseworthy organizations for the advancement of temperance is the WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, which was organized Feb. 29, 1876. Its distinctive purpose

was the lifting up of the fallen and the awakening of public sentiment on this all-important subject. These noble women have used every means at their command, and have been unceasing in their philanthropic work. Tracts and temperance literature have been distributed; the county jail is visited weekly, and a committee of ladies hold cottage prayer-meetings in the homes of inebriates. The gospel temperance meetings are held weekly, and for the past two winters free suppers were furnished every Saturday night, to which crowds flocked to hear the gospel preached. Besides this a bountiful Christmas dinner is given. This practical Christianity has accomplished an amount of good which can never be known until the great book shall be opened at the last day.

The public library and reading-room, Nos. 20 and 22 East State Street, is under the control of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, and is open every day and evening, except Sundays. An Entertainment Committee of ladies has furnished the public, from time to time, with lectures and concerts in their room and the various churches of the city. It has about forty members, of whom Mrs. L. E. Allen is president; Mrs. E. H. Karr, treasurer; Mrs. Dr. Wilkinson and Mrs. J. Ashton, vice-presidents; and Miss Annie T. Baily, secretary.

Young Men's Christian Association.—Trenton once had a Young Men's Christian Association, but it is now extinct. It was organized in 1856, and held its meetings in Warren Street, and afterwards at No. 20 and 22 State Street. It maintained a reading-room, where papers and periodicals were kept, and a library of its own maintained in addition to the books loaned to it by the old Trenton Library. Lectures were occasionally given, and it quietly breathed its last in 1879.

Roman Catholic Societies.—THE ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS had its origin during the dark days of '98, when all Ireland was seething with insurrection. The government proclaimed the country under martial law March 30, 1798. The civil war which followed lasted less than five months, during which battles were fought at New Ross, Enniscorthy, Vinegar Hill, and other places, and England lost twenty thousand and Ireland fifty thousand men. In the county of Wexford, in Leinster, and bordering on St. George's Channel, a patriotic organization was formed in March, 1798, under the name of the Ancient Order of Hibernians. Its object was the righting of the wrongs of evicted people, somewhat similar to the Land League of the present day, but it was more secret in its character than is the latter.

The motto of the order is "Friendship, Unity, and True Christian Charity." While it is known there were members of this order in this country a half-century ago, the first regular organization took place about thirty years ago. The first copy of the constitution and by-laws was published in 1857, and John

G. Delaney of this city has what he claims is the first copy printed in this country. The order was instituted March, 1852, chartered March, 1853, and the constitution adopted June, 1857. The first branch of this order in Trenton, known as No. 1, was instituted in the autumn of 1871. The officers are: President, John G. Delaney; Secretary, M. Mulrey; Treasurer, Michael Hurley.

The order has about about one hundred and fifty members, and is in a flourishing state. A few months since No. 2 was instituted, and already has over fifty members.

The following list of societies is taken from Fitzgerald's excellent City Directory:

YOUNG MEN'S CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION OF ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL PARISH.—President, Frank H. Kale; Secretary, John McKee; Treasurer, Thomas McKee.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION OF ST. JOHN'S PARISH.—President, Rev. T. Hogan; Secretary, Charles McGurk; Treasurer, William J. Convery.

YOUNG MEN'S CATHOLIC TOTAL ABSTINENCE LEAGUE.—President, Daniel Haggerty; Secretary, John Gribbon; Treasurer, Patrick McGinley.

ST. PATRICK'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE AND BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.—President, Michael Farrel, Jr.; Secretary, Thomas O'Brien; Treasurer, Patrick Haggerty.

ST. MARY'S TOTAL ABSTINENCE BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.—President, Charles Donohue; Secretary, James Casey; Treasurer, William Cantwell.

ST. MARY'S MUTUAL BENEFIT AND BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.—President, James Burk; Secretary, C. J. Hough; Treasurer, William Kelly.

ST. PETER'S BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.—President, Robert Severs; Secretary, Martin Mueller; Treasurer, C. Myers.

ST. FRANCIS' BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.—President, Anton Wolfather; Treasurer, Louis Wagner.

TRENTON BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.—President, James Cantwell; Secretary, Thomas Tyrell.

ST. BONIFACE BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.—President, Adam Zimmer; Secretary, Peter Engle.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.—President, James Smyth; Secretary, Charles Donohue; Treasurer, Lawrence Farrell.

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL SOCIETY.—President, Thomas Crawford; Secretary, J. H. Tallon; Treasurer, Matthew Weldon.

ST. JOHN'S DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.—President, Peter J. Smith; Secretary, John A. Logue; Treasurer, Thomas Skein.

ST. FRANCIS' PIONEER CORPS.—President, Louis Hartman, Jr.; Secretary, Joseph G. Halzman; Treasurer, William S. Kane.

ST. ALOYSIUS CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY.—President, Godfrey Schroth; Secretary, Joseph Ribsam.

ST. JOSEPH'S BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.—President, Charles Cheater; Secretary, Louis Hartman, Jr.

Miscellaneous Societies.—**POLITICAL.**—*Young Men's Democratic Association*, organized Nov. 9, 1881. President, William H. Earley; Recording Secretary, William F. Gordon; Financial Secretary, Lewis Perrine, Jr.; Treasurer, William B. Thones.

Stockton League, No. 130 S. Greene. President *ex-officio*, John P. Stockton; President, John B. Alpaugh; Secretary, Theodore Bleumel; Financial Secretary, Samuel A. Walker, Jr.; Treasurer, John A. Steen.

Veteran Soldiers' Republican Association.—President, Peter Wilkes; Secretary, Manuel Kline; Treasurer, Budd E. Bodine.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.—*Bayard Post*, No. 8.—Commander, John Naugle; Quartermaster, William H. Bilbee; Officer of the Day, Thomas Horn; Adjutant, C. C. Reed.

Aaron Wilkes Post, No. 23.—Commander, Uriel B. Titus; Quartermaster, Charles P. Brown; Adjutant, E. V. Richards.

SONS OF ST. GEORGE.—*Sir Charles Napier Lodge*, No. 23.—President, David Anderson; Secretary, William Morris; Treasurer, H. Carnell.

Royal Oak Lodge, No. 36.—President, James Cooper; Secretary, Thomas Foulds; Treasurer, Thomas Fish.

SINGERS.—*East Trenton Männerchor.*—President, Fred. Grenier; Secretary, Charles Leyser; Treasurer, Adolf Sponholz.

Liedertafel Singing Society.—President, Anton J. Schlegel; Secretary, Charles J. Waerner; Treasurer, Martin Spiegel.

MISCELLANEOUS.—*Irish National Land League of the United States, Trenton Branch.*—President, John H. Sanderson; Secretary, Andrew J. Smith; Treasurer, Robert Wilson.

Trenton Turn Verein.—Speaker, Jacob Opperman; Secretary, Louis Pflegu; Treasurer, Fred. Greiner.

Trenton Base Ball Association.—President, William Sprague; Secretary, M. J. Donnelly; Treasurer, George H. Slack.

Union Rifle Club.—President, Ernest C. Stahl; Secretary, Frank Allaire.

Trenton Cricket Club.—President, John H. Brewer; Secretary, John W. Wigly; Treasurer, William Wood.

Minerva Yacht Club.—President, James H. Wilson; Vice-President, Frank P. Ferry; Secretary, Enoch Case; Captain, John R. Chatten.

Mercer Gunning Club.—President, B. F. Chambers; Secretary, C. Hoff; Treasurer, Randolph H. Moore.

Lotus Club.—President, Charles Scott; Secretary, Eckford Moore; Treasurer, B. Van Cleave.

Lochiel Club.—President, August F. Stoll; Secretary, William F. Conover; Treasurer, Charles H. Cook.

Eclectic Club.—President, R. H. Herbert; Secretary, J. M. Herbert; Treasurer, William J. Conover.

Trenton Typographical Union.—President, H. W.

McClurg; Secretary, John J. Wright; Treasurer, E. P. Dickey.

Iron-Workers' Beneficial Society.—President, Joseph Stokes; Secretary, Joseph H. Kline.

Trenton Mutual Burial Society.—President, David Hulfish; Secretary, Lewis Parker, Jr.

Ancient Order of Foresters.—"Court Pride of the Forest," President, Henry Granger; Secretary, John Cartwright; Treasurer, William H. Vanzandt.

American Protestant Association.—John Calvin Lodge, W. M., S. Tuesday; Secretary, J. Beisswanger.

Order of Free Sons of Israel.—Capitol City Lodge, No. 51.—President, Jacob Frey; Secretary, Solomon N. Serphos; Treasurer, Jacob Grumbacher.

Improved Order B'nai Berith.—Trenton Lodge, No. 319, President, M. Schwab; Secretary, Jacob L. Herald; Treasurer, Sigmund Kahn.

Royal Arcanum.—Regent, R. P. Wilson; Secretary, E. Page Southwick; Treasurer, W. T. West.

First Presbyterian Church in Trenton.—It is not definitely known when the first Presbyterian congregation in the vicinity of the Falls of the Delaware was organized. It is believed, however, that a society at Maidenhead (now Lawrenceville) existed as early as the beginning of the eighteenth century, and that a house of worship was erected there prior to 1713.

In 1712 a church was formed, and a log building was erected in that portion of the township of Hopewell now included in Ewing. This was in 1726 replaced by a framed structure, and this in 1795 by one of brick, which was remodeled in 1839. A stone structure has since been erected there.

In these churches the Presbyterians, scattered over a large area of country, worshiped, but as the population became more dense the convenience of the people required a place of worship within reach of a walk, and in 1726 a house was built on ground that in 1727 was conveyed by Enoch Andrews to John Porterfield, Daniel Howell, Richard Scudder, Alexander Lockhart, William Yard, William Hoff, John Severns, and Joseph Yard. It was described as "a certain piece or lot of land lying on the north side of Second Street (now State), that goes to the iron-works in Trenton, containing in length 150 feet and in breadth 150 feet." In 1759 a purchase was made of an addition to this lot of about eighty feet front, and in 1763, Joseph Yard, the sole survivor of the before-named joint tenants, conveyed the lot to the "Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Trenton," which had become incorporated in 1756.

This house was not built for a separate congregation, but for the convenience of that part of the congregation in Hopewell residing in this vicinity.

The following description of this church, by Francis Armstrong Ewing, M.D., is quoted from Dr. Hall's History of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton:

"The old stone church built in 1726, the first of the series, stood on the southwest corner of the church lot, on the same site as its successor,

the brick one, but not covering so large a space. It fronted south on Second Street (now State), standing a little back from the line of the street, and having a large flat stone before the door. Its front presented in the centre a large doorway, closed by two half-doors, on each side of which was a pretty large window, square-headed, as was the door; and probably over the door another window, though on this point there is a difference of recollection. The stones of the building, free of wash or plaster, showed only their native hue, or that acquired by long exposure to the weather. The roof, with gables to the street, was of the curb or double-pitched kind, and was covered with shingles, each neatly rounded or scalloped. Entering the front door, a middle aisle, floored with wood, led towards the pulpit, which was at the opposite or north end. The first object reached was a settle, occupied during service by the sexton; raised one step from the floor was an inclosed space with desk in front, where stood the minister while administering the sacraments or hearing the catechism. Behind and above was the pulpit, of wood, unpainted, as was all the wood-work in the building, except the ceiling, having a sound-board over it, fastened against the rear wall. In this wall on

"While the old church was standing there was a tradition that there was a vault under the building, but it was not known where. When the house was taken down the vault was discovered, containing two coffins with plates, and other evidences that the bodies were those of persons of standing and importance. In the brick church, in the floor within the railing before the pulpit, was a trap-door, which was said to lead to this vault. The vault was covered over when the present church was built, and is embraced in one of the burial-lots in the space where the old house stood.

... "In the yard behind the church stood a fine apple-tree, much resorted to for its shade, its blossoms, and its fruit by the children from the school-house, which was on the eastern part of the same lot. This school was taught by Mr. Nicholas Dubois, who united in himself the offices of elder, teacher, and chorister, in which last capacity he had a place with his choir in the gallery."

The ministers who supplied the pulpit in this church during the first ten years after its erection



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

each side of the pulpit was a window corresponding to those in front. The pulpit stairs rose from the pastor's pew, which was against the rear wall on the east side of the pulpit. A gallery ran round the front and two sides, the stairs to which rose in the front corners. Between the front door and these corner stairs were two square pews on each side, of unequal size, over the one of which, nearest the stairs, was one of the front windows. Before these pews was a cross aisle leading to the stairs and to the side aisles. These were narrower than the middle one, and led to the north wall. All the pews against the walls were square, and, like all the others, had the usual high, straight backs of the time. Sitting in church was not then the easy, cushioned affair of modern days. Two square pews against the rear wall, four on each side, the fourth from the front being in the corner, and the four on the front completed the number of fourteen. The rest of the floor was occupied by narrow pews or slips opening into the middle and side aisles. The ceiling was wooden, curved in four ways (the lines of junction rising from the corners), and painted in a sort of clouded style, blue and white, intended to represent the sky and clouds, if the childish impressions of one of my informants have not thus mistaken the results of time and dampness.

were Revs. Joseph Morgan, — Hubbard, and — Wilson. Of these clergymen, and of the duration of their ministries, scarcely anything is known.

The first settled pastor was Rev. David Cowell, who was called in May, 1736. Mr. Cowell was then a licentiate, aged thirty-two, and he had graduated at Harvard four years previously. He accepted the call, and was ordained on the 2d of the November following. He served this congregation and the old one during twenty-four years, or until his death in 1760. During this time his sphere of usefulness was not limited to his pastorate. He was an active and efficient member of Presbyteries and Synods, and was also closely identified with the establishment of the college at Princeton, of which he was at one time the

temporary president. His entire energies were devoted to the advancement of religion and education. He was always a celibate. His remains repose in the churchyard at Trenton, a few feet from the western wall of the church. The spot is designated by a monument with an appropriate inscription, erected by the congregation.

It is a matter of record that in 1653 a lottery was instituted for the purpose of raising funds to erect a school-house on this church lot and establish there a parochial school. The managers, laying their scheme before the public, stated, "We flatter ourselves the public, considering our laudable design, our age, and our innocence, will give credit to this our public declaration."

Hall says, "The lottery of the innocents was drawn on the 2d of July, 1753, and the building was doubtless erected immediately afterward, on the spot indicated." With all the Puritanical rigor of those times, people saw no wrong in that which in these degenerate days is prohibited by law. The building was leased to the Trenton Academy, and enlarged in 1800, but was taken down when the present church was erected, in 1839.

On the 8th of September, 1756, during the pastorate of Mr. Cowell, a charter was granted to this church by George II., through Governor Belcher. The incorporators were Rev. David Cowell, Charles Clark, Andrew Reed, Joseph Yard, Arthur Howell, William Green, Alexander Chambers, and their successors, under the name of "The trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Trenton."

After the relinquishment of the pastorate by Mr. Cowell, and before his death, the congregation asked that Rev. William Kirkpatrick might be sent as a supply, which was done, and in April, 1761, a regular call from the congregation was presented. Though this call was not formally accepted, he continued to supply the pulpit, and, without installation, to sustain to the congregation till 1766, when he accepted a call to the church at Amwell. He died in 1769.

During the period of supply of Mr. Kirkpatrick, in 1762, a parsonage was purchased by the church, "on the north side of Hanover Street, which runs in the rear of the church," "to be and remain for a parsonage for the Presbyterian congregation of Trenton forever."

In 1769 an arrangement was made by the two congregations of Trenton and that of Maidenhead, whereby one pastor was to serve the three congregations, and under this arrangement Rev. Elihu Spencer was called to the work. He entered on his duties in October of that year. At this time the town and country, or "old house," congregations of Trenton still preserved their union, though each had its separate spiritual officers.

It is not known that Mr. Spencer was ever formally installed. His brief pastorate embraced the period of the Revolution, during which he was an ardent and

zealous patriot. The authorities of the royal government at one time offered a reward of a hundred guineas for his head, and he was compelled to fly for life. During his absence the parsonage was used as a hospital by the Hessians. The communion plate of the church was plundered, and the soldiers were guilty of the acts of vandalism which are usually perpetrated by troops in a hostile country. Mr. Spencer's pastorate terminated with his life, Dec. 27, 1784. His remains are entombed on the western side of the churchyard.

The sermon at the funeral of Mr. Spencer was preached by Rev. James Francis Armstrong, who frequently supplied the vacant pulpit afterwards. In October, 1785, he received a call from the church to become its pastor, which call was formally accepted, and he became the regular pastor of the church in April, 1787, though he had previously been regarded as "the minister."

In 1786 a subscription of one hundred pounds was undertaken for the repair of the parsonage, and of this it was arranged that the country congregation should pay one-third, and also one-third of the pastor's salary of two hundred pounds, and receive one-third of the Sabbath services of the minister. The continuance of this arrangement was declined in 1787 by the "old house" congregation, and during a year thereafter negotiations were pending for the settlement of the question.

In 1781 the church had made an ineffectual application for a charter to supersede that of George II. March 16, 1786, the Legislature of New Jersey enacted a general law for the incorporation of religious societies. May 4, 1788, the congregation met, and elected trustees under this act, "having previously agreed to admit and receive the inhabitants of Lambertton, and those between that and Trenton, who may at any time join said congregation, as entitled to all the rights and privileges of their act of incorporation."

In September, 1788, the trustees "from the country" met the town board, and made a division of the property of the old congregation; "and in April, 1790, the town church bought the third of the parsonage of their late copartners for one hundred pounds."

In the same year an arrangement was made with the church at Maidenhead, whereby the latter was to receive half the Sunday services of Mr. Armstrong by the annual payment of one hundred pounds. This arrangement continued till 1806. At that time the church at Trenton considered itself able to assume an independent position, and Mr. Armstrong became the pastor of it alone.

From time to time during several years of the latter part of the eighteenth century, measures were projected for raising funds with which to build a new house of worship. These were lotteries, which were not then infrequent resources for churches. In May,

1804, successful efforts were inaugurated. A subscription was headed by Abraham Hunt, Benjamin Smith, Alexander Chambers, and Moore Furman, each pledging two hundred dollars, and in the following August nearly four thousand dollars had been subscribed. The old house was taken down, and on the 15th of April, 1805, the corner-stone of the new building was laid. It was first occupied for worship Aug. 17, 1806.

"The building was of brick, and cost ten thousand eight hundred and twenty dollars. It had seventy-two pews on the floor, divided by two aisles, and thirty-six in the gallery. Forty-six were put at the annual rent of twelve dollars, eighteen larger ones at fourteen dollars. The gallery pews were free, and one side was reserved for colored persons."

Pending the erection of this house, Mr. Armstrong held services on alternate Sabbaths in the Episcopal Church, the rector of which had a second charge at Bristol. Mr. Armstrong was not only an efficient pastor, but was an active promoter of education and of all matters of public interest. During several years subsequent to 1799 his health was so impaired from a rheumatic affection that he was compelled frequently to request supplies for his pulpits. Among those who officiated in these emergencies were President Samuel Stanhope Smith, Dr. John Woodhull, Revs. George Spafford Woodhull, Robert Finley, Andrew Hunter, David Comfort, Samuel Snowden, Matthew L. Perrine, Joseph Rue, John Hanna, and others. After many years of great suffering, he died Jan. 9, 1816, in the thirty-first year of his pastorate here.

Rev. Dr. Samuel Blanchard How was installed as pastor of the Trenton Church Dec. 17, 1816, and terminated his useful pastorate in April, 1821. He was followed by William Jessup Armstrong, D.D., who entered on his pastoral duties Oct. 20, 1821, and left to accept a call from Richmond, Va., in 1824. He was distinguished for the fervor and earnestness of his preaching. He was succeeded, after an interval of about twenty months, by Rev. John Smith, who was ordained and installed on the 8th of March, 1826. He severed his useful pastoral relation with this church in August, 1828. His successor was Rev. James Waddel Alexander, whose pastorate commenced Jan. 10, 1829, and ended Oct. 31, 1832.

During nearly two years after the close of Mr. Alexander's pastorate the pulpit was supplied by transient clergymen, of whom Revs. Asabel Nettleton and Truman Osborn officiated frequently.

Rev. John William Yeomans was installed pastor on the 7th of October, 1834, and his pastorate terminated with his entrance on the presidency of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., June 1, 1841. During his pastorate the present commodious church edifice was built, and its erection was due largely to his energy and influence, as well as to the enterprising spirit of the congregation. The corner-stone of this

structure was laid May 2, 1839, and the first services were held in it Jan. 19, 1840. It was built on the central part of the church lot. Its dimensions are one hundred and four by sixty-two feet, and it has a seating capacity of about eight hundred.

It is stated by Raum,—

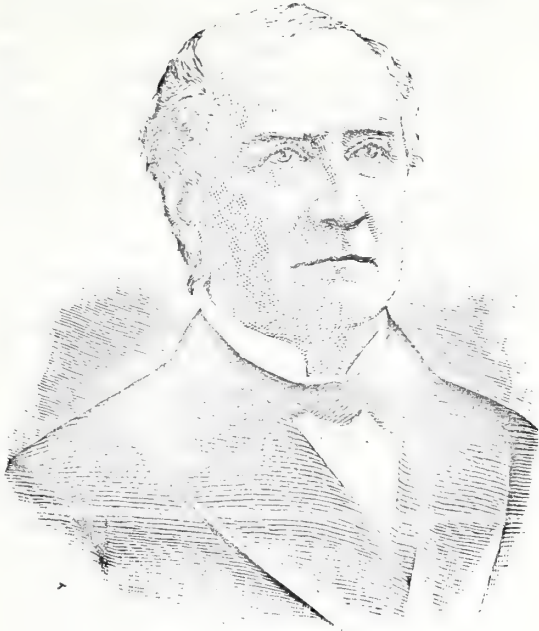
"In removing the old stone church in 1804 a vault was discovered containing two skeletons in a good state of preservation. This vault was supposed to have been built by Governor Crosby in 1732, and the bodies found there, it has been thought, were British officers belonging to the colonial government. Tradition says that one of these, an old bachelor, was, at his own request, buried by candle-light to prevent females attending his funeral. This vault remained under the brick church unknown to the present generation till 1838, when, removing that church, it was again discovered, and the coffins, although having been there over a century, were in a tolerable state of preservation and the skeletons were perfect. I was the first one who explored that subterranean abode of the dead. I found the lid of one of the coffins had been removed, and was placed in an upright position against the wall. Near it, on the floor of the vault (which was cemented), lay a metal plate which had evidently been upon one of the coffins, but was so eaten up with rust as to render it impossible to decipher the figures upon it; but from what little I could see I am fully satisfied it was the coat of arms of some ancient English family."

The present pastor of this church, John Hall, D.D., was ordained and installed Aug. 11, 1841. It is not too much to say of Dr. Hall that in an active pastorate of more than forty years he has acquired and retained the respect and affection, not of his congregation alone, but of all with whom he has been brought in relation.

REV. JOHN HALL, D.D., was born in Philadelphia on the 11th of August, 1806, graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1823, and in December, 1827, was admitted to practice at the Philadelphia bar. In 1829 he made his first attempt at authorship in a translation, with notes, of Milton's Latin Letters, which was published by Littell. In 1832 he relinquished the practice of law, with a view to devote his life to the ministry, and being elected a manager and afterwards secretary of the mission work of the American Sunday-School Union, his training for the ministry was chiefly in the course of active work in this service. He was editor of the *Sunday-School Journal* and the *Youth's Friend*, revised the first five volumes of the "Union Questions on the Bible," and prepared the seven subsequent volumes of the series; he produced nine original works and compiled six others, which have now a place upon the catalogue of the Union. In 1839 he was licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and in May, 1841, he received a call to the First Church in Trenton, N. J., which he accepted, and entered upon his duties on the Sabbath immediately following that on which the pulpit was vacated by the late Dr. J. W. Yeomans, who preceded him. Dr. Hall was ordained and installed by the Presbytery of New Brunswick on the 11th of August, 1841, and no inducement has been able to make him engage in labor in another field. When he entered upon his pastorate in Trenton the First had been the only Presbyterian Church for more than a century. Out of it have now been formed

three other large congregations in the city, and a small one in the neighborhood, besides a mission-chapel.

In 1850 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by the College of New Jersey. In 1852-53 he delivered a course of lectures in the Princeton Theological Seminary, filling a temporary vacancy in the chair of Pastoral Theology; and in 1853 the General Assem-



John Hall

bly elected him Professor of Pastoral Theology and Sacred Rhetoric in the Western Theological Seminary, at Allegheny City, but he did not accept the appointment.

In addition to the works he prepared for the American Sunday-School Union, nine volumes appear on the catalogue of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, viz.: "The Chief End of Man," "The Only Rule," "Minor Characters of the Bible," "The Virgin Mary," "The Sower and the Seed," "Forgive us our Debts," "Sabbath-school Theology," and the "Life of Mrs. Sherwood." Besides these he is the author of a "History of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton;" sermon on the death of Mrs. Armstrong, and the brothers James W. and J. Addison Alexander; sermon before the Young Men's Association of New York; oration before the Society of Cincinnati of New Jersey; several discourses in *National Preacher* and other periodicals; papers in *American Quarterly Review*, *North American Review*, and various religious

and literary journals, besides contributions to newspapers, a habit dating back in boyhood. The most extraordinary of his works is the publication of the series of "Familiar Letters," which passed between himself and Dr. James Alexander during a period of forty years, beginning when they were boys, and only ending with the death of Dr. Alexander. Such an uninterrupted friendship is rare, and a correspondence preserved through so many years is probably unique. It is a delightful and instructive volume for a leisure hour. His articles published in the *Princeton Review* are: 1830, Memoir of Oberlin; 1831, Arabs of the Desert; 1832, Duty of the Church in Relation to Sunday-Schools; 1834, Religious Obligations of Parents; 1836, Life of Harlan Page; 1840, Education in Europe; 1842, Primitive Christian Worship; 1843, The Familiar Study of the Bible; 1844, Mental Cultivation; 1845, Henderson on the Vaudois; 1848, Life of Elizabeth Fry, The Sandwich Islands; 1854, Present State of Oxford University; 1856, The Bible, the Missal, and the Breviary; 1858, Life of Cardinal Mezzofanti; 1864, Life of Governor Winthrop; 1871, Life of Zeisberger.

Second Presbyterian Church.—It is elsewhere stated that in 1823 a colony seceded from the Trenton and Lambertson Baptist Church, and erected a house of worship on Union above Fall Street. This house ceased to be used by that society after the death of its pastor in 1833, and in 1837 a mission was established here by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, with Rev. Charles Webster in charge. This was suspended after a year; but in 1842 the property was purchased by the Presbyterians, the house was repaired and refitted, and was dedicated on the 24th of July in that year. On the 15th of the following November a church was organized here, with nineteen members, under the name of "The First Presbyterian Church of South Trenton."

Rev. Baynard R. Hall was during six months a supply, and on the 21st of May, 1843, Rev. Daniel Dereuelle was installed as the first pastor of the church. He was succeeded by Rev. Anlsey D. White, who was installed July 23, 1848. He was followed, June 15, 1864, by Rev. George S. Bishop, and he, Oct. 11, 186-, by the present pastor, Rev. James B. Kennedy.

The necessity for enlarged accommodations led to the addition, in 1851, of forty feet to the rear of the church building, and the remodeling of the entire edifice, which was reopened in December of that year. In 1852 the name of the society was changed to "The Second Presbyterian Church of Trenton, N. J." In 1857 a building thirty-two by sixty feet was erected for a lecture-room and Sunday-school, and in 1858 the property was further improved by the building of a tasteful iron fence in front. In 1862 the church became free from debt, one-half of the necessary amount having been contributed by a lady member of the church. The period of Mr. White's pastorate is

spoken of as one in which the Sunday-school work of the church assumed great importance.

Third Presbyterian Church.—As early as 1846 the growing necessity for another Presbyterian Church in Trenton was recognized, and the subject was agitated. It was again talked of in 1848, but it was not till 1849 that any definite action was taken. On the 2d of May in that year the church was organized with seventeen members, and it afterwards adopted the name of "The Third Presbyterian Church of Trenton."

The first place of worship was Odd-Fellows' Hall, corner of Greene and Hanover Streets, but arrangements for the erection of a church edifice were soon made, and the corner-stone was laid on the 5th of November, 1849. The house was dedicated Nov. 7, 1850. Its cost, including site, was something more than twenty thousand dollars. The City Hall had been used as a place of worship during six months preceding the occupancy of the church.

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler was the first pastor of this church. He resigned after an able and successful pastorate of nearly four years, and was succeeded by Rev. Jacob Kirkpatrick, Jr., who was installed Nov. 3, 1853. His health failed, and his pastoral relation was dissolved Feb. 3, 1858. He died Oct. 27, 1859. Nov. 28, 1858, Rev. Henry B. Chapin entered on his duties as pastor of this church, and was installed Feb. 8, 1859. He resigned Jan. 1, 1866, to become associate principal of the Edge Hill School, at Princeton. The present pastor, Rev. Samuel M. Studdeford, was installed Feb. 26, 1866.

During the pastorate of Mr. Kirkpatrick a house adjoining the church on the south side was purchased for a parsonage, and the pastor's library was established. In 1872 this house was exchanged for a more commodious one on the north side of the church.

In the autumn of 1866 some necessary repairs to the church were made, and the debt of the church was extinguished. On the 4th of July, 1879, the church took fire from a rocket that alighted on its roof, and was consumed. The congregation at once determined to enlarge the building, the walls of which were not destroyed. Accordingly, a vestibule was added in front, and the seating capacity was increased by thirty-seven pews. In the rear a chapel was erected, containing Sunday-school room, infant-class room, Bible-class room, library, and pastor's study.

The interior of the church is finished with ash, and the windows are of cathedral glass. The chapel is seated with Eastlake chairs. The total cost of this rebuilding and these improvements was twenty-three thousand dollars. The church is free from debt.

Fourth Presbyterian Church.—On the 6th of November, 1858, this church was organized with thirty-nine members, of whom seven were from the First, and thirty-two from the Third Presbyterian Church of Trenton. Rev. Edward D. Yeomans was chosen the first pastor, and entered on his duties Dec. 19,

1858. He was installed Feb. 25, 1859. On the 2d of June, 1863, he was, at his own request, dismissed from the pastoral charge of this church to assume that of St. Peter's Church, of Rochester, N. Y. He was succeeded by Rev. W. M. Blackburn, who commenced his labors Dec. 28, 1863, and was installed in February, 1864. His pastorate continued till Aug. 16, 1868, when he was elected to the Professorship of Biblical and Ecclesiastical History in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of the Northwest. The present pastor, Rev. R. H. Richardson, formerly of Newburyport, Mass., was called Oct. 5, 1868, and installed December 3d of the same year.

The congregation worshiped in the City Hall at first, but soon after the organization of the church an eligible site was purchased at the intersection of State, Clinton, and Ewing Streets, and a church edifice was commenced. It was completed Oct. 15, 1860, exactly one year from the day on which the corner-stone was laid, and was dedicated on the next day. It is an elegant brownstone structure, with a lecture-room and Sunday-school room in the rear, and a parsonage in the rear of this. The spire was blown down Jan. 2, 1870, but it was rebuilt, and the edifice is an ornament to the city. The church property is valued at about seventy-five thousand dollars.

Fifth Presbyterian Church.—This society was organized early in 1874, with twenty-seven constituent members. The organization was effected mainly through the instrumentality of Rev. A. D. White, who on his return from a sojourn in the West commenced labors here which terminated only with his life. He died while on his knees engaged in prayer for the welfare of this church.

The place of worship of this society from the time of its organization has been the chapel in Princeton Avenue, opposite Chapel Street. This chapel was erected in 1854 through the exertions of Rev. David Cole, D.D., and it was afterwards used for a mission of the First Presbyterian Church.

The pastors of this church have been Rev. A. D. White, 1874-78; Rev. Joseph W. Porter, 1878-80; Rev. John S. Beekman, a supply during six months; and the present pastor, Rev. John F. Shaw, since Jan. 31, 1881.

Prospect Street Presbyterian Church.—In the autumn of 1872 a Sunday-school was organized in the western part of the city, mainly through the efforts of Miss Mary I. Fisk, Mrs. James Clark, Mrs. Hannah J. Welling, and Mrs. Theodore Hill. This school first met in unoccupied dwelling-houses, and for a time in a building that was erected for a stable and carriage-house.

A feeling arose that a church would be a necessity in this part of the city, and this feeling strengthened as time went on. In March, 1874, a lot at the corner of Prospect and Spring Streets was offered by the Rutherford Land Company, and was accepted, and several gentlemen associated themselves in the work

of erecting a church edifice. The corner-stone was laid on the 11th of August, 1874, and the building was completed early in February, 1875. The Sunday-school met there on the 21st of that month, and on the 29th of April the church was organized. The constituent members at its organization numbered thirty-five, mainly from the First and Third Presbyterian Churches.

All debts resting on the building having been discharged, it was dedicated on the 9th of December, 1875. It is a tasteful structure, built of brownstone, at an expense of about twenty-five thousand dollars. It has a seating capacity of about five hundred.

The present pastor, Rev. Walter S. Brooks, was called June 6, 1875. He entered on the discharge of his duties September 5th, and was ordained and installed on the 14th of October in the same year.

St. Michael's Episcopal Church.—Only a meagre history of this church has been preserved. Humphrey, in his "Historical Account of the Gospel Propagation Society," says, "The people of Hopewell showed a very early desire of having the Church of England worship settled among them, and in the year 1804 built a church with voluntary contributions, though they had no prospect then of having a minister."

Rev. Mr. May was, during a short time, with the people here, and Mr. Talbot often visited them from Burlington. A missionary, Rev. Mr. Warren, was sent here in 1720.

Raum wrote: "The church, a frame building, was commenced in 1748, and finished in 1753."

The accounts of the above-named society state that the Rev. Michael Houdin is "invited by the inhabitants of Trenton and other places to go and officiate among them."

April 30, 1855, mention is made in the minutes of the vestry of St. Michael's of Mr. Houdin as rector. His name is written, in accordance with its French pronunciation, "Eudang." At that time the vestry consisted of Daniel Coxé and Robert L. Hooper, Esqrs., wardens; Joseph Warrel, Esq., William Pidgeon, Esq., John Allen, Elijah Bond, John Dagworthy, and Charles Axford, vestrymen. The church was vacant in 1761.

Raum says, "In 1763 the Rev. Mr. Treadwell was settled. In 1770, Rev. William Thompson was pastor. In 1774, Rev. Mr. Panton was settled, and in April, 1776, the services in the church were suspended in consequence of the war of the Revolution.

"When the British forces were in Trenton they converted the church into a stable for their horses. After the close of the war the building was repaired.

"In 1788 the Rev. William Frazer was appointed to the rectorship.

"In 1795 the Rev. Mr. Vandyke was settled as pastor."

In 1798, Rev. Henry Waddel became rector, at £125 per annum, and devoted half of his time every alternate Sunday to the work here.

In 1802 it is recorded that the pew-rents amounted to about ten hundred and fifty dollars, the first record in Federal currency. Mr. Waddel died in 1810, and in 1811 Rev. Mr. Ward became rector, and continued till the close of 1814, when he was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Sherwood.

In May, 1817, Rev. James Montgomery became rector for about a year at a salary of eight hundred dollars, and in the latter part of 1818 Rev. Abiel Carter was made rector, which position he filled during four years.

In 1822, Rev. William L. Johnson, of New York, was elected rector. He resigned in 1830, to take charge of Grace Church, Jamaica, L. I.

In August, 1830, Rev. Frederick Beasley, D.D., was elected rector, succeeded by Rev. Samuel Starr in 1836. During his rectorship (in 1843) the church was remodeled and enlarged. The front was extended to the street, thereby adding twenty feet to the length of the church. Pending these repairs services were held in the court-house. Mr. Starr's salary was increased in 1854 to one thousand dollars. He resigned in 1855, and removed to Iowa.

The subsequent rectors have been Rev. Samuel Clements, 1855-58; Rev. R. B. Duane, D.D., 1858-62; Rev. E. W. Appleton, D.D., 1862-65; Rev. C. W. Knauff, 1866-73; and the present rector, Rev. W. H. Neilson, Jr., since Oct. 12, 1873.

The present commodious chapel on Perry Street was erected during the rectorship of Dr. Duane, and in 1870, "during the rectorship of Mr. Knauff, the church was enlarged by building a transept and throwing back the chancel, and remodeled in the interior as it now appears. Under the present rectorship the mortgage resting on the church property has been removed, a rectory has been purchased, and a mission chapel built in a new and growing part of the city, which it is hoped will eventually develop into a self-sustaining parish."

St. Paul's Episcopal Church.—The parish of St. Paul's was formed by members from St. Michael's in 1848. A lot was purchased in South Trenton, on the corner of Centre and Federal Streets, and a stone edifice in the Gothic style of architecture was erected on it.

Rev. Benjamin Franklin was the first rector. He continued about three years, after which the rectorship was vacant for a time. Rev. Francis Clements was the next rector, but on the 18th of December, 1852, he died, and for a time the church was again without a rector.

Rev. James L. Maxwell was called to the rectorship in 1853, and resigned in 1855. The parish was then during five years without a rector. In 1859 Rev. Thomas Drumm became rector, and held the position till he accepted a chaplaincy in the army in 1862. In that year Rev. John C. Brown was called. He remained till the spring of 1877, when he died, and was succeeded in the same year by the present rector, Rev. John Bakewell, D.D.

In the latter part of 1880 the interior of the church was entirely remodeled at an expense of about three thousand dollars. It is now one of the most tasteful and convenient churches in this region. The Sunday-school room was enlarged and improved in 1881.

Trinity Episcopal Church.—This parish was organized on the 23d of September, 1858, with seventeen members. Services were first held in what was known as Dolton's building, in Warren Street. On the 15th of June, 1860, the corner-stone of the present church edifice, in Academy Street, was laid, and on the 14th of October in the same year it was first opened for service. It was consecrated Dec. 13, 1860. It is built of Trenton sandstone, and covers an area of forty-two by ninety-one feet. The style of architecture is known as the first pointed Gothic.

The first rector was Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, who entered on his duties Dec. 8, 1858, and resigned Sept. 29, 1859. The second rector was Norman W. Camp, D.D., who was called Dec. 19, 1859. Dec. 30, 1860, Rev. Henry Palethorp became rector. He resigned Oct. 31, 1863. Rev. Mark L. Olds was rector from June 30, 1864, to March 27, 1867. The fifth rector, E. P. Cressy, D.D., entered on his duties May 12, 1865, and continued till his death. Rev. Albert Upham Stanley became rector Nov. 11, 1866. He resigned Oct. 17, 1875, and was succeeded by the present rector, Rev. Henry Merlin Barbour, who entered on his duties Nov. 28, 1875, and was instituted Jan. 12, 1876.

In 1870 the congregation dispensed with the renting of pews, and adopted the plan of a small weekly contribution from each attendant to defray expenses. This plan has been successfully followed to the present time.

A rectory adjoining the church was purchased in 1877. Aug. 15, 1881, ground was broken for the erection of a Sunday-school building in the rear of the church. The corner-stone was laid September 16th, and it was first occupied December 25th in the same year.

There are in this parish two guilds, a men's and a boys', numbering about thirty each, and a working-men's club of about one hundred. This club is an organization for furnishing a free reading-room, and an attractive place of resort to those who might otherwise be subjected to evil influences.

First Baptist Church.—In 1787, Rev. Peter Wilson began preaching in Trenton in what is now the First Ward. Mr. Wilson, on the 4th of March, 1788, baptized five persons in the Delaware River. This was the first administration of the rite here. In 1801, the number of Baptists having considerably increased, measures for the erection of a house of worship were inaugurated. Col. Peter Hunt donated a lot of land, about midway between Trenton and Lambertton, and on this a house was erected, and dedicated on the 26th of November, 1803.

Mr. Wilson continued to supply preaching here,

but no church was formed till Nov. 9, 1805, when an organization was effected with forty-eight members, most of whom had been members of the church at Hightstown. Mr. Wilson and others continued to supply the church till September, 1809, when Rev. William Boswell was called. He was ordained on the 9th of that month.

The following curious resolution was adopted by the society Jan. 3, 1810: "That no person laying violent hands on their own lives should be buried in the Baptist burying-ground of Trenton and Lambertton, without they are a regular member of this church."

Mr. Boswell's pastorate continued till 1823, when, by reason of having embraced views differing from those of many of his brethren, he with sixty others seceded and erected the house afterward purchased and occupied by the Second Presbyterian Church. This building, which was a neat structure fifty-four by forty feet, was commenced in July, 1823, and completed in eleven weeks from its commencement. It was dedicated Oct. 19, 1823. Mr. Boswell was settled over this congregation, which was called the "Reformed General Baptist Church," till his death in 1833. Mr. Wilson followed him for a short period, after which the church was closed till its sale to the Presbyterians in 1842. This congregation differed from the old church only in some unimportant matters, the principal of which were the mode of administering baptism and communion.

Rev. George Patterson, M.D., became pastor in January, 1826, and continued till March, 1828. The church was then supplied by Rev. James E. Welch and others till April, 1830, when Rev. Morgan Rhee became pastor, and continued, with a short interregnum, till November, 1840. The pastorate of Mr. Rhee was very successful, and he was distinguished as an ardent champion of temperance. He was succeeded in October, 1841, by Rev. Luther F. Beecher, who continued a year, followed in January, 1843, by Rev. John Young. In August of the same year he resigned, and with one hundred and twenty-three others formed the Second Baptist Church, and built the house afterward occupied by the Central Baptist Church of Trenton.

Rev. Levi Beck became pastor in February, 1844, and resigned in September, 1849, succeeded by Rev. Henry R. Green in January, 1850. In 1852 the meeting-house was damaged by fire, and an expense of nearly seven hundred dollars was incurred for repairs.

Rev. Duncan Dunbar was pastor from July, 1843, till November, 1854. Rev. Lewis Smith was then called, and entered on his duties Jan. 1, 1855. He closed his labors in November, 1857, and was succeeded in October, 1858, by Rev. O. T. Walker.

In 1859-60 a new church was erected on the site of the old one, the congregation meanwhile worshipping in the court-house. The corner-stone was laid July 28,



1859, and the house was dedicated July 26, 1860. It is of brick, one hundred by sixty feet, and the spire has a height of one hundred and seventy-five feet. The seating capacity is twelve hundred.

March 14, 1861, the corporate name of the church was by an act of the Legislature changed from "The Baptist Church of Trenton and Lamberton" to "The First Baptist Church of Trenton."

Rev. Henry D. Miller became pastor in December, 1863, succeeded by Rev. George Fisher in April, 1868. He resigned in 1872, and the present pastor, Rev. E. Lucas, entered on his duties in November, 1873.

In 1868-69 a mission chapel was erected in Hamilton, east of the canal, at a cost, including site, of two thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars. It was dedicated May 23, 1869.

In 1870 another mission chapel was built in the Sixth Ward, at a total cost of fifteen hundred and sixty-two dollars and fifteen cents. It was dedicated March 19, 1871.

Central Baptist Church.—On the 30th of April, 1854, this church was organized with Rev. J. T. Wilcox, who had been a missionary here, as pastor. The house on the southeast corner of Hanover and Montgomery Streets, which had been built by the Second Baptist Church (then extinct), was occupied as a place of worship. In 1858, Mr. Wilcox resigned on account of age and ill health. He was succeeded the same year by Rev. Lyman Wright, and he in 1859 by Rev. G. R. Darrow. Mr. Darrow resigned in 1861 to accept a chaplaincy in the army, and was succeeded the same year by Rev. T. R. Howlett, whose pastorate closed Feb. 14, 1863. During the summer and autumn of this year an addition to the church building was made equal in size to the original house, which was completely renovated. The lecture-room was first completed and occupied Nov. 1, 1863, and the main building during the following winter. The rededication services were held March 3, 1864. The total cost was about seven thousand dollars, which was all paid by 1866.

Rev. T. S. Griffiths became pastor Dec. 1, 1863. During his pastorate the church enjoyed great prosperity. In 1867 a mission chapel was erected on Perry Street at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars. This was afterward donated to the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church. Another mission school was established at East Trenton, and a chapel was subsequently built there. In January, 1870, Mr. Griffiths resigned, and the pulpit was supplied for a time by Rev. Dr. Weston. October 16th, Rev. Charles Keyser became pastor.

In 1872 the church edifice was again thoroughly repaired and renovated, and a new organ purchased, at a total cost of nearly ten thousand dollars. Dr. Keyser resigned in the spring of 1875, and in November of the same year Rev. T. R. Howlett became pastor again. He resigned in the autumn of 1878, and the present pastor, Rev. L. B. Hartman, entered

on his duties early in 1879. The church is prosperous. It has always been distinguished for its activity in Sunday-school work, and this activity has been mutually beneficial to both church and school.

Clinton Avenue Baptist Church.—In the spring of 1867 the Central Baptist Church of Trenton erected a chapel on Perry Street. It was a wooden building, twenty-four by forty-four feet, and its cost, including site, was three thousand five hundred dollars. It was opened for public worship on the 28th day of July in the same year. A Sunday-school was established there on the following Sabbath. The chapel continued to be used for Sunday-school purposes and occasional religious exercises until May, 1873, when the Clinton Avenue Baptist Church was organized there, with thirty-two constituent members. In September of the same year Rev. Charles B. Perkins became the pastor.

On the 27th of May, 1875, ground was broken for the Clinton Avenue Church edifice, and the house was first occupied Feb. 23, 1876. It is a Gothic structure, built of brownstone, fifty-four by eighty-five feet, with a spire rising from a corner one hundred and seventy-five feet. It has a seating capacity of eight hundred. Its cost was thirty thousand one hundred dollars.

Mr. Perkins resigned the pastorate in the spring of 1878, and was succeeded in August of the same year by Rev. Noyes D. Miner, who resigned March 1, 1882. During the pastorate of Mr. Miner ninety-nine were added to the church by baptism, and six thousand dollars of the church debt was discharged.

Berean Baptist Church (Colored).—This church was organized in the spring of 1880 with sixteen members. It first worshiped in a private house, 35 West Hanover Street. It now meets in a hall, No. 205 North Greene Street. The society has been prosperous from the time of its organization.

Rev. Charles H. Barry became pastor at the formation of the church, and he still continues in that relation.

Roman Catholic Churches.—The first Catholic services in Trenton were held in 1804, in a building at the corner of Queen and Second (now State and Greene) Streets, by a missionary.

In 1811, Rev. Fathers Carr and Hurley conducted services at the residence of Mr. John D. Sartori, in Federal Street; and in 1813, Rev. Father Harold officiated at the same place.

About 1814, Mr. Sartori and other Catholic gentlemen purchased a lot on the corner of Lamberton and Market Streets, and erected thereon, under Right Rev. Michael Eagan, D.D., a brick edifice, which was dedicated in that year.

St. John's Church.—In 1846 the increase in numbers of Catholics here necessitated larger accommodations, and a brick church (St. John's) was erected on Broad Street. In 1853 still larger accommodations were required, and a wing in the rear was added,

which greatly improved the appearance of the building.

At an early period no pastor was settled here, but supplies were sent from Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. Among these were Revs. James Smith, Doyle, Whalen, and Commisky. The first resident pastor was Rev. Father Geaghen. He was followed in succession by Revs. Patrick Rafferty in 1832; William Whalen, 1833; William Reilly, 1834; Patrick Costello, 1834; Richard Hardy, 1835; Daniel McGorian, 1837; John Charles Gilligan, 1839; John P. Makin, 1844; Revs. O'Donnel and Young (supplies); Anthony Smith, 1861; John P. Makin again, 1871.

St. Mary's Parish was set off from St. John's Jan. 1, 1871, the Assanpink being the dividing line.

Father Makin died, and was succeeded in 1873 by Rev. P. Byrne. He remained till 1878, when he was succeeded by the present rector, Rev. Thaddeus Hogan.

In 1874 a new school building was erected in Lamberton Street, capable of accommodating eight hundred scholars. The parochial school had been established previously. By his will Father Makin gave five thousand dollars toward the erection of this building, which cost about forty thousand dollars.

This school has 12 teachers and an average of 620 scholars.

In 1880 a building on Broad Street was transformed into an academy for young ladies by Father Hogan. Here are three teachers, and instruction in the higher branches is given.

St. Mary's Church.—In view of the rapid increase of the Catholic population in Trenton, it was deemed expedient not only to supply immediate wants, but to provide for necessities which it was foreseen would arise in the not distant future. Accordingly, in 1865, the property at the corner of Warren and Bank Streets was purchased; ground was broken for St. Mary's Church April 23, 1866; the corner-stone was laid July 15th of the same year, and the church was consecrated Jan. 1, 1871.

It is built on historic ground. On its site stood the headquarters of Col. Rahl, the Hessian commander in the battle of Trenton, and here some of the severest fighting of that important battle took place. In this vicinity also Col. Rahl was mortally wounded while endeavoring to rally his men.

The length of the church is one hundred and sixty feet, the width sixty-six feet, the height eighty feet, and the height of the spire two hundred feet. It is built of brown-stone, in the Gothic style of architecture. The interior is elaborately finished, and ornamented with statuary, bas-reliefs, and paintings, a minute description of which space will not permit. The cost of the church was about ninety-five thousand dollars. Its seating capacity is one thousand five hundred. The building is a monument to the skill and energy of Rev. Anthony Smith, under whose supervision it was built, and who has been its only pastor. The assistant pastors have been

Revs. M. J. Holland, 1878-79, and James McFaul, 1880-82.

In 1881, Trenton was made an episcopal see, and Rt. Rev. M. J. O'Farrel was consecrated by Cardinal Archbishop McCloskey in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, its first bishop. His enthronation took place in St. Mary's Cathedral, Nov. 17, 1881, with great solemnity, in the presence of several bishops and all the clergy of the diocese, together with a large concourse of people.

It may here be remarked that when St. Mary's Church was built the probability of its becoming a cathedral was recognized.

The parochial school was built in 1870, in the rear of St. Mary's Cathedral, on Bank Street, on property that had been purchased from Mr. McCully. It has six teachers, and an average of four hundred and fifty scholars.

Church of St. Francis of Assisium.—The chapel of St. Francis, at the corner of Lamberton and Market Streets, was the only Catholic house of worship till 1846, when St. John's Church, on Broad Street, was erected for the Irish Catholics.

The Germans were too weak to maintain a separate church, and it was closed. Mr. Peter Hargons, however, purchased the chapel and presented it to the bishop, who permitted its use by the Germans.

In 1853, Father Gemeiner, the first German priest, was sent here and remained till 1856, when he was succeeded by Rev. Anton Muller, and he, in 1859, by Father Gemeiner again. In 1865 he retired, and was succeeded by Rev. Father Storr. At this time the congregation had increased beyond the capacity of the chapel, and the Methodist Church in Front Street was purchased for eleven thousand dollars. Mr. Storr left in 1866, and the congregation was supplied for a time. During the year the new church was consecrated, and Rev. Francis Gerber, D.D., became pastor. Under his pastorate a parsonage was erected in 1867, near the church, at a cost of six thousand dollars. Father Gerber also added the tower to the church building. He left for Europe in 1869, and was succeeded by Rev. Peter Jachetti. The congregation was offered to the Franciscans, and accepted by them in 1870, and Father Jachetti was continued as pastor.

The new church in Front Street was first named by the congregation "Saint Boniface Church," but in 1868 it was ordered by the bishop that it be called the "Church of Saint Francis of Assisium."

In 1869 the Franciscan Sisters took charge of the parochial school, which then numbered about two hundred.

In 1874, Father Jachetti having successfully discharged his duties here, entered on the work of establishing in Chambersburg, where many Germans resided, a church and Franciscan college.

He was succeeded in that year by Rev. Father Avelinus Szabo. He was distinguished for his quiet,

unostentatious piety, and under his administration the prosperity of the parish continued as under that of his predecessor.

Father Szabo sold the property on Cooper and Market Streets, and with the proceeds, and with additional funds raised for the purpose, erected the school building in the rear of the church.

After eight years of active service here he sought relief from his labors, and retired to the convent at Chambersburg, to follow the more quiet life of a teacher. He was succeeded on the 22d of February, 1882, by Rev. Father Conrad Elison, the present pastor.

Greene Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—The doctrines of the Methodist Episcopal Church were first introduced in Trenton about the year 1766 by Capt. Thomas Webb, of the British army.

The doctrines and usages of the Methodists were to some extent innovations among the people at that time, and they encountered opposition, though the labors of Whitefield and the Tennents had prepared the way for the preaching of the early Methodists, and the adaptation of their doctrines to the spiritual wants of the people commended them so strongly to their favor that a society was soon formed. Of this society Conrad Rolls was the first steward, and Joseph Toy the first class-leader.

There are no records to show where this society worshiped during the first few years of its existence. There is, however, in the possession of Judge William S. Yard a record under the date of Nov. 25, 1772, of a subscription for the erection of a church, the corner-stone of which was laid by Bishop Asbury, April 22, 1773. The dimensions of this church were thirty by thirty-five feet, and it was located on the corner of Greene and Academy Streets.

As an illustration of the customs that were prevalent at that time it may be stated that this old book records the fact that five gallons of rum and three and three-quarter gallons of "cyder" were paid for by the society "for the workmen" on the church building in March and April, 1773. A credit is also recorded of twelve shillings and sixpence to the account of "a prize lottery ticket," Aug. 24, 1774. Public sentiment has within a century made advances in the right direction.

The earnest and fervently pious character of primitive Methodists is illustrated by the following extract from the deed of 1772, which conveyed the ground on which the first church building was erected:

"Provided also that they preach in the said house *on every week day evening, every week, and every morning at five o'clock*, and every Sabbath-day at such time as shall be thought proper."

It is recorded by Benjamin Abbot that during the Revolution on visiting Trenton he found this church turned into a stable, and was kindly permitted to preach in the Presbyterian Church.

In this house the congregation worshiped till 1807,

when it was removed, and a substantial brick edifice was erected on the same site. This was used till 1837, after which it was sold to the Orthodox Friends.

In 1836 the increase in the membership had come to necessitate larger accommodations, and the project of erecting a new church was agitated. This was in 1837 carried into effect, and the present church edifice in Greene Street, below State, was built. This is still in use, and is a representative of the best class of early Methodist architecture. The conservatism of the society has thus far prevented any change in the exterior appearance of the church, but the interior, except the galleries, has been remodeled in accordance with modern style. The walls are frescoed, the pews are semicircular and are tastefully upholstered, and the floor is carpeted.

During the first few years of its existence this society enjoyed the occasional ministrations of traveling clergymen and missionaries, and from time to time had clergymen who remained during longer or shorter periods. It appears from the old stewards' book that Francis Asbury was paid six shillings May 22, 1772, one pound June 10th, and the same amount July 1st, of the same year. Richard Wright officiated here during the latter half of 1772, and the quarterage during the early part of 1773 was paid to Richard Boardman.

In 1774 there were in New Jersey two hundred and fifty-seven members of Methodist Churches. In 1775 the number had increased to three hundred, but in 1776, by reason of the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, the number was diminished one-half.

At the first session of the General Conference in 1773 clergymen were appointed to the New Jersey circuit. As time went on and Methodists became more numerous, the territorial limits of conferences, districts, circuits, etc., were changed in accordance with changing circumstances, and Trenton thus came to be included at different times in many different general and subordinate jurisdictions.

The clergymen who have been appointed to the charges of which Trenton and later the Greene Street Methodist Episcopal Church have constituted a part have been the following: John King, William Watters, 1773; William Watters, 1774; John King, Daniel Ruff, 1775; Robert Lindsay, John Cooper, 1776; Henry Kennedy, Thomas McClure, 1777; Daniel Ruff, 1778; Daniel Ruff, Philip Cox, Joshua Dudley, 1779; William Gill, John James, Richard Garretson, 1780; Caleb B. Pedicord, Joseph Cromwell, 1781; Joshua Dudley, William Ivy (six months), John Tunnell, William Clendinning (balance of the year), 1782; Woolman Hickson, John Margery, 1783; John Hagerty, Matthew Greentree, 1784; Robert Cloud, John McCloskey, Jacob Brush, 1785; Robert Sparks, Robert Cann, 1786; Ezekiel Cooper, Nathaniel B. Mills, 1787; John Merrick, Thomas Morrell, Jethro Johnson, 1788; Joseph Cromwell, Richard Swain, 1789; Simon Pile, Aaron Hutchinson, 1790; Robert

Cann, Robert Hutchinson, 1791; Gamaliel Bailey, Daniel Freeman, 1792; Robert Sparks, Isaac Robinson, 1793; John Fountain, Robert McCoy, 1794; John Ragan, Joshua Taylor, 1795; David Bartine, Roger Benton, 1796; Richard Swain, Ephraim Chambers, 1797; Caleb Kendal, Joseph Lovell, 1798; Solomon Sharpe, Jesse Justice, 1799; Robert Sparks, Henry Clarke, 1800; David Bartine, Joseph Osborn, William Brandon, 1801; Anthony Turck, John Walker, 1802; William Mills, Gamaliel Barley, 1803; Joseph Totten, George Wooley, 1804; John Bethel, Samuel Budd, 1805; William Bishop, Daniel Higbee, 1806; William McClenahan, P. P. Sanford, 1807; Peter Sanford, William Fox, 1808; William Fox, Jacob Hevener, 1809; Thomas Stratton, Thomas Neal, 1810; William Mills, 1811; Joseph Totten, William Mills, 1812; Joseph Osborn, John Van Schorek, 1813; John Van Schorek, John Fernon, 1814; John Walker, Thomas Neal, 1815; John Robinson, Joseph Rusling, 1816; Manning Force, Daniel Moore, 1817; Alexander McCairre, 1818; James Smith, Sr., 1819; Solomon Sharpe, 1820-21; Joseph Lybrand, 1822-23; John Potts, 1824-25; William Thatcher, 1826-27; Joseph Lybrand, 1828; Joseph Holdich, 1829-30; Solomon Higgins, 1831-32; Richard W. Petheridge (superannuated), 1832; Thomas J. Thompson, 1833-34; James Dandy, 1835-36; Anthony Atwood, 1837-38; Charles Pitman, 1839-40; Charles H. Whitecar, 1841-42; Daniel P. Ridder, 1843-44; Joseph B. Wakely, 1844-45; James Ayars, 1846-47; John S. Porter, 1848-49; Francis A. Morell, 1850-51; George F. Brown, 1852-53; Richard Vanhorne, 1854; Joseph B. Dobbins, 1855-57; W. E. Perry, 1858; Elwood H. Stokes, 1859-61; S. Y. Monroe, 1862-63; J. B. Dobbins, 1864-66; J. W. King, 1867-69; C. S. Vancleve, 1870-72; R. S. Hanlow, D.D., 1873-74; R. Thorn, 1875-77; M. Relyea, 1878-80; George R. Morris, D.D., 1881-82.

Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church.—Front Street Methodist Episcopal Church was formed in 1846 by some members of the Greene Street Church. The Dutch Reformed Church building in Front Street was purchased in that year, and in 1851 it was enlarged by extending the front to State Street, was beautified externally and refitted within.

The pastors were Revs. Clark Polley, 1846-47; James Tuttle, 1848-49; Rodney Winans, 1850; James O. Rodgers, 1851-52; C. S. Vancleve, 1853-54; A. R. Street, 1855-66; George Hughes, C. S. Downs, 1857; P. Cline, 1858-59; Charles E. Hill, 1860-61; Isaac Winner, D.D., 1862; J. Vannote, 1863-64; E. H. Durell, 1865.

In 1866 the house in Front Street was sold to St. Francis' (Catholic) Church, and the Front Street Church took the name of Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church. It worshiped first in Fitzgeorge's Hall, then in Temperance Hall, then in a plank church that was erected in Academy Street, between Greene and Montgomery. In 1868 a lot was purchased in Perry Street,

near Greene, and the present church edifice was commenced. The session-room was first used in 1869, and the audience-room was completed and occupied in 1871.

It is a brick building, sixty-nine by one hundred and twenty-five feet, and it has a seating capacity of eight hundred. Its cost, including site, was between forty thousand and fifty thousand dollars.

The pastors of Trinity Church have been Revs. B. S. Sharpe, 1866-68; R. V. Lawrence, 1869-71; A. Lawrence, 1872-74; E. C. Hancock, 1875-77; J. Stiles, 1878-80; and the present pastor, Willis Reeves, 1881.

Union Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—This was organized in 1852 for the greater convenience of those members of the Greene Street Church living in that part of the city.

The first place of worship was a building in Donnelly's Alley that had been used as a Sunday-school and class-room. During the year 1852 a house of worship was erected on the site of the present church building, in Union Street below Ferry. It was of brick, forty-five by sixty-three feet. A faulty foundation necessitated the rebuilding of this church in 1858, when it was made forty-five by seventy-five. During 1870 the vestibule was changed to two classrooms, and in 1881 the gallery was converted into a Sunday-school room. The cost of this church was about eight thousand dollars.

The pastors have been Revs. John S. Heisler, 1852; J. D. King, 1853; William Franklin, 1854; C. Miller, 1855; J. R. Burr, 1857; S. Townsend, 1858; W. W. Christine, 1859; J. T. Tucker, 1862; D. S. Zane, 1864; G. Dobbins, Galway, Nicholson, 1865; A. J. Gregory, 1866; J. B. Turpin, 1867; C. C. Eastback, 1868; A. M. North, 1870; G. Hitchens, 1873; G. D. Collins, 1875; W. S. McCowan, 1878; M. J. Wright, 1880; S. E. Post, 1881; James R. Mace, 1882.

Warren Street Chapel of the Methodist Episcopal Church.—About the year 1847 a Sunday-school was established by some members of the Greene Street Church in a building on the Pennington road. Such was the success of this enterprise that ten years later it was deemed necessary to provide a house of worship in that part of the city, and the Warren Street Chapel was erected. It was dedicated May 8, 1859. It was a frame structure, twenty-five by fifty feet, and it stood at the junction of Pennington, Brunswick, and Princeton Avenues.

A society was organized here Feb. 22, 1860, composed of thirty-four of the members of the Greene Street Church.

Dr. E. Hance took charge till the session of the Conference, when Rev. Charles Hartranft was appointed in 1860; followed by Revs. D. Moore, 1861; A. M. North, 1862; Henry Belting, 1864; J. P. Turpin, 1865; J. S. Heisler, 1866; W. F. Randolph, 1866; R. B. Sutcliff, 1867; Joseph Atwood, 1868; J. R. Westwood, 1869; C. W. Heisley, 1871; G. E. Han-

cock, 1872; John Wilson, 1874; William H. Hoag, 1877; John L. Souder, 1879; John De Witt Miller, 1881.

In 1876 the old chapel was taken down and a new structure erected on its site. It is of pressed brick, with brownstone trimmings, thirty by sixty-five and fifty feet high, including the basement. The cost was about seven thousand dollars.

State Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—This society was formed almost wholly by members of Greene Street Church. It was organized early in 1859, and its first place of worship was Temperance Hall. The church edifice, on the corner of State and Stockton Streets, was completed in 1860, and dedicated in the summer of that year. It is a brownstone structure, sixty-four by eighty feet, with a chapel in the rear thirty by sixty-nine. The auditorium has a seating capacity of six hundred. The cost of the church was about thirty-five thousand dollars, including site. In 1866 a parsonage was erected, adjoining the church, at a cost of ten thousand dollars.

The pastors have been Revs. George W. Bachelor, appointed 1859; C. H. Whitecar, 1861; William H. Jeffries, 1863; Thomas Hanlon, 1865; D. W. Bartine, D.D., 1867; W. H. Pearne, 1870; Samuel Van Zant, 1873; Leander Soy, 1876; J. S. Chadwick, 1878; S. Van Benschoten, 1879; and the present pastor, John Y. Dobbins, 1882.

Central Methodist Episcopal Church.—This was organized in 1864 by members from Front Street and Union Street Methodist Episcopal Churches. Its first place of worship was Temperance Hall, then, during more than a year, the court-house. In 1865 the society took possession of the basement of their new church building, which was then in process of erection, on the corner of Broad and Market Streets. This house was completed and dedicated in 1868. It is a brick structure, and its cost was about fifty thousand dollars.

The pastors of this church have been Revs. E. H. Stokes, appointed 1865; William E. Perry, 1867; Richard Thorne, Jr., 1869; David Schock, 1872; William Walton, 1875; John Phelps, 1878; and the present pastor, J. R. Westwood, 1881.

In 1876 the result of a great revival was a large accession to the membership of the church, and within two years about ten thousand dollars of the church debt was discharged.

African Methodist Episcopal Churches.—The colored Methodists in Trenton have two churches, but of their history but little could be learned. Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church in Perry Street was built in 1819, and rebuilt in 1858. The present pastor is Rev. James Arnold McGilvray Johns.

St. Paul's Colored African Methodist Episcopal Church worship in Willow Street, near Pennington Avenue. Rev. Thomas Johnson is the pastor.

Friends.—The first settlers at Trenton were Friends, although theirs was not the first religious society that was formed here. Their meeting-house was, however, the first place of worship that was erected within the limits of the city of Trenton. It was built in 1739, on the corner of Hanover and Montgomery Streets, where it has ever since been in use. It has undergone repairs, however, though it retains in a great measure its primitive simplicity. The date of its erection was formerly on the building, but it was covered in rough-casting the house in 1838.

When the society became divided in 1828 the branch denominated Hicksite were left in possession of this house, where they have since worshiped.

An Orthodox branch of the society purchased from the Methodists their church on the northeast corner of Greene and Academy Streets, about 1838, and worshiped in it till 1858, when they built their place of worship in Mercer Street, near Livingston. In the quiet, unostentatious pursuit of the even tenor of their way, these people leave but little history.

Har Sinai Hebrew Congregation.—The Mount Sinai Cemetery Association was organized in 1857. Ground was purchased and a cemetery established about a mile from the city, in the borough of Chambersburg.

The congregation was incorporated under its present name in 1860. The incorporators were Simon Kahnweiler, Isaac Wyman, Henry Shoninger, Herman Rosenbaum, Marcus Aron, L. Rahnweiler, and David Manko.

The first place of meeting was a room in South Warren Street. Afterward the congregation met in the Chancery building, corner of State and Chancery Streets.

In 1872 the present synagogue in Montgomery Street, near Academy, was purchased and refitted for a house of worship. It had previously been a Lutheran Chapel.

A school is maintained by this congregation for instruction in the German and Hebrew languages.

German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Church.—Early in 1851, Rev. A. J. Geissenhaimer, of New York, commenced labor here among the Germans, preaching to them in their own language. Services were first held in a public hall. Mr. Geissenhaimer soon removed to this city, and with his own means purchased a lot on Broad Street, and erected thereon a brick church thirty-three by sixty feet, capable of seating two hundred and seventy persons. It was dedicated in October, 1852. A small school-house was erected in the rear of this in the following spring.

The growth of the German population necessitated the organization of a separate German congregation, and in 1856 this was incorporated under its present title, and Rev. G. F. Gardner became pastor. In the spring of 1857 the congregation purchased from Mr. Geissenhaimer at cost—five thousand five hundred dollars—the church property.

In 1865 the capacity of the church was increased by the addition of galleries and pews to five hundred, and the next year a large two-story brick school-house was erected in the rear on Cooper Street.

On the 1st of January, 1873, Mr. Gardner left the congregation, and the present pastor, Rev. Jacob Zentner, succeeded him. As the congregation became larger the church was found too small, and the erection of a new one in its place was resolved on. This was done, and the new edifice was dedicated May 13, 1877. It is a brick structure with basement and galleries, and it has a seating capacity of one thousand. Its cost was twenty thousand dollars. The congregation now numbers four hundred families.

A parochial school is still conducted in the building on Cooper Street, in the rear of the church.

Evangelical Lutheran Christ Church.—During the year 1868 services were held in Trenton, principally by students from the seminary of the Pennsylvania Synod at Philadelphia. On the 1st of July, 1869, the above-named church was organized with Jacob Miller, Thomas Pennington, John Keller, Henry H. Lantz, Henry Mohrfield, Louisa Mohrfield, Ellen Gettler, Abbie Kafer, and Amos H. Bartholomew as constituent members. They first worshiped in the German Lutheran Church, then in the Sunday-school room connected with that church, and afterward in the Mercer County court-house.

In 1872 a Protestant Episcopal Church building on Clay Street was purchased, but it was burned soon after the society came in possession of it. A lot on the corner of Taylor and Jackson Streets was then purchased, and a stone chapel was erected there for a temporary place of worship. This was completed in 1873, and the congregation still worship in it.

Rev. Amos H. Bartholomew was installed as pastor of this church Oct. 10, 1869. He resigned Jan. 1, 1873, and was succeeded by Rev. E. L. Reed, who resigned Dec. 31, 1874. During six months the society was without a pastor. In this interval the congregation transferred its connection from the General Council to the General Synod, and called Rev. J. C. Baum, who entered on his duties in July, 1875, and served till November, 1881. He was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. J. H. Harpster, Jan. 1, 1882. The society is quite prosperous.

Messiah's Church.¹—This church takes its denominational name. It was organized by the first pastor, Rev. D. I. Robinson, Feb. 9, 1854.

They commenced worship in a hall, but before November, 1864, had a small but commodious church erected on the corner of Market and Clay Streets.

Rev. Robinson remained until April, 1865, when Rev. Daniel Elwell became the second pastor. The church prospered under his ministry, and it was deemed best to have a larger edifice, which was erected on the corner of Front and Montgomery Streets,

and dedicated June 1, 1873, where they worship at present. Owing to failing health, Rev. Elwell was obliged to resign his pastorate in December, 1873. He died in the spring of 1875, universally beloved and lamented by those who knew him.

Rev. Fred. Gunner became the third pastor of this church in January, 1874, and continued until June, 1875. Rev. M. L. Jackson was called and became their fourth pastor, October, 1875, and resigned June 30, 1876.

Rev. Dr. I. R. Gates, of Philadelphia, supplied the pulpit from this time until their fifth pastor, Rev. S. F. Grady, entered upon his duties, Nov. 1, 1877. He labored with the church until May, 1881, when he resigned, against the wishes of the majority.

The pulpit was again supplied until March, 1882, when Rev. M. Peabody, the present pastor, was called to administer to their spiritual necessities.

Riverview Cemetery.—This was incorporated by an act of the Legislature in 1858. In the same year a lot of thirty acres was purchased on the Delaware River below Salor Street, and in 1859 this was laid out and burials were first made. The grounds have been tastefully arranged and beautifully ornamented with shrubbery, etc., and it is a very popular cemetery. The association has never incurred a dollar of indebtedness.

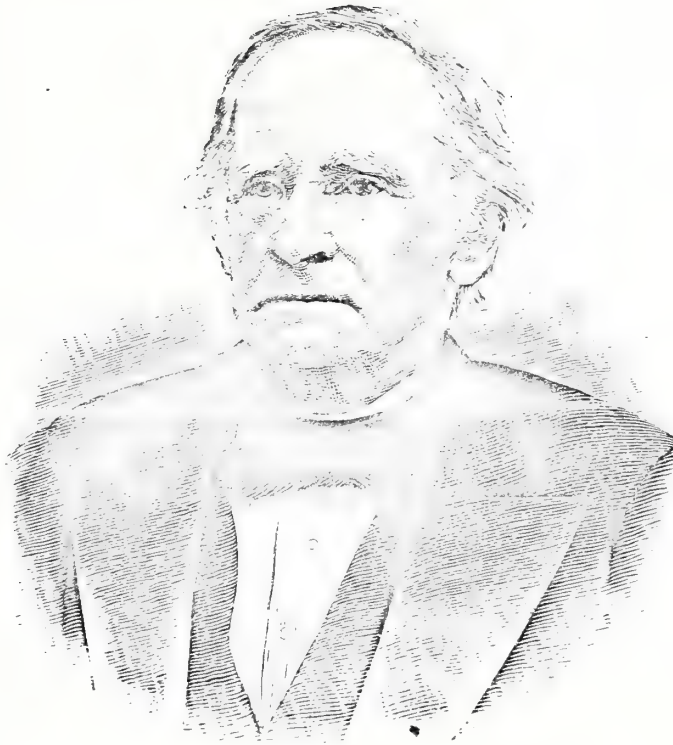
The first president was Jacob M. Taylor. At his death, in 1875, the present presiding officer, Jonathan Steward, was chosen.

The remains of many of the best citizens of Trenton are entombed in this cemetery.

JOHN K. SMITH, one of the oldest residents of the city of Trenton, was born in Salem, N. J., Sept. 6, 1800, and is now nearly eighty-two years of age. His maternal grandfather, Edward Keasbey, married the daughter of Anthony Quinton, an early settler at Quinton's Bridge, Salem Co., N. J., about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and was one of the Governor's Council during the Revolutionary war. His father, Judge John Smith, born in 1749, was of Quaker parentage, was adjutant of the militia at home during the war for independence, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, sheriff of Salem County, and died in 1810. Temperance Keasbey, wife of Judge John Smith, born in 1766, died in 1826. Of their children, John K., subject of this sketch, is the only surviving one. He learned surveying and navigation at the ages of thirteen and fourteen, was a clerk in a store in Philadelphia for three years, and in 1818 came to Trenton, where he was a clerk in a store for one year. He was subsequently surveyor for several years, and superintendent and cashier for eleven years of the Little Schuylkill Navigation, Railroad, and Coal Company, which positions he resigned in 1846, and for five years he carried on a foundry and machine business at the same place, Tamaqua, Pa., in 1851.

After purchasing a coal tract near Mauch Chunk, Pa., he settled in Philadelphia, where he resided

¹ By the pastor.



John K. Smith
C A

until 1854, and in the mean time purchased a woodland tract in Centre County, Pa., and started the lumber business. In that year he returned to Trenton. In 1858 he laid out Riverview Cemetery, of which he was a faithful superintendent until May, 1881, when sickness compelled him to resign. He was a director of the First National Bank of Trenton for fourteen years, vice-president of the People's Fire Insurance Company, superintendent and president of the Trenton Institute, secretary of the Trenton City Bridge Company, one of the managers of the Children's Home, and he was named by the State Legislature one of a committee of three to select a site for the Soldiers' Children's Home, and was identified with its erection. Mr. Smith superintended unloading from ship "Philadelphia" two locomotives, built by Edward Berry, Liverpool, and setting up for the Little Schuylkill Railroad, in February, 1833, the second used for railroading in America.

Mr. Smith married in May, 1824, Ann, daughter of Benjamin and Edith Weatherby, of Gloucester County, N. J., who died Dec. 27, 1866, leaving no issue.

Mercer Cemetery at Trenton.—This was incorporated by an act of the Legislature, Feb. 23, 1843. The first managers were Joseph C. Potts, Charles C. Yard, Alexander H. Armour, David Witherup, and Joseph A. Yard. A purchase was made of about fifteen acres of ground, fronting on Clinton Avenue, and lying between Park Street and Assanpink Creek. This ground was tastefully laid out and ornamented with shade-trees and shrubbery, and it has since been used as a burial-place by the citizens of Trenton and the surrounding country. It is a stock company, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars. The present officers are William S. Hutchinson, president, and Alexander C. Yard, secretary and treasurer.

Prominent Men not elsewhere Noticed.—JOHN FITCH is a historical name in the world of science and invention. He was a native of Connecticut, where it is said his father was a "most strenuous Presbyterian." In 1760 he came to Trenton, and Matthew Clunn, a tinman, employed him to make brass buttons. He also picked up some knowledge of the watchmaker's business. He became a silversmith. He took large contracts to repair American arms in the Revolution, and the British soldiers on that account burnt his valuable shop and tools and all his visible property. He was lieutenant in the first military company that was formed at Trenton, and was stationed at Valley Forge. He was made armorer for the Committee of Safety, and was expelled from the Methodist Society for working at that business on Sunday. It was while walking from church when

lame that he conceived the idea of "gaining a force by steam." He was regarded as the first inventor of steam navigation. The Legislature granted him the exclusive privilege of navigation on this side of the Delaware for fourteen years. His boat "Perseverance" made several trips between Trenton and Philadelphia in the year 1790. He died in 1798, in Kentucky.¹

JOHN AUGUSTUS ROEBLING, engineer, born in Prussia, 1806, educated in the Polytechnic School at Berlin, came to America and settled near Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1831, and afterwards at Trenton. He was the first to manufacture wire-rope, and the inventor of suspension bridges. He built several, among them one over the Ohio at Cincinnati, one over the Allegheny at Pittsburgh, one at Niagara, and commenced the one over the East River at New York. He died in 1869, and his son, Augustus Washington Roebling, has taken his place of the East River bridge. His ancestors came from England. There are representatives of the family residing and in business in Trenton.

PHILEMON DICKINSON, late president of the Trenton Banking Company of Trenton, was born near Trenton, Feb. 16, 1804. He was a son of Samuel Dickinson, and grandson of Gen. Philemon Dickinson, who commanded the New Jersey militia during the Revolutionary war, and was afterwards United States senator from New Jersey. He read law with Chief Justice Ewing and Gen. Wall, and was admitted to the bar in 1826. He began to practice in Trenton, but soon abandoned it, and accepted the presidency of the Trenton Banking Company in 1832, when he was twenty-eight years old. He filled this office till 1881, when he resigned on account of age and infirmities of body. He was an excellent officer, a courteous and fine-looking gentleman. He held other offices in the city and State, as president of the city water-works, commissioner of the State sinking fund, United States pension agent, and he served in the Common Council, and took interest in the government and growth of Trenton for the last fifty years. He had literary taste and culture, and the sketch of his grandfather in Rogers' "Biographical Dictionary" was prepared by him. He died Sept. 2, 1882, at his home in Trenton, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, leaving two sons, S. Meredith Dickinson, of Trenton, and George F. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, and three daughters, Mrs. Richard F. Stevens, Mrs. G. D. W. Vroom, and Miss Mary Dickinson, surviving him.

¹ Dr. Hall's History of Trenton.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE SMITH GREEN.

George Smith Green is one of the oldest surviving business men of Trenton, and belongs to a family many of whose members have attained prominence as jurists, lawyers, ministers, and scholars.

His paternal grandfather, George, born in 1738, married at the age of thirty-one years, Miss Anna Smith, who was born July 8, 1749, and died March 30, 1789, and about the time of his marriage removed from Ewing township and purchased some eight hundred acres of land in Lawrence township, Mercer County, upon which he resided until his decease, in 1777. Upon his death he left four young sons,—Caleb S., Charles, James, and Richard. Of these, Caleb S. succeeded to the homestead property, where he spent his life as a farmer. Charles and Richard were educated at Princeton College. Richard and James were for a time merchants in Genesee County, N. Y., where James died. Richard afterward returned, and was a farmer in Lawrence until his death. Charles was a teacher, and died in Lawrence.

Caleb S. Green, father of our subject, was born July 2, 1770, and died Aug. 27, 1850. His wife, Elizabeth Van Cleve, born Nov. 4, 1772, died Dec. 20, 1836, and bore him the following children, who grew to manhood and womanhood: Jane, George Smith, John Cleve, a wealthy and influential merchant of New York City for many years, and a large donor to Princeton College; Henry W., an eminent jurist, lawyer, and chief justice of the State of New Jersey; James Oscar, Cornelia, Elizabeth, Eleanor Henrietta, Mary Lavinia Gilchrist, and Judge Caleb S. Green, a prominent member of the Trenton bar.

George Smith Green, born in Lawrence township, June 28, 1798, remained at home until twenty-three years of age, when he went to Groverville, Burlington Co., and engaged in milling and the manufacture of satinetts as a partner of Churchill Houston. Mr. Green remained there until the winter of 1839-40, when he settled in Trenton, and became a member of the well-known firm of Fish, Green & Co., lumber merchants. Charles Green, one member of the firm, died a few years afterwards, and George S. Green continued a successful and large business with Benjamin Fish until 1879, when Mr. Fish withdrew from the firm, and Robert W. Kennedy became a partner, under the firm-name of Green & Kennedy.

Mr. Green has spent a life almost wholly devoted to business, and although interested in local and national politics he has never sought a place or political preferment. Many years ago he was a member of the City Council from the First Ward, and he was the first collector for Mercer County, after its erection from Hunterdon, Burlington, and Middlesex in 1838, serving for three years. He was one of the original

three directors from New Jersey in the Bucks County, Pa., Insurance Company, and has held this place for twenty years. The Green ancestry were Presbyterians in religious faith, and Mr. Green is a member and elder of the First Presbyterian Church at Trenton, and has served many years on its board of trustees.

His first wife, Sarah, daughter of William Kennedy and Sarah Stewart, of Warren County, whom he married in 1824, died June 26, 1843, aged thirty-nine years. The Kennedy ancestry is traced to Robert Kennedy, born in the north of Ireland in 1693, who settled in Bucks County, Pa., where he had a son born in 1729. The children born of this union are William Henry Green, D.D., LL.D., Professor of Oriental and Old Testament Theology in the Theological Seminary in Princeton; Sarah Elizabeth, wife of John T. Duffield, D.D., Professor of Mathematics in Princeton College; Anna Corilla, who became the wife of Rev. Mr. Yeoman, a Presbyterian clergyman, and after his death, of Minot S. Morgan, of New York; and Edward T. Green, a graduate of Princeton College, and prominent lawyer at Trenton. Mr. George S. Green's second wife, whom he married in 1844, and who died in 1879, was Maria, daughter of James Kennedy and Elizabeth Maxwell, of Lancaster County, Pa., and own cousin of his first wife. The only child of this marriage is Emma Kennedy, wife of Frederick C. Lewis, a commission merchant of New York.

EDWARD M. YARD

The Yard family is of Norman origin, and the progenitor in England was in the army of William the Conqueror at the battle of Hastings in 1066. The creation of the Yard family coat of arms was in 1442. Richard Yard, a high sheriff, county Devon, England, is the common ancestor of the family in New Jersey. The Yards have been from their settlement in England influential citizens, and are now among the large land-owners of the realm. Two brothers, Joseph and William Yard, emigrated to America about 1668. The former settled in Philadelphia, where he became possessed of a large landed estate, which was entailed to his heirs in his will dated 1715; the latter settled in Trenton at the "Falls of the Delaware," and became a large land-owner where the site of the city of Trenton is located, as may be seen in a deed of partition (made under his will dated Feb. 12, 1742) now in the possession of Judge William S. Yard, of Trenton, dated March 22, 1749. William Yard was clerk of the court at Trenton in 1720. He left a large family of sons and daughters at his death, the eldest of whom was Joseph, who resided in Trenton, was a member of the King's Council of the State, donated a part of the site for the First Presbyterian Church in Trenton, of which he was the last survivor of the first board of trustees in 1763, and by his will



— 1875 —

George S. Green



Edward M. Yard



Wm. S. Yard

Wm. S. Yard

he donated a legacy to Princeton College. His property was divided among his children by deed of partition. His two sons were Joseph and Archibald William. The former died, leaving no descendants; the latter was in business in Trenton, and died in 1810, aged nearly eighty years, leaving nine sons and nine daughters, only one of whom, Edward, father of our subject, left male issue. Edward Yard, while a boy, was placed in a merchant's counting-house in Philadelphia, and took a liking to go to sea in one of his employer's vessels. On the return from his second voyage the vessel was captured by a British frigate, the war of the Revolution then having begun. As American prisoners were not then acknowledged, he was made to serve on a British man-of-war for two years, and then sent to prison in England.

Through the kindly aid of an aunt in Trenton who had married a British officer who resided in Trenton, but returned home when the war broke out, young Edward Yard made his escape from prison, and sailed from London on board a British transport bound for New York under convoy of Admiral Digby's fleet, which arrived, however, too late to assist Cornwallis at Yorktown. He managed to escape from the vessel in the outer bay of New York, and returned to his home in Trenton after an absence of nearly seven years. Immediately after the close of the war, in 1784, his father, Abraham Hunt, and Moore Furman, then the largest merchants of Trenton, loaded a vessel with produce, and with Edward Yard as first officer under Capt. Clunn sailed the cargo to Madeira. After his return he commanded a vessel sailing from Perth Amboy for a few voyages, and afterwards from Philadelphia, during which time he became interested in trade between this country and San Domingo. He was in Hayti when it was sacked and burned by the insurgent negroes. In 1795 he engaged in the East India trade and sailed for Calcutta, and in 1800 he was among the first engaged in trade with Canton. He continued this trade for a few years, then became interested in shipping until the long embargo, in 1808, when he retired, returned to New Jersey, and married Abigail, daughter of Col. Joseph Phillips, of Maidenhead, who died in 1821, leaving three children,—Edward M., Elizabeth, and Frances. He died in Trenton in 1839, aged seventy-nine years. Col. Joseph Phillips was in the British colonial service, and was sent to Fort Pitt after its cession by France to Great Britain, in 1759. He was appointed major of the First Battalion in the State of New Jersey, commanded by Col. Johnson, who was killed in the battle of Long Island. Upon the military organization of the State of New Jersey, Maj. Phillips was appointed colonel of the First Regiment of Hunterdon County, which was in service during the entire war. He died and was buried in the village of Maidenhead (now Lawrence), leaving two sons—Joseph and William—and several daughters. Joseph

was an eminent physician and surgeon in the army, and died about 1845.

Capt. Edward M., only son of Edward Yard, now a resident of Trenton, is the senior representative of the family in New Jersey in direct line from the progenitor. He was born in Mercer County, Nov. 24, 1809, and educated principally in the academy at Lawrenceville, under the well-known teacher Rev. Isaac B. Brown. On Nov. 1, 1827, in the eighteenth year of his age, he entered the United States navy as midshipman, participated in the war with Mexico and California, and was one of the pioneers to visit the latter country, and also served in the navy during the late civil war of 1861-65.

Having risen through the various gradations of office to commander in 1866, he retired from the navy after having been in continuous service for a period of nearly thirty-nine years, and lives retired in the city of Trenton. He married in 1852 Miss Josephine Ormsby, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who died the following year, leaving an only child, Josephine Yard.

Members of the Yard family took part in the French and Indian war and that of the Revolution, were patriotic and loyal, and their names will be found enrolled in the list of soldiers in those wars and among the founders of many of the early religious and educational institutions of Trenton.

HON. WILLIAM S. YARD.

Benjamin Yard, one of the five sons of William Yard, the progenitor here, who are mentioned in the deed of partition in the preceding article, is great-grandfather of our subject, and was a gunsmith in Trenton upon the breaking out of the war of 1776, as the following receipt signed by him will show:

"Rec'd Trenton, July 4, 1776, of Abram Hunt, one of the commissioners for the county of Hunterdon, fifty-one pounds for twelve muskets. Aug. 19th, Rec'd fifty-four pounds thirteen shillings and sixpence for fourteen muskets. 21st Aug. Rec'd seventy-four pounds seven shillings and six pence for nineteen muskets, and July 15, 1777, Rec'd one pound and fourteen shillings for seventeen scabbards delivered last summer.

"BENJ. YARD."

The above document was found among the State papers at the capital, and presented to the subject of this sketch by the present Adjt.-Gen. William S. Stryker.

One of Benjamin Yard's nephews, Thomas, was first lieutenant of the Second Battalion in the fruitless attempt to take Quebec by Montgomery and Arnold, returned safely, and served through the war.

In one of his letters, dated Camp Quebec, March 30, 1776, to his brother Isaac, of Trenton, he says, after referring to his hardships on account of small-pox and extreme cold: "We have two batteries, which will be opened on the 2d of April, and if they don't surrender before the 14th we shall begin the storm, then thee will hear how the matter goes. Dear brothers and friends, I am in good spirits, but how it will be in the storm I can't tell, but with the blessing of God I will fight a good fight and gain all the honor possible I can for brothers, friends, and the flower of the world, dear Trenton, the place of my nativity." Nabor, son of Benjamin, was a merchant in Trenton, married Elizabeth Biggs, March 23, 1787, and died Sept. 18, 1791, leaving one son, Joseph, and two daughters, Ann and Sarah. Joseph, born March 17, 1788, was a compositor for many years in the office of the *True American* in Trenton, then edited by James J. Wilson. He was a babe in the arms of his nurse when Washington passed through Trenton on his way from Mount Vernon to New York to be inaugurated as the first President of the Republic. The occasion to which we refer was when the young ladies of Trenton strewed his way with flowers on the scene of his victories, and of which there is graceful acknowledgment from the pen of Gen. Washington.

In the war of 1812 he joined the Jersey Blues, under the command of Capt. James Wilson, at that time editor of the *True American*. This was the first company that went from Trenton. There were three companies, and before he passed away he remarked that he only knew of one man living beside himself that had been in the Jersey Blues of 1812.

He was a plain, unpretending man, of warm heart and upright sentiments. His great age and knowledge of Trenton, where he had spent his life, made him quite an authority on the early history of the place and the families that used to reside here. It was pleasant to hear him tell of old times, which in the memory of a young nation seem so long ago, and sweet was it to him to see his children so well established in the place of his birth, around which the affections of his heart were entwined.

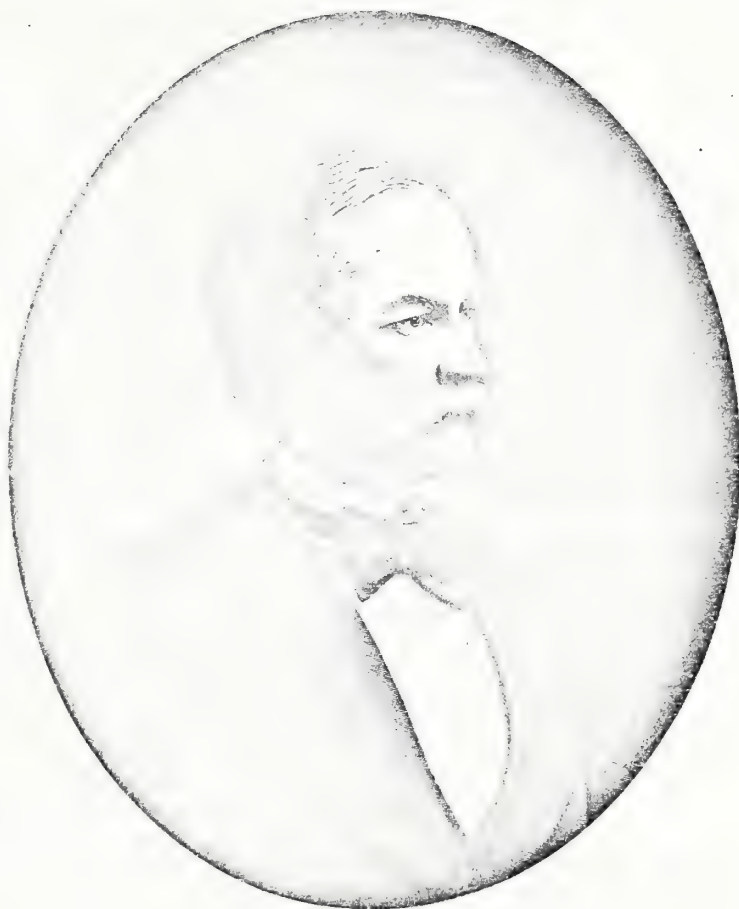
He married June 4, 1815, Elizabeth Brinley, of Monmouth County, a daughter of Jacob Brinley, who served in Capt. Walton's troop light dragoons, in the Revolutionary war, who was born Oct. 2, 1791, and survives in 1882, well preserved in body and mind. He died Feb. 3, 1872. Their children are Nabor B., born March 12, 1816, of Galveston, Texas; Jacob S., born July 24, 1818, resided in Trenton, and died in 1859; Joseph B., born July 27, 1821, of Trenton; William Stephenson, born Nov. 2, 1823; Herbert Furman, born April 3, 1826, died at the age of thirty; George Holt, born April 23, 1829, a mechanic in Trenton; and Jane Elizabeth, born Aug. 4, 1831, died at the age of eighteen. William Stephenson Yard, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Yard, received the usual advantages of the common school during his boyhood,

but at the age of fourteen started out in life for himself, and for three years was a clerk in Evan Evans' grocery-store in Trenton. For four years following he was an apprentice to the blacksmith's trade, and for twelve years afterwards he carried on in Trenton blacksmithing, carriage-making, and the manufacture of iron railing, which business has been continued since by his brother, Joseph B. Yard. In 1857 he was elected superintendent of the public schools of Trenton, and did efficient and acknowledged merited services as a member of the school board, as trustee and superintendent for seventeen years. At the age of eighteen he identified himself with the Greene Street Methodist Episcopal Church as a member, and has been a class-leader in that church since 1847, a period of thirty-five years, for nine years as superintendent of the Sunday-school, and some twenty-five years as superintendent of the Bible-class department, where he still officiates. His untiring zeal and ability as a teacher have frequently been duly recognized by the school. He is the oldest surviving vice-president of the Mercer County Bible Society.

In the fall of 1860, Mr. Yard was elected on the Democratic ticket from the Second District of Trenton to the lower branch of the State Legislature, and served one term, where he officiated as chairman of the Committee on Education. He was again a member of the Legislature in 1877. In 1865 he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Mercer County, and served five years, and, by re-appointment in 1878 by Governor McClellan, he is the present incumbent of that office. In 1872, Judge Yard was made president of the Ocean Beach Association, of which he was one of the incorporators. He married, March 27, 1845, Mary M., daughter of Samuel and Julia Hamilton, of Lancaster, Pa., who was born June 30, 1826. Their children are Mary E., widow of James H. Clark, late proprietor of Clark's Exchange, Trenton, who died June 6, 1882; Caroline N., wife of Rev. I. V. W. Schenck, a Presbyterian clergyman of Philadelphia; William H., teller in the Trenton Savings-Bank; Jennie F., wife of Rev. Albert Mann, of the Methodist Philadelphia Conference; and George B. Yard, a civil engineer at Roanoke, in the Shenandoah Valley, Virginia.

HON. CHARLES PERRIN SMITH.

Charles Perrin Smith, the subject of this sketch, has been a resident of Trenton for a quarter of a century. He was elected to represent Salem County in the State Senate, and at the expiration of his term appointed clerk of New Jersey Supreme Court, occupying that position during three terms of five years each. His father, George Wishart Smith, of Virginia, married Hannah Carpenter Ellet, of Salem County, N. J. At the period of his marriage he was a resident



Charles Perrin Smith

of Talbot County, Md., but subsequently removed to Philadelphia, where his demise shortly occurred. It was during the temporary residence in Philadelphia that the subject of this sketch was born. His mother returned to Salem, where she continued to reside until the close of life.

Mr. Smith's paternal branch descends from the founders of the commonwealth of Virginia. They intermarried with the Calverts, Singletons, Moseleys, Dudleys, Hancocks, Lands, Scantlings, Perrins, Wisharts, and other prominent families.

George Wishart Smith was the son of Perrin Smith and Margaret Wishart. His grandparents were Charles Smith and Margaret Perrin. The origin of the Perrins of Virginia is associated with the Huguenot colony of that State. Samuel, eldest brother of Gen. George Washington, married the widow of a Virginia Perrin.

The Wisharts were early in the colony. Margaret Wishart's brother Thomas lost his life in the army of the Revolution, and another brother, George, was captured by the enemy and never returned. Perrin Smith suffered greatly in the destruction of property by the conflagration of Norfolk, the despoiling of his plantation, and the carrying away of his negroes by the British and refugees. George Wishart Smith was an officer in the Maryland line during the war of 1812-15, and actively engaged in resisting the enemy on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and their advance upon Baltimore. He took part at the head of his command in the repulse of the enemy at St. Michael's, by which action that part of the State was relieved from further invasion.

Hannah Carpenter Ellet, mother of the subject of this sketch, on her paternal side was a direct descendant of Governor Thomas Lloyd and Samuel Carpenter, two of Penn's most distinguished coadjutors and intimate friends (*vide* "Lloyd and Carpenter Lineage," Watson's Annals, Proud's History, etc.). The former was the first President of Council and Governor for about nine years, or as long as he would serve; and the latter Treasurer of the province, member of Council, and first shipping merchant of Philadelphia. Watson says, "The name of Samuel Carpenter is connected with everything of a public nature in the early annals of Pennsylvania; I have seen his name at every turn in searching the records. He was the Stephen Girard of his day in wealth, and the William Sanson in the improvements he suggested and the edifices which he built. . . . He was one of the greatest improvers and builders in Philadelphia, and after William Penn the wealthiest man in the province."

Governor Thomas Lloyd was an eminent member of the Society of Friends, who left Wales on account of religious persecution, and, with his family, joined Penn in the colonization of Pennsylvania. He was possessed of very superior attainments, and enjoyed the advantages of collegiate education at Oxford

University. His mother was Elizabeth Stanley, of the distinguished Stanley-Derby family; and his father, Charles Lloyd, of Dolobran, a descendant of Aleth, Prince of Dyfed, and the long line of British princes, whose records, yet extant, on the column of Eliseg, date back to the middle of the sixth century (*vide* Burke's Genealogy, Powysland Historical Collection, etc.). Their alliance with Norman Earls, the Lords De Charletons and Powys, was through Sir Roger Kynaston, knight, and his wife, Lady Elizabeth Grey; and with Humphrey Plantagenet, Duke of Gloucester, through his daughter Antigone, wife of Sir Henry Grey, Earl of Tankerville and Powys, and mother of Lady Elizabeth Kynaston. The Lloyds were also descended through the Greys, De Charletons, and Hollands Dukes of Kent, from Margaret, daughter of Philip Le Hardie, King of France, and queen of Edward I. of England. Their genealogy, as presented in the Kynaston (Hardwick) pedigree, Montgomeryshire Historical Collection, etc. (transferred to the Lloyd and Carpenter Lineage), seems complete as it is unchallenged. The Lloyd of Dolobran shield of arms (1650) displays fifteen quarterings, impaling the Stanley arms of six quarterings (*vide* autotype copy in "Powysland Collection," vol. ix. page 339). The annals of the race abound with references to Crusaders, knights banneret, the battle-fields of Agincourt, Poitiers, Crecy, and many other events illustrating the most brilliant chapters of English history.

Governor Thomas Lloyd's daughter Rachel married Samuel Preston, of Maryland, but who was mayor of Philadelphia in 1711. Their daughter Hannah married Samuel, eldest son of Samuel Carpenter, Penn's coadjutor. Thence through the Ellets, recently of engineering and ram-fleet fame, to Hannah Carpenter Ellet, mother of the subject of this sketch.

Hannah Carpenter Ellet's maternal branch descends from John Smith, Fenwick's colleague in the settlement of West Jersey, a man of large possessions. He is said to have also been one of Fenwick's executors. Thus the family is historically descended from the founders of three American States, Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. With this preliminary reference to its origin, we will proceed to give a summary of the life of one of its descendants.

The subject of this sketch removed to Salem, N. J., at an early age, where he became thoroughly identified with the community. The considerable means inherited were placed by the executor in the Bank of Maryland at Baltimore, and in the course of a few days lost by the total failure of that institution. The tenor of his life was thereby changed, and he was thrown upon his own exertions for a livelihood. During his minority he enjoyed the social and educational advantages of the community; he accustomed himself to writing for the press, and was officially connected with the Lyceum, at that period scarcely inferior to any institution of the kind in the State. Whatever,

under Providence, he subsequently achieved was through indomitable zeal and self-reliance, prompted by conscientious appreciation of duty. Upon attaining his majority he became editor and proprietor of the *National Standard*, and also soon afterwards of the *Harrisonian*. Through industry and perseverance, without either financial or editorial assistance, he achieved success, and liquidated the incumbrance upon his establishment. He fully participated in the enthusiasm and duties of the Harrison Presidential campaign. Among other measures he earnestly advocated the policy of encouraging manufactures in Salem, the erection of the lunatic asylum at Trenton, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the more thorough establishment of common schools, and furnishing of relief and employment to the poor. He availed himself of every occasion to inculcate principles of temperance and morality. He was originator and president of the Whig Association of Salem, took a prominent part in organizing the Salem Insurance Company, and also the Building Association (of each of which he became a director), and the first to advocate the formation of the County Agricultural Society, of which he was the secretary. His almost unanimous election as member of the board of freeholders, and appointment, as director, in a Democratic city, was deemed no ordinary compliment. He was captain of the National Guards, at the time the only military organization south of Trenton, and also judge-advocate of the Salem Brigade. At the period of the famine in Ireland he recommended the establishment of an efficient relief committee, and fully identified himself with all efforts in achieving substantial results. During the war with Mexico he advocated furnishing troops and supplies to conquer an early and honorable peace.

In 1843 he was united in marriage with Hester A., daughter of Matthew Driver, Esq., of Caroline County, Md. In 1844 the editor of the *Standard* was confronted by a formidable opposition, upon which was conferred all the official patronage of the county, but it had the effect of developing additional energies, and eventually extending the influence and prosperity of his journal. His advocacy of political principles was enthusiastic; the county which had previously been regarded as very doubtful became reliable, and for seven years followed the lead of the *Standard*. The editor was ever desirous of moderation, but he declined no challenge, and when necessary his blows were trenchant and effectual. He served on the Whig county committee for about eleven years, and whenever important or difficult work was to be accomplished he hesitated not to assume the burden and responsibility, let who might hold back. Many acts indicative of zeal and energy might be adduced, but lack of space forbids. When an alleged alliance between the Democrats and managers of the leading railroad corporation of the State became apparent by the nomination of John R. Thomson for Governor,

the *Standard* was the first to sound a general alarm, and seconded by the Whig press, a furor of opposition was raised, which resulted not only in Mr. Thomson's defeat, but in placing every branch of the State government in the hands of the Whig party. Never was there a victory more complete.

It was during an annual visit to the sea-shore, in 1847, that he gathered a large amount of valuable information in reference to the then exceedingly inefficient condition of the so-called life-saving service. It was dependent upon volunteer boat crews, imperfect apparatus, and widely-scattered stations. Mr. Smith's statements, based upon facts thus directly obtained from practical surfmen, were published in New Jersey, Philadelphia, and elsewhere, and there are reasonable grounds for the opinion that the renewed interest and favorable action of Congress, which soon afterwards followed, was measurably promoted through this agency. He also, the same year (1847), wrote and published articles in favor of the construction of a railroad from Salem to Philadelphia.

Accepting the advice of personal and political friends, he permitted his name to be presented to the Whig county convention of 1848 in connection with the nomination to the surrogacy. He was unexpectedly and strongly, but unsuccessfully, opposed in convention by the influential chairman of the Whig county committee, who was himself the only other candidate for the nomination. This opposition was carried into the canvass, and greatly aided the Democratic candidate. Thus in the usually closely contested county, and the total absence of party means and appliances, the threats and predictions of the chairman of the committee and his especial party allies were but too well founded. Notwithstanding these discouragements the candidate performed his entire duty. He was defeated by an exceedingly small majority, "with his back to the rock and his face to the foe." It was generally admitted that he suffered neither in influence or reputation. The vote cast for him was, with but two exceptions, the largest ever before cast for any candidate in the county.

In 1851 he retired from the editorial profession, but his interest and exertions to forward public measures were in no manner abated. About this time he made a tour of some six thousand miles through the West and Northwest, of which he published a graphic account, replete with statistics and other valuable information. It was at the period of organizing the Territorial government of Minnesota, under Governor Ramsey, when the Indians were aggressive, and evidences of civilization beyond St. Paul very few. At the First District Convention of 1852 he was urged to accept the nomination for Congress, and notwithstanding the fact that he was not nor could not be a candidate, Salem County cast for him all of her votes.

Still further impressed with the importance and feasibility of developing the resources of West Jersey by the construction of a railroad, he resumed his ad-

vocacy of the measure by writing and publishing a series of carefully prepared articles. These he followed by calling a public meeting *entirely upon his own responsibility*. It required great effort to command success. He was secretary of the meeting, and also chairman of a committee charged with the duty of holding meetings in other counties of the district. He continued to publish articles in advocacy of the measure. At one of the subsequent meetings, before invitations had been issued for stock subscriptions, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, through its agents, assumed charge of the enterprise. Under their auspices followed not only the divergement of the route without regard to the interests of Salem,—a divergement which left that city far in the rear of other towns,—but a clear and successful effort to use the influence thus acquired for ulterior purposes. It was generally understood that such of the members of the subsequent Legislature who aided in forwarding those purposes by their votes would be rewarded by re-election. Accordingly, Senator Wallace was renominated by the Democrats of Salem County; the Temperance party, fanned into unusual activity, nominated a wealthy merchant and practiced public speaker, and the subject of this sketch (who had been vigorously proscribed by railroad influence, and for a long period withstood the assaults of six compliant newspapers), was unanimously nominated by the Whigs and National Americans on the first ballot. He had no aspirations for the position, but was willing to join issue against these formidable odds to test public sentiment. Besides the above-mentioned influences, he had to contend with the opposition of Whig railroad adherents and the so-called "Native Americans," who ineffectually opposed his nomination in convention. The Whig County Committee was also so greatly influenced by railroad interests that they either rendered the organization inoperative or aggressive. The election followed, and victory won! Against the Whig senatorial candidate broke the full force of the tempest. The vote of the Democratic city of Salem was particularly gratifying. His majority there was *twice as large as ever before cast for any candidate under any circumstances*. The "History of the West Jersey Railroad" (Camden, 1868), of a semi-official character, while seemingly willing to ignore outside influences, states, "Mr. Charles P. Smith, ex-editor of the *Standard*, took a very active part in the incipient movements, acting as secretary of the first meeting," etc. Again, "the series of articles calling attention to the subject were written by Mr. Charles P. Smith." . . . "Mr. Smith also called the meeting on his own responsibility." Also, "Mr. Charles P. Smith, when senator, gave the matter (the Salem branch) his personal attention, and his name appears as one of the corporators." [After the lapse of many years, it has at length been found necessary to adopt very nearly the same route contemplated by the original friends of the road.]

Upon the meeting of the Legislature, Mr. Smith, at the request of the "Opposition" caucus, repaired to the "Native American" conference, and after many hours' exertion retired, accompanied by a member of Assembly from Cumberland and another from Salem, thus affording the Opposition the requisite majority to elect Mr. Parry Speaker, and secure all the other officials of Assembly. This was the senator's first service in Trenton. He hesitated not to risk his status in the party as the only means of securing for it a substantial triumph. In the Senate he was assigned positions on the educational committee and treasurer's accounts. As there was no comptroller, his duties in the treasury were arduous and responsible. It was measurably through his influence as a member of the educational committee that the bill to establish the State Normal School was reported and passed. At the ensuing session his services were equally efficient in saving the measure from repeal. Among his most important bills were those against bribery at elections, and providing employment for the poor. He earnestly advocated the construction of the "Air-Line Railroad," not in opposition to any other corporation, but as necessary to the development of the interior of the State. The measure had been sanctioned by the Assembly, and after much opposition obtained a footing in the Senate. When the time for final action arrived the Senate chamber was densely crowded by officials and attachés of the joint companies; the Assembly was nearly deserted, and the Speaker upon invitation took his seat at the side of the president of the Senate. There were but three avowed friends of the measure among the senators, and it became necessary for the senator from Salem to advocate the bill. Senator Franklin was selected to reply, but after a few sentences he advanced across the chamber, and taking the senator from Salem by the hand, complimented him on the success of his effort. The vote stood nine for the bill, lacking but two of a majority. In this contest the inexperienced senator from Salem was combated for many weeks by not only the personal efforts of the railroad managers and attorneys, but all other influences and appliances usual on such occasions. He was without any extraneous assistance, and not even acquainted with the corporators named in the bill.

The senator from Salem declined following the lead of special bank agents, having twenty-one applications for rechartering in charge, but discriminated in favor of localities where banks were unquestionably required. He was chairman of a committee to investigate charges of bribery, and he introduced and secured the passage of a bill to equalize the price of public printing with that paid throughout the State. Another of his measures was the enactment of the charter of the Salem Branch of the West Jersey Railroad, the only route then permitted by the controlling influences of the Legislature. He introduced resolutions and was chairman of a joint committee to

ascertain and recommend measures for the better protection of life and property on the coast, and opened correspondence with the Governors of the sea-board States to secure their influence with the general government. He also collected an additional amount of information in regard to the requirements of the service from practical men residing near their coast. This he embodied in a report, including full consideration of the subject of erecting a breakwater on Crow Shoal, near the mouth of Delaware Bay. The report was published in Washington and elsewhere, and attracted the attention of government. Most of the suggestions were subsequently adopted.

As somewhat indicative of influence and industry, it may be stated that during his senatorial term he secured the enactment of twenty-one laws, besides the adoption of various resolutions, all introduced by himself. He was also instrumental in securing the passage of measures introduced by others. Among the subjects in reference to which he addressed the Senate were the frequent exercise of the veto, bribery at elections, the Air-Line Railroad, the popular reference temperance bill, the printing bill, a bill to protect traders against absconding shipmasters, and the indiscriminate chartering of banks. His remarks were generally published throughout the State.

In 1856 he was appointed a member of the National American State Committee. The same year, as a delegate to the "Fusion State Convention" and a member of the committee to select permanent officers, he nominated and, against determined opposition, succeeded in reporting Hon. William L. Dayton as president of the convention. Mr. Dayton's decidedly *Republican* speech on taking the chair first turned the attention of the Republican party to him as an available candidate for the Vice-Presidency, and he was soon afterwards nominated.

In the course of the legislative session of 1857, Governor Newell nominated Hon. William L. Dayton for the position of attorney-general, and the subject of this sketch as clerk of the Supreme Court,—the former as a Republican, and the latter as a Whig and National American. He removed to Trenton in 1857, where the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Henry W. Green. This terminated Mr. Smith's senatorial duties. His record indicates that his consistency and integrity of purpose were fully maintained; and it is scarcely necessary to say that during the remarkable period he was not overawed by threats or swerved by favors.

In 1859, Mr. Smith was appointed a member of the "Opposition" State Executive Committee. His colleagues were Richard S. Field, Jacob W. Miller, John P. Jackson, George S. Green, Andrew K. Hay, Barker Gummere, and Edward K. Rogers. He was successively reappointed (with the exception of one year when he declined) for ten years, most of the time filling the position of chairman of the committee. The term included the entire period of the war of the Re-

bellion, and involved a degree of labor and responsibility which few were willing to share.

In 1859 a meeting was called at New Brunswick by the "Native Americans" to select time and place for nominating an independent gubernatorial candidate. This meant the defeat of Governor Olden and election of the Democratic candidate. Mr. Smith determined, against strong protestations, to attend and influence the action of this convention. He planned the movement, summoned his friends, repaired to New Brunswick, and after a vigorous and exciting contest adjourned to Trenton, where they finally succeeded in securing the indorsement of Mr. Olden, the "Opposition" candidate. A portion of the "Americans" reassembled and nominated Peter I. Clark, who, in reply to a letter addressed to him by Mr. Smith, gave his unqualified adhesion to Mr. Olden. Governor Olden was elected, and became the war Governor of New Jersey. Defeat in preliminary measures would have brought Mr. Smith's political career to a close; and New Jersey might have proved anything but loyal in the great emergency which so soon followed. The *State Gazette* at that time did not hesitate to acknowledge the obligation the Opposition party of the State was under to Mr. Smith and his colleagues, who had achieved this important service.

Prior to the assembling of the Chicago Convention in 1860 there was a determined effort made in New Jersey to obtain delegates in favor of William H. Seward for the Presidency. Mr. Smith, deeming it impossible to attain success with this candidate, conceived the plan of influencing the State Convention in favor of Mr. Dayton, and thus holding the vote of the State until it could be made available in behalf of some other candidate. He submitted the plan to Mr. Thomas H. Dudley, who agreed to co-operate, and it was successfully carried out. Had it not been for this incipient movement in New Jersey, and its heroic consummation by Mr. Dudley at Chicago, Mr. Seward would certainly have been nominated, and almost as certainly defeated. President Lincoln recognized New Jersey's services by nominating Mr. Dayton as Minister to France, and Mr. Dudley as consul at Liverpool. All the details of this matter have hitherto been published, and their correctness in every respect is unimpeached.

Governor Newell's administration was confronted by a hostile Senate, who refused to confirm his several nominations for the position of chancellor, and for a year the State was without an official of that description. Mr. Smith, on his own responsibility, suggested the name of Chief Justice Green for the position, obtained his assent, and paved the way for confirmation through his intimacy with Mr. Herring, president of the Senate. At the ensuing session joint resolutions amendatory of the Constitution, providing for the abolition of the Court of Chancery, the election of the judiciary and State officials by the people, and possibly other radical changes, were not only

sanctioned by the Senate, but reached the third reading in the Assembly. The defeat of this measure was brought about through Mr. Smith's tact and energy after all others had abandoned opposition as futile. He also initiated the proceedings, and assisted very fully in carrying out the details, which resulted not only in the discomfiture of the "Native American" factionists of the First District, but in securing for Mr. Lincoln's administration a Union representative in Congress.

Mr. Smith's duty at the outbreak of the Rebellion was clearly defined. He was an ardent friend of the Union from the first, offering resolutions in the City Hall meetings as early as January, 1861, calling upon the government to vindicate its authority and adopt stringent measures to save the Union. He employed his entire personal and official influence in encouraging the wavering, calling public meetings, and appealing to the patriotism of the people through the medium of the press. When Mr. Lincoln paused at Trenton on his way to be inaugurated in Washington, Mr. Smith was selected to take charge of the official delegation from Philadelphia, and he otherwise fully participated in the ceremonies at the State capital.

On the 16th of April, 1861, Mr. Smith formally addressed a letter to Governor Olden, earnestly proffering his services to the State and nation for *any duty* whereby they could best be rendered available. The Governor accepted his offer, and promised employment. It having transpired that Fort Delaware was liable to be captured by disloyalists, Mr. Smith was dispatched to Philadelphia to take such action in arousing the authorities as he might deem necessary. Through his representations, based on information of a reliable nature transmitted to him, the fort was garrisoned by the Commonwealth Artillery and the danger averted. He also procured tents for the unsheltered regiments through Gen. Patterson, and medical and surgical supplies through Gen. Wool. The following service was referred to by the adjutant-general in his annual report: Mr. Smith was hastily dispatched to New York, and under extraordinary circumstances procured nearly twenty-five thousand rounds of musket ball cartridges and one hundred thousand percussion-caps for the four regiments already *en route* for the seat of war, and placed it on board the flotilla at midnight during the prevalence of a severe storm. The ammunition, transportation, etc., were only obtained through most persistent efforts, and *solely upon his personal responsibility*, at a period when neither the New York authorities or railroad companies would extend credit to the State. He was frequently dispatched to New York, Philadelphia, and Washington on important missions, passing down the Potomac in front of the enemy's batteries, visiting our camps in Virginia, and, in brief, proceeding everywhere and doing everything required of him. He made a midnight trip to Wash-

ington while the enemy were crossing the Potomac above that city, and rumors of burning bridges and cavalry raids were rife along the route, and he disregarded warnings to leave Washington while there was yet time until he had faithfully performed his duty. His visits to the War Department were eminently successful, and on one occasion, as informed, he saved for the State seventy-five thousand dollars through tact and energy in obtaining interviews with the Secretary of War at critical and seemingly impossible periods. These journeys were generally *dernier resorts*, and were always successful. Governor Olden, in expressing his acknowledgments, emphatically remarked, "You have performed for the State important service, and relieved my mind of great anxiety;" and again he was characterized in the Executive Department as one who never failed. Among other services he was instrumental, at the request of the Governor, in retaining Hexamer's famous battery in the service of the State after it had resolved, and was already striking tents, to take service in New York. A very brief delay, and the heroic record of this battery would not now form one of the most brilliant chapters in the military history of the State.

Mr. Smith was a member of an important committee of the great Sanitary Fair in Philadelphia, a member of the Camden Auxiliary Sanitary Committee, and, under appointment, organizer of the Trenton branch of the New Jersey Sanitary Commission. As indicative of Governor Olden's confidence, he intrusted to him the nomination of officers for one of the best regiments raised in West Jersey, and he named all, save chaplain and surgeon, from colonel to quartermaster's sergeant. His recommendations for other regiments were invariably successful, and not a few of our gallant officers were indebted to him for substantial favors. In addition to his official and political duties, he accepted command of the Trenton Artillery, a well-disciplined corps raised at the State capital for any emergency. It was at that time the only organization of the kind in the State, and it is scarcely necessary to add that the members were not only highly patriotic, but in full accord with Governor Olden's administration. Assisted by Mr. Joshua Jones, he organized the Union League of Trenton, and his efforts to sustain it were unceasing. His name is the first on the roll of about one thousand members, and at times he filled nearly every official position. Mr. Smith was also vice-president of the State Loyal League, and frequently for a considerable period performing executive duties of that important association. It is unnecessary to refer more particularly to his services, suffice it to say he responded to every call, and assumed every responsibility required. They were performed unostentatiously, without the stimulus of promotion, public recognition, or reward of any kind, save the consciousness of patriotic duty; and it may properly be stated

that all the expenses incurred were discharged from his private means, the State not even having been asked or expected to furnish traveling commutation. At the darkest period of the war, when the most confident doubted a favorable result, prompted alone by patriotic motives, he invested all of his available means in government funds.

In 1862, Governor Olden renominated Mr. Smith, as a Union man, to the position of clerk of the Supreme Court, assuring him he had entertained no other purpose from the first.

The close of the Rebellion found the Union party in greatly improved condition, not only on account of the return of the soldiers, but the *éclat* ever attendant upon success. Mr. Smith originated the plan, and carried it fully into effect, of collecting the names and address of eight thousand doubtful voters, to each of whom he personally addressed, through the mail, most patriotic appeals. He also effected a *perfect organization* of the party by the selection of an approved committee in every ward and township of the State. At the ensuing gubernatorial convention Marcus L. Ward was nominated against great opposition. During the canvass the chairman of the State Committee, in the performance of undoubted duty, found it necessary to assume a position which, however prejudicial it may have been to his personal interests, unquestionably insured Mr. Ward's election and saved the party, whereupon those who had failed to co-operate with him demanded his supersedure as clerk of the Supreme Court. The gage thus cast down by what had become a powerful official oligarchy, was taken up without a moment's hesitation. Whether it was the unusual spectacle of an individual contending single-handed against the combined official influence of the State, or from whatever cause, it soon transpired that the mass of the Union party and the legal profession, whom he had so long served, were unmistakably in accord with him. In due time his testimonials were forwarded to Governor Ward. They embraced (with but three exceptions) the *unanimous* recommendation by counties of the Bar of the State, irrespective of party affiliation, the *unanimous* recommendation of the Union editors of the State, the cordial recommendation of the bankers, manufacturers, merchants, and citizens of Trenton; also of the Senators and Members of Assembly of the First Congressional District and the county of Mercer, the most prominent Union men and officials of various counties, and of every township of Salem County *en masse*; the *unanimous* recommendations of the Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the Court of Errors, of the State and City Union Leagues, the Union State Executive Committees, etc. Included in the testimonials were those of the Chief Justice, Chancellor, and two ex-Chancellors, six ex-Governors and three prospective Governors, ex-United States Senators, and, in brief, every possible influence save that which had combined to effect his supersedure.

These testimonials substantially bound are cherished with honest pride as a *diploma* for the faithful performance of responsible duties, and far more acceptable than the retention of any official or political position. They are remarkable for containing the autographs of nearly every member of the bar, the entire judiciary, and every Union editor of the State at an exceedingly interesting period of her history. Their presentation to the Governor was followed by a single interview, and that by renomination and unanimous confirmation. The Republican party now had control of *every branch of the State government*. It was emphatically at the zenith of power, and under ordinary circumstances the supremacy might have been indefinitely prolonged. The chairman of the State Executive Committee, after repeated and disheartening efforts to discharge his duty to regular gubernatorial and congressional candidates, against not only entire lack of co-operation, but positive obstruction on the part of those who assumed to control the influence while they avoided the responsibilities of the party, repeatedly but ineffectually tendered his resignation. In no manner is he to be held responsible for the disasters which subsequently ensued.

Among other duties discharged by him was that of taking charge of and entertaining Secretary of State Seward, Private Secretary Lincoln, and others of the government committee on the occasion of the reception of Minister Dayton's remains on their arrival from Europe.

Mr. Smith was appointed and took charge of the ceremonies incident to entertaining and escorting the delegation of loyal Southerners through New Jersey; and in 1865 he was chairman of two important committees to receive and entertain the returning soldiers at a grand banquet in Trenton. He also, through the medium of the press, and a public meeting, entirely on his own responsibility, broke the Republican legislative caucus, and prevented the annexation of Mercer County to a hopeless Democratic congressional district. To this entirely unselfish act the Republicans are indebted for subsequent success in the Second District. Immediately after the disastrous election of November, 1867, Mr. Smith assumed the responsibility (although not that year a member of the committee) of inaugurating a movement in favor of the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency. The object was to re-establish confidence in the thoroughly demoralized party. The movement met with considerable opposition, and was denounced by correspondents of the New York press. Mr. Smith struggled against all obstacles, performed personally nearly all of the details of duty, and achieved great success. The Trenton Opera-House was crowded by an audience of fifteen hundred, and the programme fully carried out. Gen. Grant then and there unquestionably received his first nomination for the Presidency. It is unnecessary to follow the subject of this sketch through a period of subsequent efforts to main-



Wm Young

tain the success and integrity of the party. His term as clerk of the Supreme Court having expired in 1872, he gladly relinquished the position (the duties of which had increased fivefold) to a Democratic successor, thus yielding to the fate of war, but not to injustice. Every department of his intricate and responsible office was left in perfect order.

The passage of the act for compulsory education, and the last and seemingly impossible vote requisite to sustain Governor Bedle's veto of a bill involving the unnecessary expenditure of several millions of dollars, are due to Mr. Smith's efforts. He was also appointed to succeed Governor Olden as one of the commissioners to enlarge the State-House. Although the appropriation was exceedingly small, the edifice was not only substantially constructed, but an unexpended balance of appropriation returned to the treasury. The commissioners received no compensation, but were commended by the Governor in his annual message. He also participated in the Centennial celebration in Trenton; the plan, and with incidental aid, most of the details (except those especially pertaining to the ladies) were entrusted to him. The affair was regarded as the most brilliant and successful of the kind ever attempted in the State.

Mr. Smith's early editorial training wedded him to the pen, and in his leisure hours he gladly turns to literature. Besides contributing to the press, he has achieved literary reputation in this country and Great Britain. Among flattering recognitions may be mentioned his election as a member of the distinguished Powysland Historical Society of Wales, corresponding member of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society of Boston, and honorary member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Many of the principal colleges and public libraries solicited and received copies of his historical, genealogical and biographical works. He visited Wales in response to cordial invitation from the secretary of the Powysland Society, and was entertained and conducted through the most attractive portions of that beautiful and historically interesting country. He has been remembered as a friend by the soldiers, who have made him honorary member of several of their associations, and decorated him with their badges; and on personal grounds he was tendered the position of aide-de-camp by the Governor. Of late he has officiated as foreman of the United States grand jury. Since retiring from office he has twice made extensive tours through the most interesting portions of Europe (of which he published accounts), and also various journeys in his own country and Canada. He has ever been fond of aquatic life, and on board his yacht cruised ten summers through the sounds and bays and along the Atlantic coast, thereby becoming familiar with the sea in all its phases. Mr. Smith is domestic in his habits, of late rarely taking part in public affairs unless impelled by sense of duty. His fondness for art has induced him to decorate his

home with many specimens, and an extensive library affords a resource of pleasure he is loath to relinquish. He has long been a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for some years past a delegate to the Diocesan Convention. That he is an attentive observer of events his history of forty years' political experience abundantly proves. It is from this history we are enabled to condense the merest summary of an earnest life.

WILLIAM YOUNG.

William Young was born at Longnor, county of Staffordshire, England, on the 5th of December, 1801. His youth was spent in farming, and at the age of twenty-one he was apprenticed to a potter's printer. Having applied himself steadily and conscientiously during his apprenticeship, he became foreman of the printing department in John Ridgeway's, Cauldon-place, Shelton, Staffordshire potteries, which position he held until 1842, when, his health failing, he set sail for America. He remained in America until October of that year, when he returned to England with the firm intention of returning the following spring. His wife, however, strongly opposed this movement, and he consented to stay at home and pursue his business till such time as his plans could be realized. Here he began the manufacture of yellow ware, and prospering in this, he entered upon the production of white earthen and queensware. His success in this undertaking was so encouraging that he was induced to form a partnership for the further extension of the work, known as the firm of Clementson, Young & Jemison. The firm set out with the brightest prospect of success, but finding it unprofitable, after four years' experience, he withdrew.

His desire for America still continuing he set sail, hoping in the new country to retrieve his losses, and landed in Philadelphia in the spring of 1848.

After spending some time here experimenting he moved to the Fish House, four miles from Camden, on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, where, in the wilds, they dug the clay, made the brick, and built the kiln, with the intention of making yellow and Rockingham ware.

After a varied experience, the lack of funds, unhealthfulness of the situation, and many insurmountable difficulties compelled him to abandon the undertaking.

In the mean time, however, he had been solicited by Mr. Charles Fish, of South Amboy, to build a potter's kiln for Parkes & Moore. Having constructed the kiln to their entire satisfaction, the firm offered the whole family work, and they removed to South Amboy. Here he continued his experiments on the production of white ware exclusively from American material.

A little later a better position was offered him as manager for Mr. Charles Cartilage, a manufacturer of

door porcelain, etc., and he accepting, they removed to Greenpoint, L. I. Being desirous of entering into this business for himself, he purchased a property at Astoria, L. I., with this intention.

In the mean time Mr. Charles Hattersley had built a small pottery, with a kiln six feet in diameter, at the present site of the City Pottery, corner of Perry and Carroll Streets, Trenton, N. J. At the solicitation of Mr. Hattersley, Mr. Young, in October, 1853, took a lease on the same for five years, and formed a copartnership of the following persons: William Young, Sr., Richard Millington, Edward Young, John Astbury, John Young, and William Young, Jr.

The business of the firm was prosperous from the outset, but the firm, preferring to expend their means on their own property, purchased a piece of land on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, at the present site of the Willits Manufacturing Company, and commenced operations in the spring of 1857.

In this new undertaking they added to the manufacturing of hardware trimmings a general assortment of earthen or queensware.

In 1858, Messrs. Millington and Astbury withdrew, and the firm was reorganized, Mr. Young associating himself with his sons, Edward, John, and William, the firm-name being William Young & Sons.

In 1870 he retired, leaving the management of the extensive concern to the junior partners.

Mr. John Young having died, his brothers, Edward and William, purchased the entire concern, and continued the business till February, 1879, when they disposed of it to the Willits Manufacturing Company. After Mr. Young's retirement, the firm-name remained the same till his decease, when it became Wm. Young's Sons.

William Young died July 23, 1871.

Mr. Young was a man of very fine physique and remarkable character. His great perseverance was shown in carrying everything he undertook to a successful issue in the face of almost insurmountable difficulties.

The trials of early potting in this country (unknown at the present time) never daunted him, and the successes which he afterward achieved in this line found him as modest and persevering as ever.

In business matters, especially of a financial character, he was strict and exact. He was a good husband, a kind father, was loved by all his acquaintances, and honored and respected by his employes.

Mr. Young claimed to be the pioneer manufacturer of white ware in Trenton, N. J., and perhaps made the first white earthenware entirely of American material in this country. The first production was a large order of bowls to be used as substitutes for strawberry boxes. The second firing of these was done in Speeler & Taylor's pottery, which fact, he thought, has led to their claim as the first producers.

In 1854 he received for his exhibit of white porcelain door furniture and hollow-ware at the Franklin

Institute, Philadelphia, a first premium silver medal. He was also awarded a diploma at the succeeding exhibition of the same institute for his "general assortment of porcelain, cream color, blue-edged, and dipped wares," the highest prize awarded at the second exhibition.

At the International Exhibition in 1876 the firm received a diploma and bronze medal, the highest award, for their exhibit of "white granite table wares, 'C. C.' wares."

WILLIAM BAKER.

William Baker was born in Lawrence township, Mercer Co., N. J., Oct. 24, 1828, on the homestead where his great-grandfather, Samuel Baker, with a bachelor brother Timothy, resided and died, and where his grandfather William and father Timothy also spent their lives as farmers. William, the grandfather, born May 25, 1778, married Marcia Hendrickson, born May 22, 1778, by whom he had children,—Timothy, Mary, Charity, Elizabeth, and Sarah A., the widow of Stephen Brearley, of Lawrenceville.

Timothy, father of William Baker, born June 4, 1799, died Aug. 31, 1835. His wife, Sarah Reeder, born Feb. 25, 1807, died Aug. 4, 1836, and bore him the following children: William, subject of this sketch; John E., died young; and Charles R.

William Baker remained on the homestead until sixteen years of age, where he spent his time in the routine of farm labor and attending the school of his native place. At that age he became a clerk in a dry-goods store at Princeton, where he remained for eight years and became thoroughly conversant with that business. He then established a general mercantile business on his own account at that place, which he continued until 1857, when he removed to Trenton, and under the firm-name of Baker & Brother carried on a successful dry-goods trade until the death of his brother, Charles R. Baker, in 1878, since which time he has been in business alone. Mr. Baker is one of the leading and largest dry-goods merchants in Trenton, and has devoted thirty-eight years of his active business life to this one pursuit. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church in Trenton, and interested in the various enterprises and prosperity of the city. His wife, Mary E. Keeler, a native of New York, whom he married Feb. 9, 1859, is a daughter of Nathan Keeler, who was a grocery merchant in Trenton for several years prior to his decease. Nathan Keeler's wife was Sarah A. Churnar, whose father was a native of France, and settled in Monmouth County, N. J.

The only child of William and Mary E. Baker is Frank S., in business with his father.





Wm Baker





James M. Harrison



M. J. Pin



JOSEPH MCPHERSON.

His father was Joseph McPherson, who resided at an early day at New Hampton, Hunterdon Co., N. J. He was a shoemaker by trade, and died about 1813. He married Maria, daughter of John Brown, who left New York City upon its occupation by the British during the Revolution, and located at Quakertown, Hunterdon Co., where he passed the remainder of his days. He was also by trade a shoemaker. The children of Joseph and Maria McPherson were six in number, viz.: Sarah, who married Joseph Bowlby, of New Hampton; Elizabeth, who married George P. Apgar, of Hunterdon County; John; George, who resides in New York City; Thomas, living in Trenton; and Joseph, the subject of this sketch. Mrs. McPherson died in 1837, aged fifty-seven years.

Joseph, our subject, was born at New Hampton, N. J., Feb. 17, 1810. He passed his earliest years on a farm near his native place, receiving only a common-school education. In May, 1821, he removed to the city of Trenton, and about the age of fourteen became an apprentice to the trade of a harness-maker with John C. Bellerjeau, of that city. He remained with Mr. Bellerjeau until he attained his majority, when he embarked in business on his own account in a small shop on State Street (then called Market or Second Street), that stood where his present building now is, at No. 63 State Street. After two years of close labor Mr. McPherson, with the assistance of friends, purchased the lot occupied by his shop, and erected thereon the present structure, with the exception of such alterations as have since been made. For eighteen years he occupied it as a residence, as well as a place of business.

Mr. McPherson has remained upon his present site during the past fifty years, and is one of the oldest and best known of the staid, substantial business men of Trenton. His business now includes the wholesale hardware and trunk business, as well as saddlery and harness-making. He has been intimately related to the growth and development of the city of Trenton for more than half a century, and is held in universal respect. He was one of the originators of the First National Bank of Trenton, and has been a member of the board of directors since the organization of that institution. He was also one of the projectors of the People's Fire Insurance Company of Trenton, and one of the early directors of that corporation.* He was one of the charter members of Concordia Lodge, I. O. O. F., of Trenton, and is a Past Grand of that body, and an ancient Odd-Fellow. He is one of the owners of the Trenton Terra-Cotta Works, and is interested in other local institutions and enterprises.

Mr. McPherson* has always been a zealous and active supporter of the temperance cause, and in church and evangelical work has always felt a deep interest. When a young man he was a member of the board of trustees of Bethesda Methodist Episcopal Church, Greene and Academy Streets. Subsequently

he assisted in the organization of the Greene Street Church, and was a member and trustee of that body for more than twenty years. He was one of the members of the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and has been a member of the board of trustees since its organization.

Mr. McPherson's first wife was Rebecca Sitman, of Burlington County, whom he married in 1835, and who died in 1857. The children were four in number, namely, Maria, wife of William S. Middleton, of the First National Bank, Trenton; William, a practicing physician of Patterson, now dead; Rebecca, deceased; and Charles, deceased. Mr. McPherson married, in 1859, Elizabeth, daughter of John Beatty, for fifty years cashier of the Mount Holly Bank, who is his present wife.

JOHN R. DILL.

His father, George Dill, a noble-hearted and thoroughgoing business man of Trenton two generations ago, was president of the Mechanics' Bank for many years, and served that institution officially without fee or reward save the satisfaction of knowing that he had done his duty. He lived to be over eighty years of age, and his wife, Anna Redinger, also passed fourscore years.

John R., son of George Dill, spent his life in Trenton, where he died Oct. 17, 1880, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He was a retired gentleman, living upon an ample inheritance, and therefore had time to devote himself largely to matters that benefited the city. In the earlier part of his life he was quite an active politician, and in 1828 he was an ardent supporter of Gen. Jackson. Upon the organization of the old Whig party he became an active member of it, and served frequently on important committees. He was one of the three representatives of the county of Mercer in the house of Assembly in 1849, and in 1861 and 1862 represented the First Ward of the city in the Common Council. Upon the organization of the Republican party in 1855 and 1856 he took an active part. During the latter part of his life he gave very marked attention to the church of his choice,—the Trinity Protestant Episcopal,—and for several years was officially identified with it as vestryman and warden. He was known to the people of Trenton as a man of high moral sentiment and strict integrity in all his business relations, and a contributor to the worthy enterprises of the city, in one of which, "The Children's Home," he took an especially lively interest. One brother, William, died at the age of forty; one sister, Elizabeth, died in Luzerne, Switzerland; and one sister is widow of the late Ogden Wilkinson, of Trenton.

John R. Dill was united in marriage May 30, 1850, to Catherine, daughter of Pearson Yard and Ann Cook, of Philadelphia. Her father was a well-known dry-goods merchant of that city for fifty years, and

died in 1869, aged about eighty-two years. Her mother died in the eighty-fifth year of her age. Mrs. Dill's paternal ancestors were of English origin, were early settlers on Long Island, and subsequently in New Jersey.

She was one of the founders of the Children's Home, and treasurer and manager of it for twenty years and until the death of her husband. She was one of the founders of the "Widow's Home" in Trenton, and is one of the managers, and contributes liberally of her time and means to the support of kindred objects.

DR. CHARLES L. PEARSON.

The progenitor of his family came from Wales in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and settled in Delaware County, Pa., and a portion of the Pearson property upon which he settled has remained in possession of the family since, and is now (1882) owned by the subject of this sketch. The Pearsons are Quakers, and the ancestors were close adherents to their religious belief.

Isaac Pearson, grandfather of Dr. Pearson, resided in Philadelphia; was a merchant. He was patriotic and zealous in the cause of the independence of the colonies, although shut in the city when in possession of the British. He died about 1818, aged seventy years. His wife's mother was a Miss Cresson, whose ancestors came to this country in 1694. His only surviving son was Isaac L., who after his father's death continued mercantile business for a short time, and in 1850 settled in Trenton, N. J., built the residence now the homestead of Dr. Pearson, and there resided until his death in 1864 at the age of eighty-two years. He was a man of strict integrity, retiring in his ways, and of correct habits. His wife, Abigail Cooper, a native of Monmouth County, died in 1857, leaving one surviving child, the subject of this sketch. Dr. Charles L. Pearson, a native of Philadelphia, was educated at the Moravian school at Nazareth Hall, near Bethlehem, Pa., and in the schools in Philadelphia. He studied medicine with the late Dr. James B. Coleman, of Trenton, attended lectures and further prosecuted his studies in the Medical Department at Yale College, and received an honorable diploma from the State Medical Society of New Jersey in 1844. Dr. Pearson has since lived a retired life in Trenton, and never practiced his profession, although he has given much attention to reading and study. He is a director of the Trenton Banking Company, one of the managers of the Trenton Savings Institution, a director of the Star Rubber Company, and he was one of the originators of the Dundee Manufacturing Company at Passaic, N. J., of which he is a director. His wife, Mary, whom he married in 1844, is a daughter of the late George Woodruff, a native of Ewing township, an eminent lawyer of Georgia, and once United States district attorney of that State, and whose

brother was Aaron D. Woodruff, once an attorney-general for the State of New Jersey. Their children are Charles L. and George W. Pearson.

WILLIAM WOOD.

Robert Wood, a cloth manufacturer of Halifax, England, set on foot a movement to raise a small colony and settle in America, and preparations were nearly completed for sailing when the war for the independence of the colonies broke out and thwarted his plans. His wife Elizabeth Ingham bore him children,—Aaron, Moses, John, Robert, Bathsheba (died in Baltimore), Mary, and Hannah. His property was entailed and left to his eldest son, Aaron.

Moses, father of our subject, born in Halifax, England, in 1765, married Jane Bielby, and in 1819, with his wife and eight children, sailed in the ship "Mary Ann Isabella," landed at Philadelphia, after a voyage of nine weeks and four days, and settled at Wilkesbarre, Pa. There he purchased some three hundred acres of land, over one-third of which has been made a part of the city, and the remainder developed into valuable coal lands. Moses Wood was a man of superior business ability, and brought with him three thousand dollars in gold, which he deposited in a Philadelphia bank upon his arrival, but while prospecting in the valley of the Wyoming for land the bank failed, and Mr. Wood was obliged to depend upon home resources to complete his purchase at Wilkesbarre. In the settlement of the affairs of the bank he, however, realized a part of the value of his money, which made him the owner of some two thousand acres of land in Bradford County, Pa. Moses Wood resided on his farm at Wilkesbarre for many years after his settlement there, and educated his sons in habits of industry, economy, and a knowledge of farming, and spent the latter part of his life in the city, where he died in 1853, at the age of eighty-eight years. His wife died about 1852, at the age of seventy-two years. He mined coal on his own lands and shipped it down the Susquehanna River in arks as early as 1823, and was among the first miners of coal about Wilkesbarre, although then it was an unprofitable business. His property was divided at his death among his children, and all of his sons became successful merchants and business men of Wilkesbarre.

The children are Sarah, deceased; John B., born in 1803, was a wealthy merchant and banker, and died at the age of seventy-five years; Moses, deceased; William, born July 5, 1807; Abram, died in Trenton, N. J.; Mary, wife of Sanford E. Parsons, of Wilkesbarre, deceased; Isaac, a merchant, settled in Trenton about 1868; Matthew, died in Wilkesbarre, in 1875; Anna M., became the wife of James Jones, cashier of the Wyoming National Bank of Wilkesbarre; and the youngest, Esther E., residing in Trenton.

William, son of Moses Wood, received a fair edu-





Charles L. Pearson

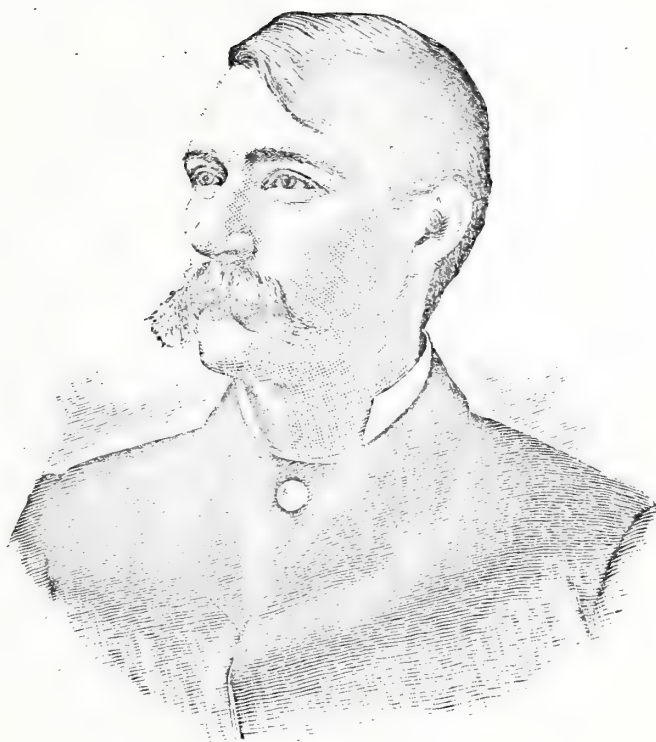




Mr Wood



Isaac Wood



J. H. Prentiss

cation and thorough business training during his boyhood. In 1826, at the age of nineteen, he married Jane, daughter of Edward Parkinson, a native of England, who came to Wilkesbarre subsequent to the settlement of the Woods. Seemingly inheriting the enterprise of his father, in common shared by his brothers, immediately after his marriage he purchased eight acres of land adjoining the city of Wilkesbarre, laid it out into lots and streets, disposed of them, thereby founding the village of Woodville, christened by that name at a public meeting of the citizens called for the purpose by the eminent writer and historian, Charles Miner. Subsequently Mr. Wood engaged in the mercantile business in the city, but after two years he, in 1836, removed to Mount Carmel, Ill., traveling the entire distance in a private carriage, the journey taking six weeks. There he engaged in mercantile business on a large scale for a new country, established several stores, and near there founded a post-office. He continued business there for ten years, taking large quantities of the produce and pork of the country in exchange for his goods, which he shipped to Eastern and Southern markets.

In 1837 he purchased a Cannon stove in Pittsburgh, Pa., took it to Mount Carmel, placed it in his store there, and was the first to burn bituminous coal in Southern Illinois. Returning to Wilkesbarre in 1846, he continued his mercantile operations in the city until 1857, and during this time laid out six acres more into lots and streets, a part of the homestead property, which forms a part of the city of Wilkesbarre. He was closely identified with the commercial and banking interests of the city, was one of the founders of the old Wyoming Bank at Wilkesbarre, a director of the same for many years, and both he and his father were among the original subscribers to its stock, and he was one of the founders of the Wilkesbarre Water Company, a director until 1866, and still retains his connection with it in 1882.

Mr. Wood settled at Mount Holly, N. J., in 1865, but not finding the place desirable for a residence, and restless under inactivity after an active business life, he settled in Trenton in 1866, where, although not giving his whole time to business, he has operated quite extensively in real estate, and caused the erection of some of the most substantial buildings in the city. In early manhood he was interested in military organizations, and for sixteen years belonged to the State militia of Pennsylvania, rising through the various grades of office to the rank of major. He is a man of correct habits, quick perception in matters of business, and has ever been known as a man of strict integrity in all his business relations.

The ancestors of this family were Episcopalians, but his father's family and his own have been identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.

His first wife, a devoted mother and Christian woman, died, leaving the following children: Mary J., George (died at the age of eighteen), Esther, and

Sarah. His present wife is Eliza, daughter of Capt. Thomas Coward, of Baltimore, Md., who followed the sea for twenty-five years.

Isaac, fifth son of Moses Wood, was born April 15, 1815. He grew up in the village of Wilkesbarre, Pa., where his father had settled. While still a lad he entered upon the mercantile business, in which he continued for many years, and retired, having amassed a handsome fortune. He was prominent in many business enterprises, being one of the projectors of the Wilkesbarre Water Company, and for many years, in connection with his brother William, held a controlling interest in its stock. From about 1856 to 1860 he was president of the Dundee Coal Company, which sunk the deepest shaft that had ever been sunk in the United States up to that time, some eight hundred and ten feet deep. He was also treasurer and a director of the Nanticoke Railroad Company. For twenty years or more he was a director in the Wyoming National Bank at Wilkesbarre. He was also for many years a member of the Town Council. He is a member and officially connected with the Methodist Church, and a liberal contributor to its support. In 1868 he removed to Trenton, N. J., where he has since resided.

He married June 1, 1842, Emily H. Wells, daughter of Deacon Ira Wells, of East Windsor, Conn., and granddaughter of Hezekiah Wells, a captain in the Revolutionary army, whose wife, Sarah Trumbull, was of the same ancestry as the celebrated Jonathan Trumbull, Washington's familiar friend, and popularly known in American history as "Brother Jonathan."

HON. JOHN HART BREWER.

John Hart Brewer, the Republican member of Congress from the Second District of New Jersey, is a conspicuous example of that proud feature of American social and political life,—self-made men. From an humble boyhood he has raised himself by indomitable industry, enterprise, and skill to the position of one of the leading manufacturers in the country. He was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., March 29, 1844, and comes of the best old patriotic New Jersey stock, being a lineal descendant on his mother's side of John Hart, the signer of the Declaration of Independence.

He was given a liberal English education, and at an early age began business on his own account at Delhi, N. Y. Two years later he bought an interest in the Etruria Pottery-Works, of Trenton, N. J., and a few years later, on the retirement of a member of the firm, became equal partner with Mr. Joseph Ott, the firm now being Ott & Brewer. Mr. Brewer has always been one of the most enterprising and progressive of the Trenton potters, and the wonderful growth of the interest in that city is due in no small degree to the zeal and ability with which he has pushed its

development. He has had a higher conception of the legitimate mission and possibilities of the pottery manufacture than most people. He is a potter in something larger and broader than in a merely mercenary, money-making sense. He has sought to nationalize the interest, and has never ceased to labor to fire his brother potters with an ambition to make it something greater and nobler than a local interest and mere manufacture of dishes. He has urged it forward from achievement to achievement, and is never satisfied to have it stand still and settle down content with its present advancement.

His active brain is constantly devising and suggesting new fields to occupy, new improvements, and new means of advancing the fortunes and repute of the industry. He has been ambitious to have Trenton known as the "Staffordshire of America," and to this end he has devoted all his energies in the business. Of course he has made money, but money-making has not been the main object of his ambition. He wants Trenton to be known and honored as the seat of a great artistic industry. To promote these ends he has displayed great enterprise and sagacity. It was for this purpose that he suggested and successfully organized the "United States Potters' Association," an organization that has for six years past done much to unify, strengthen, and advance the interests of the pottery trade of this country. He was secretary of the Trenton Potters' Association from its formation, became secretary of the National Association when it was organized, and two years ago was elected president of the latter association. He has always been looked to by those in the trade as the man to lead in all progressive movements, and to protect it from the assaults of the free-traders. Whenever its interests have been threatened at Washington, Mr. Brewer has been the man selected to visit the national capital to avert the menaced attack.

He is, consequently, thoroughly versed in the tariff question, and no man could be selected who can better and more ably represent that industrial district in the national councils. His capacity for legislative duties was triumphantly tested a few years ago by his election to the State Legislature of New Jersey from a strongly Democratic district. He served his constituents with marked ability and satisfaction. He was elected to the Forty-seventh Congress by a vote of 18,580 against 16,536 for the Democratic candidate, and 342 Greenback votes. Personally Mr. Brewer is a young man of a high order of intelligence, of irreproachable character, of indomitable resolution, progressive and enterprising, politically and economically, of engaging manners, warm-hearted and generous.

Although Mr. Brewer has not quite served one term in Congress, he has already become a man of mark in that body, and has won distinction in two or three speeches on important national topics. His speech on the tariff was one of the best of the session, and attracted attention all over the Union, tens of thou-

sands being printed to supply the demand. His speech on the life saving service was also a masterly effort. He is one of the most useful and influential members that New Jersey ever had in the House of Representatives. He will be returned almost without opposition.

ADAM EXTON.

Adam Exton is the grandson of an officer of the English army, who married Betty Platt, of Chorley, Lancashire, England. Their only son, William, was a local preacher of the Wesleyan denomination, and a leader in the reform labor movement. He was a man of note, and a practical machinist as well as an eloquent preacher. He married Mary Turner, of Euxton Barth, Lancashire, and had eleven children, of whom Adam, the third son, was born at the latter place, July 5, 1823. His education was obtained under circumstances of the utmost difficulty. At eight years of age he was placed at work in a cotton-mill, his only opportunities of learning having been at Sunday-school and at night schools. The small fee demanded at the latter he paid with earnings gained by working overtime at the mill, his regular wages being given intact to his parents. His progress was as rapid as his exertions were earnest and persevering. His reading having been mainly directed to works of travel, especially those relating to the United States, he determined before the age of sixteen to emigrate to America. Having encountered some obstacles to this scheme, he at a later date sailed with his brother and landed in New York on the 10th of May, 1842. The lads started soon after for Philadelphia, and on their arrival at Trenton Adam secured employment on a farm. His tastes having been directed to mechanical employments he obtained a position in a manufactory of prints, and a year later accepted a more advantageous offer in a cotton-mill. He was, on the 17th of February, 1845, united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Apsden. Mr. Exton purchased soon after a tract of land, upon which he erected two frame houses, in one of which he established a bread-, cake-, and cracker-bakery. The business was conducted with great energy, his labors being especially directed to the development of the cracker trade, to which he, in 1850, confined his whole attention. He invented a machine for moulding crackers, to supersede the process by hand, and also one equally perfect for rolling and docking, on both of which he took out letters patent in 1861. In 1866 machines for making fancy crackers and scroll-biscuits were also patented. Various other inventions of a labor-saving character have since been secured by patents and put into use, and the manufactory, which is much increased in capacity, is one of the most complete in the country. The Exton crackers are universally known, and have secured awards from the juries of numerous competitive exhibitions, the Centennial



Galaxy Pub. Co. Philad^a

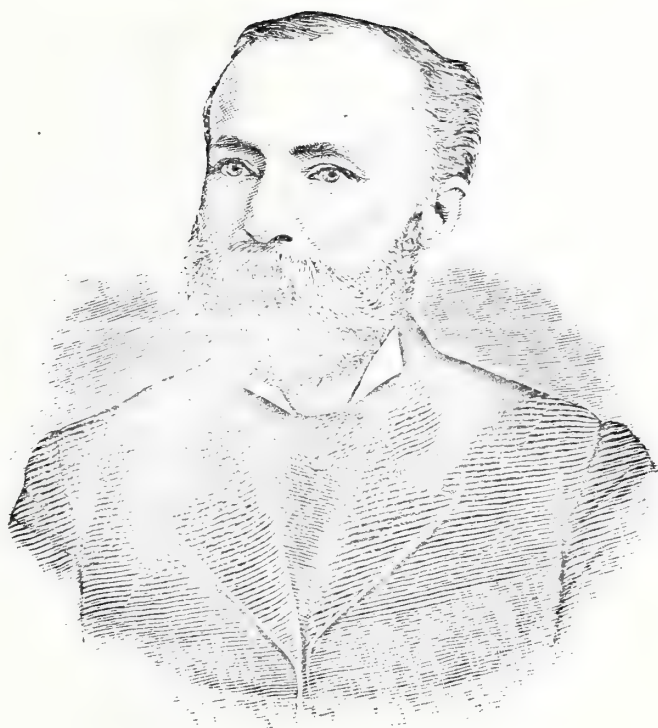
Adam Eytan





Peter Zell





Jesse Dean



Exhibition being among the number. Mr. Exton, having become thoroughly identified with his adopted country, has manifested a deep interest in its progress, and especially in all measures for the improvement of the city of Trenton. He has filled successive offices of trust, and was for many years prominent in the transactions of the City Council, serving as chairman of the highway committee. He has been since its organization connected with the Trenton Board of Trade, and was in 1876 elected president of the Trenton Horse Railway Company. Mr. Exton may be justly regarded as one of the representative and successful men of the city of his residence.

PETER FELL.

The Fell family are of German extraction, and were former residents of Limbach, in Bavaria, from whence Peter Fell, the father of the subject of this biographical sketch, emigrated to America in 1832. Having landed in New York, he later removed to Pennsylvania, and engaged as teamster for a flouring-mill. The year following found him in Trenton, where he also followed the business of teaming. Here he was the same year joined by his wife, Catherine, and six children, who made the city their home. Mr. and Mrs. Fell had eight children,—Sophia (who became Mrs. John Kafer), Peter, Daniel, Mary (who married Henry Mohrfield), John B., William W., Elizabeth, and one who died in childhood. The death of Mr. Fell occurred in Trenton.

His wife survives and resides with her son Peter, whose life is here briefly sketched. He was born July 10, 1824, in Limbach, Bavaria, and in company with his grandfather and eldest sister came to America in 1833, when but nine years of age.

He on reaching Trenton at once found employment in a brick-yard, and having begun at the foot of this ladder of industry, advanced through all its various grades until he became a prominent manufacturer. In 1852 he, in connection with his brother Daniel, purchased a brick-yard, which they continued jointly to own until 1859, when he secured another yard, of which he was sole owner.

In 1860 he formed a copartnership with S. T. Furman, which continued for nine years, when the property was sold and his present extensive brick-yard purchased.

Mr. Fell was in 1852 married to Miss Emerenzia Schmidt, of Trenton, to whom were born children,—Albert, Frederick, Louis, and Peter, the latter two being deceased. The surviving sons are associated with their father in business.

Mr. Fell is a very marked example of the success which is attained by industry and sound judgment. Beginning life with no advantages, and having to depend upon the labor of his hands for subsistence, he has fought and overcome all obstacles and placed himself at the head of his peculiar branch of indus-

try in Trenton. His wares are conceded to be superior in quality, and find a ready market in all parts of the country. The brick business of Trenton has been monopolized by the family, all the brothers having been engaged in the making of the popular Trenton pressed brick.

In politics Mr. Fell is a Republican, though with little ambition for the excitements attending a political career. In his religious faith he is a Lutheran, and a supporter of the German Lutheran Church of Trenton, of which Mrs. Fell is a member.

JESSE DEAN.

The Dean family are of English extraction, the grandfather of Jesse, who was George Dean, having been manager of the pottery of Samuel Alcock & Co., Burslem, Staffordshire, England, extensively known as the "Hill Pottery." He was one of the earliest manufacturers of china in England. Mr. Dean was the father of nine children, among whom was George, who filled a conspicuous position as a skillful Parian figure maker in the Hill Pottery.

He was united in marriage to Miss Sarah Steele, of Hanley, Staffordshire, England, and had children,—Jesse, Anne, Elizabeth, Martha, and George. The latter of this number is deceased, and the remaining four are residing in the United States.

Jesse was born in Hanley, Oct. 12, 1845, and having lost his father at an early age, spent his childhood in assisting his mother in the maintenance of the family. He served an apprenticeship at the Hill Pottery as a china decorator, after which he followed his craft at Cobridge, Staffordshire, England, until 1866.

A much wider field for his exertions having opened in America, he emigrated in 1866 and landed in New York; remained one year in the city, when he removed to Trenton. Here he established himself as a decorator, and having met with much encouragement later purchased property, which he improved, and eventually developed an extensive business.

He confines himself exclusively to the decoration of china and glass, and is also an importer of a fine grade of china.

Fifty-five artisans and assistants are employed in the various departments, and orders are received from all parts of the country, the jobbing trade being alone supplied. Having started with no capital other than the skill acquired in his trade, Mr. Dean has by his own unaided efforts placed himself at the head of the china decorating interests of Trenton. Jesse Dean is married to Mrs. Harriet Steele, daughter of Richard Millington, one of the earliest potters in Trenton, and founder of the pottery of Thomas Maddock & Co.

Mr. Dean is a member of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of Trenton, of the Ancient Order of Red Men, and of the Sons of St. George. He is devoted to his various business interests, which afford little time for matters of social or political import.



CHAPTER LXIV.

THE BOROUGH OF CHAMBERSBURG.

Situation.—Chambersburg is located in the southern part of the county, contiguous to Trenton, from which it is separated by the Delaware and Raritan Canal.

Descriptive.—Chambersburg partakes rather of the characteristics of a suburban village than of those of a country borough. Its proximity to Trenton insures it advantages of which its citizens avail themselves.

The site of Chambersburg presents many eligible locations for dwellings and manufacturing enterprises. The principal part of the borough is connected directly with Trenton by the street railway, and nearly all parts are served with a mail delivery from the city post-office.

The borough has a commodious brick town hall on Broad Street, which was built in 1875.

Organization.—An act was passed by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, April 2, 1872, by which a part of the township of Hamilton was incorporated into the borough of Chambersburg.

The name was in honor of Robert Chambers, a wealthy citizen of South Trenton, who owned the land, laid out the town, and commenced to build dwellings, factories, etc. We subjoin the following biographical sketch of him:

ROBERT CHAMBERS, the founder of Chambersburg, was born in East Windsor township, Middlesex County, now Washington township, Mercer County, N. J., July 2, 1788. He was second child and eldest son of Robert and Francinah Reeder Chambers, whose children in priority of birth are as follows: Hannah, married Maj. Peter D. Cattel, of Bucks County, Pa.; Robert, married Catharine, daughter of Abner and Margaret Van Dyke Houghton, of Mount Rose, Mercer Co., N. J.; Abigail, married Dr. John A. Hendry, of New York City; Reeder, married Jemimah, daughter of Asher Howell, of Ewing, Mercer Co., N. J.; Montgomery, physician of Philadelphia, married Eliza, daughter of Dr. Duffield, Philadelphia; Frances, married Samuel W. Hollinshead, of New York City; David, married Catharine, daughter of Gen. Price, of Ringoes, N. J.; Andrew Reeder, merchant in Philadelphia, married Sarah Ann, daughter of William Hyde, of Philadelphia.

The subject of this sketch is directly descended from a long line of pious ancestors, dating back to the religious persecutions in Flanders, whence they fled to Scotland, and whose descendants, again suffering persecution on account of their religion, sought refuge in America.

The first of the name Chambers of which we have any record as early settlers of Jersey came from Edinburgh, Scotland, in the ship "Henry and Francis,"

which sailed from Scotland Aug. 1, 1685, arrived at New Perth, now Perth Amboy, November, 1685.

Among the fifty-six passengers were John, Robert, and Marion Chambers. John and Robert settled in Piscataway and other parts of Middlesex County, N. J. Marion went West, and was the founder of Chambersburg, Pa. John Chambers, the grandson of John (who was past middle life when he came to America), was judge of Perth Amboy and New York (both being under one Governor at that time), after whom Chambers Street, New York, was named; he died without male issue in New York City, 1764. Robert, the subject of this sketch, is in the seventh generation from Robert Chambers, of Edinburgh, namely: 1st, Robert, of Edinburgh, Scotland; 2d, John, Sr., of Piscataway and Allentown, N. J.; 3d, John, Jr., of same places; 4th, Robert, of Windsor township; 5th, Robert, of Windsor township; 6th, Robert, of Trenton; 7th, Robert, of Trenton.

The descendants of these worthy pioneers have followed in their footsteps, and borne an honorable record in church and State. Robert, of the sixth generation, and father of the founder of Chambersburg, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war. In the Historical Society of Pennsylvania is a "fifty-dollar Continental note which Capt. Robert Chambers received as part pay for services." He took part in the battle of Trenton, although but eighteen years old, as did his brother David and his three cousins, sons of John, of Trenton (who was an elder in the First Presbyterian Church in Trenton, 1760). On that memorable morning, after Washington had crossed the Delaware, these sons of John of Trenton were put in the front ranks as pioneers on account of their familiarity with the place; and as they passed their father's house (who was sick in bed) they spied their mother, who was eagerly watching for them, but could not recognize them, so war-worn and shabby were they. They shouted "Mother!" "Oh!" she cried, "my sons, my sons, you are going to be killed!" "No, mother, with the help of God we will set you free this day!" This noble sentiment was shouted by their comrades as they passed on.

Robert Chambers, of the seventh generation, and who founded Chambersburg, Mercer Co., N. J., in 1856, had six children, namely, Abner Houghton, Theodore Van Dyke, Margaret Matilda, Abner Reeder, Robert, and Mary Frances.

Abner Houghton, Robert, and Mary Frances died in childhood. Theodore Van Dyke died in 1867 without issue. Margaret Matilda Hall and Abner Reeder Chambers are now his only surviving children.

He was a man of sterling worth and great mental ability and foresight. He was a merchant in Trenton, but on account of ill health retired from business in early life. For many years he held the office of county judge, and during his term of office Prince Murat, while a resident of Bordentown, appeared be-





Edw. H. B. 1851

Robert Chambers



fore him in a suit as defendant, and often in after-life he spoke of the very pleasant and gentlemanly bearing of the prince.

With a strong appreciation of justice and equity, which he was willing to extend to all, he was equally tenacious of his own rights. Chambers Street in Princeton was opened and named by him.

He was genial and confiding, noted for his hospitality, and ever ready to extend a helping hand to the needy. He was a consistent member of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton forty-seven years. He died Feb. 22, 1865, in New York City, at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. Edward Hall, firm in the faith of his fathers, a triumphant and happy death. His funeral took place from the residence of his son, Abner R. Chambers, Trenton, N. J., on the 27th. His remains were laid in the family vault, Trenton. He taught his children how to live, he taught them how to die.

Civil List.

MAYORS.

James G. West, 1872.	Henry D. Scudder, 1878-79.
John H. Johnson, 1873.	William H. McCoy, 1880.
David C. Reilon, 1874-75.	James Witherington, 1881.
John V. Powers, 1876-77.	

COUNCILMEN.

Henry L. Ashmore, 1872-73.	Aaron Hawkyard, 1875, 1879-80.
Charles Carr, 1872-74.	James Miller, 1875.
Henry Eversham, 1872.	James Witherington, 1875.
Peter Fushman, 1872.	Stewart D. South, 1876-77.
Moses Golden, 1872.	George W. Kemp, 1876-77, 1879-80.
Robert R. Hill, 1872.	Christian Guenther, 1876-77.
Francis Lowthrop, 1872.	David Haus, 1876-77.
Joseph Mack, 1872.	Philip Connell, 1877.
Charles Swain, 1872-73.	Augustus Butcher, 1877.
George R. Whittaker, 1872.	Albert B. Gillingham, 1877.
Wilson Skelton, 1873.	Francis C. Louthrop, Jr., 1877-78.
George Milne, 1873.	George R. Morse, 1878-79.
Joseph R. Sweeney, 1873.	Henry Pfelegar, 1878-79.
— Snowden, 1873.	James McCulley, 1878-79.
Samuel Stead, 1873.	Henry R. Haven, 1878-79.
Michael Farrell, 1873.	Henry Ashbraund, 1879-80.
John Gordon, 1873-74.	James Cuntwell, 1879-1880.
Jacob S. Carr, 1874-75.	George Lever, 1879-80.
James Gridrod, 1874-75.	Robert B. Bonny, 1880-81.
John C. Schwitzer, 1874-75.	Robert Britton, 1880-81.
Thomas M. Jamison, 1874-75.	F. Mathews, 1880-81.
James H. Tallon, 1874-75.	John Kendrick, 1880-81.
George F. Van Hart, 1874-75.	William Schmetzeisen, 1880-81.
James G. West, 1874.	William Broughs, 1881-82.
Joseph Wagner, 1874.	William Donnelly, 1881.
John Pfelegar, 1875.	George Gill, 1881.
Garret S. Ott, 1875-76.	George Leiver, 1881.
Henry Warman, 1875.	William P. Wilson, 1881.

CLERKS.

John H. Johnson, 1872, 1874.	John Whalen, 1873.
Charles H. Howell, 1873.	Julius Reid, 1879.
John Krumholtz, 1875.	Edward B. Skellenger, 1880.
Joseph R. Sweeney, 1877.	Steward D. South, 1881.

ASSESSORS.

Abraham B. Statts, 1872.	Thomas Butcher, Sr., 1877-79.
William B. Rison, 1874-76.	Richard Hammell, 1880.
Aaron Hawkyard, 1873.	L. C. Moore, 1881.

COLLECTORS.

Samuel W. Foster, 1872-74.	John H. Whalen, 1879.
Isaac R. Hughes, 1875, 1877.	Julius Reidle, 1880, 1881.
John H. Johnson, 1877-79.	

COMMISSIONERS OF APPEAL.

Isaac R. Hughes, 1872.	Edward Reidle, 1877, 1878.
Wilson Skelton, 1872.	Thomas Oaks, 1878.
William B. Rison, 1872.	Samuel W. Foster, 1879.
John Curns, 1874.	John C. Schwitzer, 1879.
Alexander V. Manning, 1874.	James Curns, 1879.
Charles Whitehead, 1874-77, 1881.	H. R. Haven, 1880.
Charles S. Boyd, 1875.	W. C. Broughs, 1880.
Charles W. Parrish, 1875, 1876.	Isaac Runner, 1880.
James G. West, 1876.	William Lovett, 1881.
Michael Farrell, 1877, 1878.	Albert Gillingham, 1881.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

John V. Powers, 1874.	Joseph Christopher, 1878.
Charles Swain, 1875, 1876.	Charles Larrison, 1879.
Alexander V. Manning, 1877.	Amos B. Scudler, 1880, 1881.

JUDGES OF ELECTION.

Michael McGowan, 1872-74.	J. W. Curns, ² 1879.
Charles Marckaskey, 1875, 1876.	Charles Berkholtz, ¹ 1880.
Thomas Ivins, 1877.	Frank H. Boud, ² 1880.
John Patterson, ¹ 1878.	Thomas Patterson, ¹ 1881.
John Smith, ² 1878.	Frank Burton, ² 1881.
Silas The, ¹ 1879.	

Real Estate Owners, Land and Building Associations.—Chambersburg has grown up largely as the result of various land and building associations, which have offered to the numerous employes of the constantly increasing manufactories there opportunities to own homes which they could not have obtained without the aid of these organizations, most of which have been carefully managed to the good of all concerned.

In 1830, Robert Chambers purchased a tract of thirty-five acres in what is now Chambersburg, and engaged in farming, his barn standing on the site of the Chambersburg Hotel. In 1854 he erected a woolen-mill at the corner of Broad and Coleman Streets, which was occupied by Yates, Worthley & Co. until it was destroyed by fire. About the same time Mr. Coleman laid his land out in village lots and offered them for sale, erecting several houses for rent or sale. This was the beginning of the village.

Robert Chambers was a descendant of one of three brothers who came to America as early as 1730, two of them locating in Mercer County, the third in Pennsylvania. He married Catharine Houghton, and lived in Trenton. He had six children, of whom none survive except Abner Chambers, well known in Chambersburg and Hamilton.

The Hamilton Land Association was organized in 1845. It owned forty acres, which was cut up into lots, and most of it was purchased by the late Gershom Rusling, of Trenton. The Linden Park Land Association was incorporated in 1869. Its officers were Israel Howell, president; Alexander Yard, secretary; and James F. Rusling, treasurer. It was possessed of about sixty acres of land in Chambersburg, which was laid out in one hundred lots, each twenty-five feet by one hundred, most of which were disposed of from time to time. Many of the earlier improvements in the place were made by, or by the

¹ First polling district.

² Second polling district.

aid of, this association, and for a time the village was known as Ruslingville, a name which was superseded by the one now so familiar, but which is still sometimes thoughtlessly used by old residents.

Among land associations of a later date may be mentioned the Central, Franklin, Jefferson, Mechanics' Home, and considerable tracts of land are owned by W. S. Yard, S. K. Wilson, John A. Roebling's sons, and the estate of Capt. William E. Hunt, deceased. Others whose names cannot now be recalled are said to have dealt in real estate in Chambersburg, which now presents opportunities for the establishment of homes unsurpassed by those of Trenton or any other place adjacent to that city. Under the impetus given to the growth of the place during the past fifteen years by the establishment of numerous manufacturing enterprises, the population has been steadily increasing. Building associations have been formed from time to time on the plan introduced in Philadelphia to enable mechanics and others to own residences, thus securing the permanency of a class of good citizens which is constantly increasing in numbers.

Those interested in real estate have been liberal contributors toward the establishment of churches and schools, and have done much in aid of such institutions as were likely to attract residents to the village.

Manufacturing History.—THE WIRE AND WIRE ROPE MANUFACTORY OF THE JOHN A. ROEBLING'S SONS' COMPANY.—The extensive wire and wire rope manufactory of John A. Roebling's Sons' Company, on Broad and Canal Streets, covers an area of fourteen acres, and gives employment to one thousand hands. There is not a larger or more important establishment of the similar kind in the United States. The business was established in 1849, by John A. Roebling, who acquired a universal reputation for introducing and successfully accomplishing the suspension bridge system, which has since become one of the greatest enterprises of the age. The suspension bridge just below Niagara Falls has been seen and admired since its erection by engineers from all parts of the world, and for many years will remain as a monument to Mr. Roebling's skill. The great Covington, Ky., and Cincinnati, Ohio, suspension bridge, also built by Mr. Roebling, is no less noteworthy. Several other bridges of equal beauty, economy, and endurance, but of lesser notoriety, are scattered over the country, in the construction of which Mr. Roebling was conspicuous. That his sons are not unworthy to wear his mantle is attested by the prominence of the name in connection with the great East River bridge, now nearly completed. At the death of Mr. Roebling, in 1871, the factory passed into the possession of the present company, of which Charles G. Roebling is president, and F. W. Roebling secretary and treasurer.

Iron and steel wire rope, suspension bridge cables,

galvanized ship rigging, galvanized telegraph wire, bright and annealed iron and steel market wire, wheels and ropes for transmission of power, and superior charcoal and common wire rods are manufactured.

THE AMERICAN SAW COMPANY'S WORKS.—The American Saw Company was organized under the laws of New York in January, 1866, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The manufactory is located on Canal Street near Broad, and the company has a general office in New York. At the date of its organization its officers were as follows: James G. Wilson, president; Henry G. Ely, treasurer; Samuel W. Putnam, secretary, all residents of Brooklyn, N. Y., and James E. Emerson, of Trenton, superintendent.

The company was organized for the purpose of manufacturing movable tooth circular saws, an invention of Mr. Emerson while in California, but greatly improved by an invention of 1865, covered by a patent under which the company manufacture.

The works were destroyed by fire on the evening of the 7th of February, 1870, involving a loss of about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, but four weeks later new buildings had been erected, and the hands resumed work as usual.

It is worthy of note that at this manufactory was made the largest saw the world has produced, it measuring seven feet four inches in diameter, the plate of which was rolled expressly for the purpose in Sheffield, England. This saw was manufactured for the Exposition Universelle, in Paris, in 1867. Two hundred hands are employed.

The following are the officers of the company: John B. Woodward, president; R. H. Johnson, vice-president; S. W. Putnam, secretary and treasurer. The factory is under the supervision of R. W. Prosser, superintendent, who has a thorough knowledge of saw manufacture in all its branches.

THE UNION IRON-WORKS.—The firm of Throp, MacKenzie & Wilkes was organized in 1865, and began the manufacture of machinery and iron and steel appliances of various kinds at the foot of Taylor Street, Trenton.

In 1878, Mr. John Throp withdrew from the firm, which has since been known as MacKenzie & Wilkes. The foundry on Hamilton Avenue, Chambersburg, was erected in 1873, and the machine-shop and boiler-shop in the fall of 1878, when the firm removed their enterprise entirely to its present quarters.

Messrs. Duncan MacKenzie and Peter Wilkes, at their shops, known as the Union Iron-Works, manufacture steam-engines, boilers, cast-iron girders, columns, heavy machinery, rubber machinery, wire-drawing benches, charcoal-sinking furnaces, Wilkes' patent annealers and Wilkes' patent crucible jiggers, mill-work, shafting, pulleys, hangers, and all kinds of pottery machinery.

BREARLEY'S COTTON AND WOOLEN YARN MANU-



FACTORY.—The cotton and woolen yarn manufactory of Mr. George Brearley was established in 1872, by Samuel Stead, and purchased by the present proprietor in 1877. A large business is done, and twenty-five hands find employment in the pottery with which the former proprietor, Samuel Stead, is connected.

WEST'S "TRENTON CRACKER" BAKERY.—About 1862, S. N. West began the manufacture of crackers on Coleman Street, in a building which had been erected by Robert Chambers. About 1864 he received Fletcher Knowles as a partner, and the firm became West & Knowles. In 1867 the business of this firm was purchased by Zimri West and George Brearley, who continued the business under the firm-name of West & Brearley about ten years, when it passed into the sole ownership of Zimri West, the present proprietor.

THE NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL WORKS.—Among the most prominent manufacturing industries of Chambersburg may be mentioned Butterworth's New Jersey Agricultural Works, on Hamilton Avenue and East Canal Street, the property covering the entire block on East Canal Street, from Hamilton Avenue to Hampton Street. The main building measures sixty by thirty-two feet, and is three stories high. The erecting-shop, in which heavy machinery is put together, is thirty-six by forty feet, and three stories high.

This enterprise was established in 1860 by John Butterworth & Sons, the firm comprising John Butterworth, Sr., and James and Robert Butterworth. In 1870, Robert, William H., and John Butterworth, Jr., assumed control of the business under the firm-name of Butterworth Brothers, and have since continued it under their personal supervision, with John Butterworth, Jr., as superintendent.

THE EUREKA CHAIN WORKS.—The Eureka Chain-Works of John Billingham & Sons, at the corner of Clinton and Anderson Streets, were established in 1876. Cable and brake chains are manufactured. The works have a capacity to turn out twenty tons per month, and furnish employment to sixteen hands.

THE VULCAN CHAIN-WORKS.—The Vulcan Chain-Works, 1018 and 1020 Broad Street, were established in 1877 by Joseph Horton & Sons. The capacity of the works is four tons per week, and twelve hands are employed.

THE WORKS OF THE TRENTON MATCH COMPANY.—The factory of the Trenton Match Company is located on Hamilton Avenue, and was put in operation in 1880. The proprietor is George F. Wilson; George O. Seward is manager. The manufacturing capacity of the works is three hundred gross of matches per day. During the busy season eighty-five hands are employed. The principal shipments are to the South.

WHEELWRIGHTS AND BLACKSMITHS.—The wheelwright- and blacksmith-shop of Theodore Hunt, at 863 Broad Street, was opened in 1871. George L.

Collins' shop was opened in 1873. It is located at 911 and 913 Broad Street.

Jacob Rue's shop, at 918 and 920 Broad Street, was established in 1874.

MOORE'S CIGAR MANUFACTORY.—George R. Moore began the manufacture of cigars in 1873, and continued until 1877, when he discontinued business for two years, resuming at 856 Broad Street in 1879, and continuing since.

YATES, WORTHLEY & CO.'S WOOLEN-MILL.—A factory was erected on the Chambers tract in 1854, which was occupied by Yates, Worthley & Co. as a woolen-mill a few years until the building was destroyed by fire.

VARIOUS ENTERPRISES.—There have been and are in Chambersburg various small industries, such as are found in all villages and boroughs. The following may be mentioned as among the bakers: W. F. Burgner, S. W. Cubberly, E. Ginder, Matlack Brothers, S. M. McLearn, W. H. Nelson, J. H. Pfister, and S. West. Carpenters and builders: Thomas M. Jemison, W. Mills, C. W. Parrish, J. M. Sexton, Slack & South, George Sommers, Sewers Brothers, and H. Vannest.

Other Interests.—Among the business men of Chambersburg may be mentioned the following: Civil engineers, C. C. Haven and F. C. Lowthrop; coal and wood dealers, J. Butterworth, A. Peake, and Wilson & Stokes; cigar dealers, John Bradley & Co., M. Conley, G. R. Morse, C. Pirola, and C. H. Schanck; crockery dealers, Jacob Blanth and Joseph Carman; druggists, Horace B. Howell, E. B. Skellenger, M. Tidd, and G. W. Woodward; boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers, W. Bradshaw, A. L. Conner, W. F. Desman, E. T. Middleton, and William Paine; butchers, Anthony Archer, Henry Asbrant, W. L. Hill, Gottlieb Kuppinger, and T. Metz.

Physicians.—The following physicians are well-known practitioners: Elmer Barwis, G. S. Hutchinson, N. B. Oliphant, E. B. Skellenger, and W. V. Wilson.

The Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church.—Prayer-meetings were first held in Ruslingville, as Chambersburg was then known, in 1864, by Ezekiel Pullen, Zimri Wood, and others from the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Trenton, at the house of William Jamison. They were held regularly until winter, then discontinued until the spring of 1865. During the following winter they were held in the school-house, and a revival ensued in which a dozen or fifteen were converted. After its close regular meetings were discontinued until the following spring.

A class was formed and met at the house of Reuben Kent. The leader was Zimri Wood. The class was attached to the Trenton Central Church, other members of which living in the vicinity met with it. The members of the class were Reuben Kent and his wife and daughter Caroline, Theodosia Ashmore and her



son Matthias, and her daughter, Hester Wilson, Isaac Gibbs and wife, James Daughtery and wife, Amelia Jamison, Mary and Julia Carman, Matthias Taylor and wife, Martha Carman, and Sister Rulon. William I. Snyder and wife, members of another class, also attended.

About a year later Matthias Taylor was appointed leader of the class, *vice* Zimri Wood, who removed to Trenton. Prayer-meetings were held from house to house, and the class-meetings were kept up. The class-leader was generally in charge of the prayer-meetings. Occasional meetings were held at the school-house by one or two brethren from the Central Church of Trenton. In 1867, Mr. Taylor removed to the West, and Mr. Knowles was appointed leader. Previous to this time other of the members had moved away or fallen out of the class, but their places were filled by James Greenage and wife, Levi Kearney, and Elias Chambers and wife. The following spring several members moved out of the place, considerably reducing the class. It was about this time that James Greenage was chosen leader.

In the spring of 1869, Gen. James F. Rusling, of the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Trenton, called together some of the members of the class and others at the "white" school-house, on Prospect Street, and organized and became superintendent of the first Sunday-school of Chambersburg, which was regarded as belonging to the Ruslingville class, and both were under charge of the Central Methodist Church of Trenton. After a year or two the Sunday-school was discontinued, but was afterwards revived and continued for a time at the house of Thomas Howell.

The class continued under the leadership of Mr. Greenage nearly two years and a half, during which time W. R. Owens and wife, C. Fowler, and one or two others joined it. During the second or third winter of Mr. Greenage's leadership, a series of meetings was held in the school-house by him and James Harl, which resulted in a number of conversions, principally among children. Mr. Harl succeeded Mr. Greenage as leader, and was succeeded by William J. Snyder. In the mean time another class had been formed, and both were for a time slimly attended. There were some who were dissatisfied with the appointment of Mr. Snyder, and Reuben Kent declined longer to have the meetings held at his house. At the suggestion of Rev. Richard Thorn, pastor of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church of Trenton, the class met at the house of the leader. The first meeting under Mr. Snyder's leadership was held Sept. 5, 1870. The following names were then on the class-book: William J. Snyder, James Greenage, Harriet Greenage, James Harl, Reuben Kent, Elizabeth Kent, Caroline Kent, Isaac Gibbs, Elizabeth Gibbs, William J. Owens, Sarah Owens, Anna M. Cook, Levi Kearney, Charity Curlin, Elizabeth Jones, Charles Jones, Melvina Greenage, Hannah Grover, Lana F. Snyder,

Rachel Van Morter, Catharine E. Snyder, Mary Jones, and Mrs. Grover.

About this time a Local Preachers' Association was established in Trenton, Ruslingville being one of its appointments. According to the plan issued by the association, a preacher and exhorter held services in the school-house Sunday evenings. The class had long contemplated building a church, encouraged by the Messrs. Rusling, of Trenton, who had promised to give a lot or lots upon which to erect it. A necessary step was a more complete organization, which was soon effected. The minute-book contains the following entry:

"The Methodist Episcopal Society and Congregation worshipping in the public school-house of Ruslingville, in Hamilton township, Mercer Co., N. J., on Monday, Oct. 20, 1869, pursuant to the notice which had been given, signed by James F. Rusling, secretary. The following persons were elected trustees, *viz.*: Israel Howell, Joseph Atwood, William S. Yard, Alexander C. Yard, Joseph F. Kennedy, James F. Rusling, and Reuben Kent, at which time the following resolution was passed: 'That the said trustees be intrusted to take upon themselves the name of the trustees of the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Hamilton township, Mercer Co., N. J.'"

The board of trustees was incorporated; William S. Yard was chosen president, and James F. Rusling secretary. A committee consisting of William S. Yard, James F. Rusling, and Joseph Atwood was appointed to solicit subscriptions and attend to other matters. There is no record of subsequent meetings of this board.

At the beginning of 1871 a revival began in the school-house, under the preaching of Rev. George H. Neal, and continued against some opposition through the month of January. The following persons were converted: Edith Curlin, Jacob Young, Joseph B. Baker, Catharine Whittock, Edward Cook, Sarah Kearney, Amelia Pitman, Mary Levering, Jacob Osborn, John Yard, and Elizabeth Baker. These were added to the class, many of whose former members returned, rendering it so large that the leader deemed it best to divide it, a portion meeting at the house of Reuben Kent, under the leadership of Mr. Greenage, the others continuing under the leadership of Mr. Snyder. In a few months, however, the two classes united under the leadership of Mr. Snyder. In August, 1871, the place of meeting was changed to the house of Mr. Leverings. At this time the school trustees refused longer to permit the school-house to be occupied as a meeting-place, and until the following January the local preachers preached at Mr. Howell's. By this time the people had become thoroughly aware of the necessity of their having a permanent place of worship of their own. The class-leader asked Rev. Richard Thorn, pastor of the Central Church of Trenton, to dismiss the Chambers-



burg members from that organization, and permit them to build a church and employ a preacher. Rev. Mr. Thorn refused to do so until the following spring, but advised that as the term of service of the first board of trustees had expired, notice of the election of a new board should be given, and that the new board, when organized, should proceed to erect a house of worship. The following trustees were elected June 5, 1871:

James G. West, Zimri Wood, David G. Denis, Isaac Ashton, William H. Applegate, William Risdon, and Rev. George H. Neal.

The sense of the meeting was then taken in regard to the propriety of accepting two building lots offered by Abner R. Chambers, and it was decided to accept them. James G. West, Zimri Wood, and William Risdon were appointed "to wait upon Abner R. Chambers and James F. Rusling, for the purpose of procuring a deed or deeds for said building lots to Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church," and at a subsequent meeting it was recommended by Zimri Wood "that the trustees meet and make out a proposition to be presented to the directors of the Linden Park Land Association, who have in charge the lots on the part of James F. Rusling." The following resolution was passed by the trustees of the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church, June 13, 1871:

"Resolved, That the two building lots offered by the Linden Park Land Association be accepted and a frame building erected thereon" [and] . . . "that the wall of said building be eight feet deep, and George Henry, William Applegate, and David G. Denis be appointed a committee to estimate the probable cost of the building."

June 19, 1871, a meeting was called for the purpose of organizing the board of trustees. David G. Denis having declined to act, William J. Snyder was chosen in his place. Rev. George H. Neal was elected president, William J. Snyder, secretary, and James G. West, treasurer. Messrs. Applegate and Henry "reported \$3700 as the cost of a building 45 feet by 60, 20-feet posts, with unfinished cellar and recess." Rev. George H. Neal, James G. West, and William Applegate were appointed a building committee. The amount of available subscription reported at this meeting was one thousand dollars.

After various plans for a building had been adopted and reconsidered, Sept. 8, 1871, it was finally resolved "that the building should be frame, forty-five feet front by sixty-five feet deep, with basement." It was then determined to proceed at once with the erection of the building, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*, with the understanding that the building committee should have power to call the board together at any time. It was ascertained that the holders of the lots were willing to convey them until Conference acknowledged the labors of the board by sending them a preacher. This was done in the following spring, when the board was duly incorporated. Preaching was continued at the house of Mr. Howell until about the 1st of February, 1872, when, permission having

been obtained, meetings were again held in the school-house. About this time the place of holding class-meetings was changed to the house of the leader, and the second prayer-meeting was held at the house of Reuben Kent by James Greenage.

In March, 1872, Rev. J. R. Westwood was appointed pastor of the Broad Street Church, in connection with the Homestead Church and outlying preaching-places (to labor in connection with the local preachers), and succeeded Mr. Snyder as class-leader upon the latter's resignation. Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church was now virtually established, John Parrish having been appointed steward to render the organization complete. Regular morning and evening Sunday services were held in the school-house.

A trustees' meeting was held at the house of Zimri Wood, April 13, 1871, at which James G. West, Zimri Wood, William Risdon, and William J. Snyder were present. William Applegate having removed, George Henry was elected to fill his place, and Charles Wilkinson was elected to fill the place of Isaac Ashton resigned. A proposition from James F. Rusling was read:

"That the Linden Park Land Association will convey to the trustees of the Broad Street Methodist Episcopal Church two building lots, provided that work on the church building be commenced by the first day of May, 1872."

This proposition was accepted. The following record appears without date in the trustees' minute-book:

"WHEREAS, the deed for the first fifty-two feet from Chestnut Avenue westerly to the trustees of this church, bearing date April 21th, 1872, is only nominally from the Linden Park Land Association; and whereas, it has been and may be questioned as to how our church received this property; therefore resolved, that the said ground was given and presented to the said church by James F. Rusling and William H. Rusling, of the city of Trenton jointly, they having purchased the same from said association; but said deed, at their suggestion and request, was conveyed direct to us to save time and cost. Resolved that the above be entered on our minute-book and made part of our record."

George Henry was elected to fill the place on the building committee of William Applegate. At a meeting of the board of trustees held at the house of Thomas E. Howell, April 25, 1872, at which Zimri Wood, James G. West, George Henry, Charles Wilkinson, and William I. Snyder were present, it was "resolved that the president of the board be authorized to sign the agreement on behalf of the trustees between the board and James F. Rusling and William H. Rusling, in relation to conveyance of lots No. 39 and No. 40 of the Linden Park Land Association, and erection of a new church." It was also resolved that the building committee should meet for the purpose of breaking ground for the church building.

Ground was broken and the erection of the building begun April 30th following. Proposals for building were advertised for in the daily papers of Trenton. Three proposals were received, and one made by

Messrs. Parrish & Burdsall was accepted. Pursuant thereto this firm engaged to erect the church for three thousand four hundred and sixty dollars, of which two thousand dollars was to be paid in cash at the dedication, the balance to be secured by mortgage and paid one year thereafter.

At the annual election of trustees, held at the house of Reuben Kent, June 3, 1872, the following persons were elected: Reuben Kent, Charles Wilkinson, George Sheppard, — Hoffman, Levi Kearney, Zimri Wood, and Charles Parrish. Zimri Wood was elected, president of the board, Charles Wilkinson, secretary, and Rev. J. R. Westwood, treasurer.

The church edifice was completed and dedicated in 1872. Since the removal of Rev. J. R. Westwood the church has had several successive pastors or ministerial supplies. The present pastor is, Rev. C. R. Smith. The trustees are Samuel Stead, William Dayton, J. W. Tonkin, James Peak, G. D. Sortor, James Harl, and Anthony Archer.

The Hamilton Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church.—This church is an offshoot of the State Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Trenton. A society was organized and an appointment on the Trenton Circuit constituted at the house of George R. Whittaker, by Rev. John R. Westwood, March 22, 1872. The constituent members were the following: Moses Golding, Elizabeth Golding, Richard Jackson, William Gagg, Mary Gagg, James G. West, Martha West, Joseph McClanen, Rebecca A. McClanen, Alice Tantum, and Emoneline Robbins.

On Tuesday evening, March 28, 1872, a meeting was held at the house of George R. Whittaker, at which the following-named persons were elected trustees: Moses Golding, Charles Care, James G. West, George R. Whittaker, William Gagg, John H. Whittaker, and Richard Jackson.

The trustees were authorized to purchase of Albert H. Whittaker, for two thousand five hundred dollars, a lot on the southeast corner of Hamilton Avenue and Hudson Street, and steps were at once taken towards the erection of a house of worship. The cornerstone was laid by Rev. D. W. Bartine, assisted by Rev. Thomas Hanlon, D.D. The church was completed the following winter, and the first regular service was held therein Jan. 13, 1873, by Rev. J. R. Westwood. It was dedicated by Rev. John H. Heisler, March 2, 1873.

The house of worship is a brick structure, and is valued with the lot at ten thousand dollars. The parsonage, also of brick, located on Hudson Street, adjacent to the church, was built in 1881 at a cost of two thousand dollars.

The first stationed pastor was Rev. J. F. Heilenman, who was appointed in March, 1875, and remained until 1877, when he was succeeded by Rev. James Lavelle, who resigned at the expiration of four months. Rev. Francis M. Collins became pastor in October, 1877, and remained until the close of 1878.

The next pastor, Rev. J. G. Reed, was appointed in the spring of 1879, and served until March, 1881, when he gave place to the present pastor, Rev. Charles F. Garrison.

The church had a membership of one hundred and sixty-nine in March, 1882, and was officered as follows: Trustees, Richard Jackson, Thomas Cheate, John D. Hingsley, Hamlet Smith, and Robert Deelans. Stewards, Isaac N. Housen, Charles W. Beatty, Michael McGovern, William Burton, and Garret S. Otis.

The Sunday-school in connection with this church was organized Jan. 12, 1873, with James G. West as superintendent. The present superintendent is Moses Golding. The membership is two hundred and ten, and the library contains three hundred volumes.

The Calvary Baptist Church.—The house of worship of this church is a Gothic wooden building, at the corner of Clinton and Annie Streets. The lot on which it stands measures one hundred and fifty feet by one hundred. The erection of the building was begun May 16, 1868, and it was completed and dedicated May 16, 1869, by Rev. Stillwell Smith, assisted by Rev. T. S. Griffith. The church property is valued at ten thousand dollars.

During its earlier history Calvary Church was connected with the First Baptist Church of Trenton. In the fall of 1871, Rev. Thorne was appointed a missionary in charge of this and the Clinton Avenue missions, remaining until in 1872. Sept. 10, 1874, sixty members of the First Baptist Church of Trenton organized themselves into a church, to be known as the Calvary Baptist Church of Chambersburg, with Joseph Hamer, Thomas Golding, and John Scammell as deacons, and J. C. English, Matthias Schenck, James Butterworth, Henry Everenham, William H. Slack, Reese Reese, and George Selner as trustees.

The first stated pastor was Rev. Matthias Johnston, who came in September, 1874, and remained until 1876, when he resigned. May 19, 1877, Rev. Frank F. Spencer was called. He remained until Oct. 20, 1880, and his successor, Rev. L. H. Copeland, began his labors December 22d following, serving until May 29, 1881. The present pastor, Rev. William H. Burlew, has been in charge since November, 1881.

April 1, 1882, the church had a membership of two hundred, and was officered as follows: Trustees, Eli Greenwood, Robert Wheeling, William Burroughs, John Scammell, John Weldy, Jacob Rue, and William H. Prediger; Deacons, John Overton, Joseph Hamer, John Martindell; Clerk, J. R. English.

The Chapel of Our Lady of Lourdes.—The Catholics of Chambersburg organized a church in 1874, which consisted of twenty-five families.

April 25, 1875, a lot on Chestnut Avenue was purchased of Charles Ribsam for six thousand seven hundred dollars. The corner-stone of the chapel of Our Lady of Lourdes was laid by Rev. Anthony Schmidt, of Trenton. The building was completed and blessed by Bishop Corrigan, of Newark, in 1875. The value



of the church property, including the Roman Catholic College and five acres of land upon which the chapel and the college building, a large brick structure, stand, is thirty-five thousand dollars.

The Roman Catholic College was opened for the purpose of educating young men who wished to unite with the order of Franciscans. The number of students in 1882 was ten.

The church and college have been from the first under the care of Rev. Peter Jachetti, who was instrumental in organizing the church, building the chapel, and establishing the Franciscan College.

St. John's Church of the Evangelical Association.—This church was organized July 10, 1881, with the following members: August Markhofer and wife, Henry Wahrenann and wife, Frederick Everhart and wife, John Thaler and wife, John Seib and wife, Frederick John Wittenbourn, John Herman, Gottfried Steinbricker, August Gutzman and wife, Frederick Petry, Adolph Statte and wife, Frederick Jacob Burgner and wife, Peter Schneider and wife, Gottfried Beiswanger and wife, Catharine Weil, Barbara Kock, Sophia Barkholz, Maryn Barkholz, Charlotte Kroh, and Daniel Schnebel and wife.

The first trustees were Henry Wahrenann, Frederick Petry, Frederick J. Wittenbourn, G. Beiswanger, and Adam Stolte. The first stewards were Frederick Everhart, August Markhofer, and Henry Wahrenann.

In October, 1881, a lot at the corner of Jennie and Adeline Streets was purchased for eight hundred dollars, and the erection of a church edifice is (April 1, 1882) in progress, which will cost about six thousand dollars.

The first preacher of the Evangelical Association who held meetings in Chambersburg was Rev. Joseph Yeakel, presiding elder of the Atlantic Conference of the Evangelical Association. The present and first regular pastor is Rev. Daniel Schnebel, whose pastorate began May 22, 1881.

The membership of St. John's Church in March, 1882, was forty-seven.

June 5, 1881, a Sunday-school was organized with thirty-five members. The membership has since increased to seventy-five. The superintendent from the first has been Rev. Daniel Schnebel.

The Mercer County News was established in 1873 by John W. Moody, its present editor and proprietor. A branch office was opened at Allentown, and a paper was issued there under the name of the *Allentown Times*, which later was consolidated with the *Mercer County News*, under the title of the *Mercer County News and Allentown Times*, which is a five-column, eight-page paper, devoted to local and general interests. It is published weekly at 801 Broad Street by John W. Moody, editor and proprietor, Elliott Moody, assistant editor, and has a paying and increasing patronage.

Hotels.—The Chambersburg Hotel, at the corner

of Broad and Coleman Streets, was erected by Abner Chambers in 1878, and is now kept by David Haas.

The Hamilton Avenue and Clinton Street House of Anthony Kuhn was built in 1878, and has since been kept by the proprietor. In the third story of this hotel is the Odd-Fellows' Hall.

In various parts of the borough there are numerous houses of entertainment, variously known as saloons, restaurants, gardens, and hotels. These have grown up largely under the patronage of the German element in the population, which is considerable.

Educational.—The late and rapid growth which characterizes all of the prominent interests of Chambersburg has been manifested in its educational history as well. Until 1876 one school-house, now referred to as the "Old School," though it is said to have been little more than thirty years in existence, accommodated all of those who attended the public school in the village. This is known as the "Chambersburg" building, and stands at the corner of Woodland and Prospect Streets. In 1876 the "Centennial" school building, on Prospect Street, between Bayard and Butler, was erected. The Hamilton building, at the corner of the Pond Run road and William Street, was built in 1880.

The statistics of the schools of Chambersburg in 1880 were as follows: Amount of apportionment from State appropriation, including two-mill tax and \$100,000, \$4906.65; amount of district school tax voted for payment of teachers' salaries, \$2543.35; amount of district school tax voted to be used for building, purchasing, hiring, repairing, or furnishing public school-houses, \$5500; total amount of district school tax ordered to be raised, \$8043.35; total amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$12,950; value of school property, \$25,000; number of children of the school age, 1650; number enrolled in the school register, 830; estimated number who attended private schools, 293; estimated number who attended no school, 374; teachers employed, one male at a monthly salary of \$83.33, and fifteen females at an average monthly salary of \$37.50.

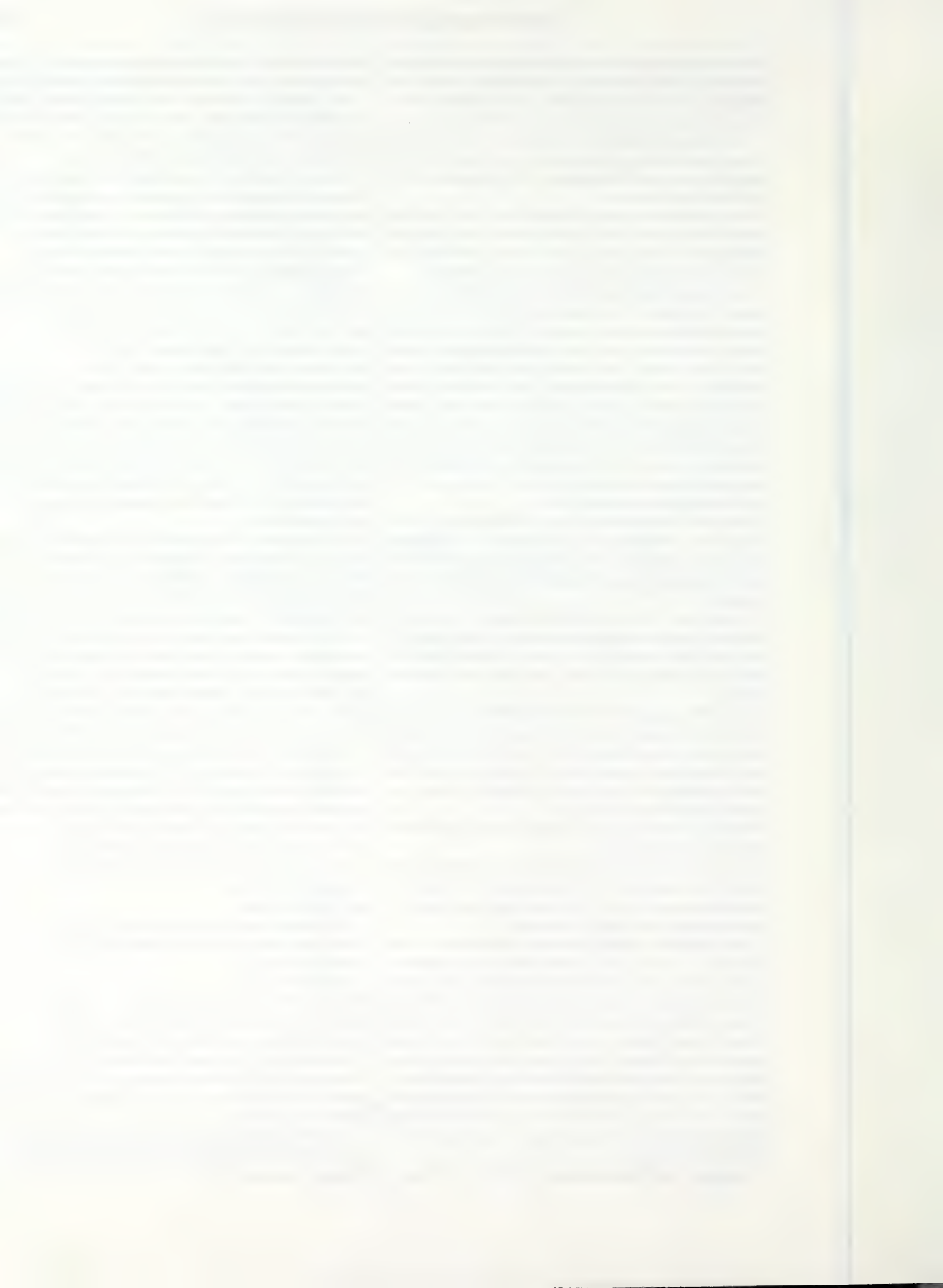
The school board is organized as follows: Frank B. Alexander, president; George R. Whittaker, clerk; and William Leip.

The instructors are as follows, the principal of the Centennial School being the principal of the schools of the borough:

Centennial School.—George H. Voorhees, principal; Lydia A. Bottoms, first assistant; Annie B. Smith, second assistant; Annie H. Hibbs, Annie M. Severs, Mary E. Hayes, and Lillie D. Yates, teachers.

Chambersburg School.—Mrs. Carrie A. Bastedo, vice-principal; Ella W. Bunting, assistant; Jennie Hutchinson, Cora M. Boyd, Ella H. Matlack, and Miss Wyckoff, teachers.

Hamilton School.—Ella Schermerhorn, vice-principal; Joanna M. Krumholtz and Misses Kum and Meserall, teachers.



Lodges and Societies.—**LODGE No. 91, K. OF P.**—This lodge was instituted Nov. 25, 1873, with the following-named charter members and officers: William Hammell, P. C.; John Bates, C. C.; Howell Scarborough, V. C.; Oliver H. Knowles, P.; John Pattison, M. at A.; James Crocket, I. G.; John M. Errickson, O. G.; Ernest Volk, M. of F., and K. of R. and S.

The officers in March, 1882, were William Scrogie, P. C.; Charles H. Wood, C. C.; Albert S. Weiss, V. C.; William Holt, P.; George E. Hughes, M. at A.; Uriah Smith, I. G.; Ralph Eastwood, M. of E.; John W. Moody, M. of F., and K. of R. and S.

The lodge now numbers forty-eight members and meets in Lovett's Hall, at the corner of Clinton and Jennie Streets.

LODGE No. 109, O. U. A. M.—In September, 1874, this lodge was organized with thirty-five charter members. The following officers were elected: Augustus Bailey, C.; Edward McFall, V. C.; Jacob Millick, S.; John Wilson, T.; Holloway Young, Sr. Ex-C.; William Taber, Jr. Ex-C.

The membership in March, 1882, was forty, and the officers were as follows: Charles McClaskey, C.; H. R. Haven, V. C.; John Kershaw, S.; Cyrus Parks, Sr. Ex-C.; Charles W. Parish, Jr. Ex-C.; William Henry Condt and Henry Nailer, Exs.; Garret Otis, T. Meetings are held Monday evenings in Lovett's Hall.

ST. ANTHONY'S BENEFICIAL SOCIETY.—St. Anthony's Beneficial Society was organized in June, 1876, with about twenty members. It now has a membership of forty-two, meeting regularly on the first Monday in the month at a school-house on Chestnut Avenue. The first officers were as follows: Charles Joenig, president; Joseph Scheimell, vice-president; Charles Schueler, secretary; Henry Franzoni, treasurer.

In March, 1882, the following officers were serving: David Haas, president; Joseph French, vice-president; William Paine, secretary; B. Koch, treasurer.

Members are entitled to a stipulated allowance per week during illness, and a funeral benefit is due each member.

MERCER LODGE, No. 34, I. O. O. F.—Mercer Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows was instituted March 25, 1881, with the following charter members: Theodore Hunt, Enoch Coffin, George R. Morse, John M. Errickson, Elmer Bowers, and William Hartman. The following principal officers were chosen: William Hartman, N. G.; Elmer Bowers, V. G.; John M. Errickson, S.; Theodore Hunt, T.; John Van Fleet, C.

In March, 1882, the lodge was officered as follows: John M. Errickson, N. G.; Enoch Coffin, V. G.; Morris Suffridge, S.; Theodore Hunt, T.; John Van Fleet, C.

The membership is fifty. Meetings are held Friday evenings in Odd-Fellows' Hall, at the corner of Clinton Street and Hamilton Avenue.

MODOC TRIBE, No. 111, I. O. R. M.—This organization was instituted Sept. 9, 1873, with twenty-eight charter members, and the following officers were elected: William Schmelzeizen, P.; Christian Schmidt, O. C.; Frederick Bidlingmuer, U. C.; George Bruck, B. C.; George Mehlburger, Sec.; John Metzger, Treas. The lodge meets Tuesday evening in Lovett's Hall. The membership in April, 1882, was sixty-two, and the officers were as follows: Girodon Van Loppen, P.; Charles Schmidt, O. C.; John Fuch, U. C.; George Erb, B. C.; George Muhlenberger, Sec.; M. Johnson, Treas.

The Mutual Fire Department.—The Mutual Fire Department of Chambersburg was incorporated in 1876. The first officers were Isaac Rouner, president; James Wallace, secretary; William Donnelly, treasurer; David Haas, chief. The company consists of thirty-five active volunteer members. The engine-house is located at the corner of Clinton and Annie Streets. The department is provided with a Denison steamer, manufactured in Newark, and purchased by the borough at a cost of three thousand six hundred dollars, and eight hundred feet of hose.

The following were the officers of the department in April, 1882: Samuel W. Foster, president; George R. Bergen, secretary; Augustus Reidle, treasurer; and Charles Howard, chief.

CHAPTER LXV.

EAST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

Situation and Description.—East Windsor is the most easterly of the townships of Mercer County. The greatest length of this township is about seven miles. Its greatest width is about five and one-half miles. The surface is generally level, but in some parts slightly undulating. The soil is light, well cultivated, and in most portions very productive. The township contains about ten thousand acres of improved land, and a small amount of swamp land, which is rapidly being redeemed by a thorough system of drainage.

The Amboy Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad crosses the township in a nearly north and south direction, forming a junction near Hightstown with the Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad.

Settlement.—At this time it is impossible to state the name of the first white settler within the present borders of the township, and the date and site of the first settlement are likewise unascertainable. The following paragraphs are believed, however, to contain all that is now known of the early settlement of East Windsor, research having been made carefully and thoroughly among all known authorities. To the published and verbal statements of Joseph J. Ely, J. R. Norton, R. M. J. Smith, and others the historian is indebted for much of what follows.



There is a ridge of land three or four miles in length, situated partly in what is now Millstone township (Monmouth County), and partly in East Windsor. It runs in nearly a straight line, in a westerly direction, from the farm of Hon. George J. Ely, across the farms of Joseph A. Ely, John G. Mount, Daniel M. Davison, John Ewart, Jefferson Wright, Isaac L. Davison, Joshua R. Norton, and Enoch A. Ely, to the Old York road. John Ely, who was born Oct. 1, 1707, at or soon after arriving at his majority became the owner of a large portion of the farms over which this ridge extends. He had been about to purchase a tract of land in what is now Lawrence township, but hearing of this tract near Hightstown, he came and looked at it, and being pleased therewith, purchased, in the first instance, some thirteen or fourteen hundred acres, and located upon it, and as his sons grew up settled some of them on portions of it. When old age admonished him that he was soon to die, he directed that he should be buried under a sweet apple-tree on his tract, and so situated as to mark the dividing line between the water-sheds of Assanpink and Rocky Brooks.

He died March 11, 1795, aged eighty-seven years five months and ten days, and was interred as he had desired. He was a practical surveyor, but seems to have devoted much of his time to agricultural pursuits. In religion he adhered to the Church of England, and it is said of him that he held the use of tobacco in uncommon abhorrence, an aversion which has been transmitted, curiously enough, to some of his descendants.

John Ely was three times married. His first wife, Phebe Allison, was born Jan. 27, 1712, and died Aug. 24, 1756. His second wife was Sarah Worford. His third wife was Deborah Hammell, who was born May 28, 1729. All three were buried beside him. His first wife only had children. They were twelve in number, named as follows: John, Richard, Phebe, Mary, William, Joshua, Isaac, Allison, Phebe (a second of the name), Joseph, Isaac (a second of the name), and George, who was born only about a month before his mother's death.

Most of the descendants of John Ely, the oldest son of the settler John Ely, live in other States than New Jersey. Except as regards the descendants of Richard, the next son, we have no data concerning the family. It seems the pioneer established a rule, in the keeping of which he had furnished an example, that none of his sons should marry until they had arrived at the age of twenty-five, and it is said it was observed by all of them who grew up and married. Richard married Jemima Lee when he was nearly thirty. He owned and lived upon the tract in Millstone township (Monmouth County) now occupied by Mr. Donald in part, one hundred acres of which is the farm of Capt. Jefferson Wright. He cleared a spot in the timber there for his house, and "grubbed" out the roots of the trees where that and a more

modern dwelling were built. Richard and Jemima Ely were among the first Methodists in their neighborhood, and the early regular Methodist meetings were held in Richard Ely's house and barn. The children of this couple were nine in number:

(1) Sarah was born Feb. 13, 1763. She married Robert Hutchinson, of Milford, well known for many years as a Methodist preacher who traveled extensively. (2) John Ely, born Dec. 4, 1764, lived at Milford, and owned the farm later of his great-grandson, Theodore Y. Ely. (3) Mary, born Nov. 16 or 11, 1767, married John Norton, and was the mother of the much-esteemed Richard Norton, deceased; of William Norton, Sr., long resident near Hightstown; and of Joshua, Isaac, and Daniel D. Norton, and three daughters,—Mrs. Wicoff, Mrs. Miller, and Mrs. Grace Schuyler. (4) Samuel Ely (named after Samuel Lee), was the father of Richard S., Thomas, and Abijah Ely (all dead), and grandfather of Samuel R. Ely, resident near Hightstown. (5) Isaac Ely, born April 5, 1773, died young. (6) Phebe, born Nov. 5, 1774, married Daniel Duncan, former owner of Plainsboro' mills. (7) Jemima, born May 12, 1777, died young. (8) Joseph Ely, born Oct. 17, 1782, died May 5, 1854, leaving four children,—Ann, since deceased, wife of Abijah L. Chamberlin, deceased; Joseph J. Ely, Elijah Ely, and Belinda, wife of Hon. W. H. Mount, deceased. (9) Aaron Ely was the father of Joseph H. Ely and Richard A. Ely, both deceased, and of Jemima Ann Ely and Mrs. Maria J. Bowne, of Cranbury, and Mrs. Mary Reed, of Englishtown, and grandfather of John V. Ely and of Aaron Ely, of Hightstown.

Another large tract of land early taken up in the township was that often referred to as the Hutchinson tract. It was surveyed to William Hutchinson, a justice of the peace under the crown and government of England by governmental authority, and has been thus described: "All the land bounded easterly by or near the Earl of Perth's patent (at the corner of the farm now¹ owned by Mr. Wesley Sill), and bounded northerly by Rocky Brook, and extending westerly to, at or about the farm now² owned by Thomas Mount (son of Hiram Mount, deceased), and extending southerly also to the Ely tract, at or about the property now³ owned by Abijah J. Chamberlin." It included the site of that portion of Hightstown borough lying south of Rocky Brook. Hutchinson and a brother came to America from England, probably in the seventeenth century. His wife was Ann Simpson, who was born March 17, 1699, and died Jan. 4, 1801, having lived in three centuries to the age of one hundred and one years, nine months, and seven days, retaining her faculties to the last, having been able, it is said, to thread a needle or read without spectacles in her one hundred and first year.

This family have been remarkable for longevity.

¹ 1857.

² *Ibid.*

³ *Ibid.*

Joseph Hutchinson, son of William and Ann Hutchinson (very frequently and justly called Father Hutchinson), lived on the William R. Hutchinson place. He was a very exemplary and pious man, and between 1780 and 1790 was one of the very small number who formed the old Methodist class in Milford, and the history of the old Hutchinson family is identified with the early history of Methodism in this part of the country. William Hutchinson, another son of William and Ann, lived on the Daniel P. Hutchinson place, and had four sons, who became Methodist preachers, viz.: Revs. Ezekiel, Robert, Sylvester, and Aaron Hutchinson, all of whom have been dead many years. The former removed to Ohio a long time prior to his death.

The children of William and Ann Hutchinson numbered thirteen, and the latter was grandmother, great-grandmother, and great-great-grandmother to three hundred and seventy-five persons. Five of their children were sons and eight were daughters. From the latter have sprung numerous families bearing the names of Tindall, in the neighborhood of Hamilton Square; English and Laird, about Englishtown; Ely, Wilson, Moore, Taylor, and others, in the vicinity of Hightstown; and Kinnan, Bennett, and others, of New Brunswick. The marriages into families of these names took place about a hundred years ago. With later generations came the names of Cubberly, Dey, Moore, Taylor, James, Hartman, and others, and now, besides hundreds of Hutchinsons in the vicinity, the descendants of William and Ann Hutchinson may be found in almost every family in the section. Although only a little more than one hundred and eighty-three years have elapsed since the birth of Ann Hutchinson, her descendants are numbered by thousands. Among these long well known as residents on the old Hutchinson tract may be mentioned William R. Hutchinson, Daniel P. Hutchinson, and the late ex-State Treasurer Rescarrick M. Smith.

Three brothers named John, William, and Joshua Norton emigrated from England to America at an early date. John Norton, who was born Dec. 20, 1725, owned and occupied the Daniel D. Norton farm, and in 1802 was thrown from a load of hay, sustaining injuries which resulted fatally, and was buried in the old Ely burying-ground. He had seven children, viz.: (1) William, born in 1750, who never married. (2) Joshua, born in 1752, who married Lydia Combs, daughter of Thomas Combs. (3) Theodosia, born in 1755, who never married. (4) Sarah, born in 1756, who never married. (5) Grace, born in 1759, who never married. (6) John Norton, Jr., born March 26, 1761, who married Mary, daughter of Richard Ely. (7) Hannah, who never married.

From Joshua and John Norton, Jr., are descended all of the numerous Nortons in this section. Joshua Norton and his wife, Lydia Combs, had six children, as follows: Sarah, Ann, Joshua, Hannah, John, and

William. (1) Sarah married Joseph Anderson, of Bucks County, Pa. Their children numbered ten, as follows: Lydia Ann, who married Isaac Parsons, of Bucks County, Pa., and had seven children named Elwood, Sarah, Mary, Charles, Alfred, Elizabeth, and Rose; John Anderson, who married a Miss Green, and had five children named Daniel, Charles, William, Henrietta, and Josephine; Sarah, Joshua, and Charles, who all died young; William, a bachelor, of Morrisville, Pa.; Mary and Hannah, who both died young; Josiah, who married Prudence M. Anderson, and after her death Anna Tyler Dwyer; and Henrietta, unmarried in 1877, and living at Morrisville, Pa., with her brother William. (2) Ann married Joseph Hill, of Trenton, and had a daughter, Lydia Ann, who married William C. Anderson of that city. (3) Joshua married Hannah Condon, settled in Hopewell, and had five children: William C., a tailor, who married Sarah Melton, and settled in Allentown, N.-J., and had six children named Mary, Annie, Sallie, Albert, Howard, and Walter; Phebe, second wife of William C. Hutchinson, who had no children; and Sarah, Mary, Elizabeth, and Theodore. (4) Hannah married Charles Hunt, near Titusville, and had no children. (5) John settled on the manor farm on the south side of the Trenton and White Horse road. He married Ann Vanschaick, and had four children,—Oscar, who married in Philadelphia; Amanda, who married Gerardus Laning, of Philadelphia, and had four children; Holmes, who married and settled in Passaic; Julia, a resident at Trenton. (6) William Norton married Sarah Hughes, daughter of John Hughes, and settled on part of the homestead farm on the south side of the Trenton and White Horse road. By this marriage he had eleven children, as follows: (1) Margaret Norton married William C. Hutchinson, near Sandtown. They had four children, named Jeanette, Mary, Lydia, and Kate. (2) Sarah Ann, married Joseph C. Hill, and settled in Trenton. They have two sons named Frank and Walter. (3) George W. married Amanda Lee, and had two children, Josephine, who married Harry Hughes, of Hamilton Square, and John, who married a daughter of Samuel Smith, of Lawrence. (4) Emeline married Amos Lee and settled near Hamilton Square. They had eight children, viz., Emogene, who died unmarried, Albert, Eli, Naomi, Amanda, Bessie, and Joseph (died young). (5) Joshua Norton married Emeline Clark, of Trenton, who died after bearing him one daughter, named Jennie. His second wife was Mary Jane Hill, by whom he had children, named Lydia, George W., and William. (6) Hannah married David Lee and settled near Hamilton Square. They had three daughters, named Sallie, Mary, and Belle. (7) Eliza married Joshua Coleman and located in Trenton. She had four children, Arrietta, Linda, Ella, and Fred. F. (8) Lydia married John Tilton and settled in Trenton. Their children numbered eight, as follows: Virginia, who mar-

ried Elwood T. Carson, of Carson's mill, and had four children, named Cora, Irwin, Ada, and Bertha; Isabella, who married Clark W. Hendrickson, a resident near Crosswicks, and had no children; Mary Anna, who married Joseph Appleton and had two children, named George C. and Bertha; Edgar, who died young; Sarah Elizabeth, Albert, and William H., unmarried, and George W., who died young. (9) William married Hannah, daughter of Nathan M. Hendrickson, located in Trenton and had three children, named Ida, Emma, and Clarence, and two others who died in childhood. William Norton was married a second time, to Henrietta, daughter of Samuel Hill, and had two daughters, named Mary and Belle; the former married Hethcoat Becraft and located at Oceanville Mills.

John Norton, Jr., the only child of John Norton, Sr., who married, except Joshua Norton, had by his wife Mary, daughter of Richard Ely, nine children:

I. Ann Norton, deceased, who married Arthur Wyckoff, deceased, and had four children, viz.: (1) John Wyckoff died a bachelor in 1850, aged thirty-five years; (2) Ely Wyckoff married Catharine Harden, deceased, daughter of Abel Harden, deceased, settled at Pittsburgh, Pa., and had children. (3) William Wyckoff married Sarah, daughter of "Squire" Thomas Potts, near Cranbury, and had four children, named Thomas W., Charles, Isaac N., and Elizabeth A. (4) Norton Wyckoff married a Reynolds for his first wife. His second wife was Bridget McEneney, who bore him one child, named Maggie N.

II. Richard Norton, who died in 1855, married Ellen Wyckoff, who died in 1877, and had seven children, viz.: (1) John Norton, born Dec. 27, 1815, and died unmarried, June 17, 1848. (2) Wyckoff Norton married Frances, daughter of John Edwards, of Prospect Plains, and settled on the Abijah Ely farm, near Milford. They had seven children, named —, who died in 1863, aged seven, Richard W., Nellie, Stanton W., Charles T., Mary L., and Tracy H. (3) William R. Norton married Mary E. Taylor, daughter of Wilson Taylor, deceased, a resident near Hightstown, and settled on the Job's Mill property. They had four children, named George W., Ella W. (deceased in 1857), Mary S. (died young), and Albert M. (4) Joshua Norton married Harriet Ann Field, daughter of Elijah Field, of Upper Freehold, Monmouth County, and settled on the homestead farm, near Hightstown. Their children were Richard (died in infancy in 1859), Henry A., of Massachusetts, Lydia (died, aged thirteen, in 1877). (5) James, who married Ada R. Carnahan and settled in Seneca County, N. Y. (6) Charles M. Norton married Lydia Slack, (a daughter of Peter Slack, a resident near Hightstown), who died in 1877. Their children are Dr. Horace G. Norton, of Monmouth County, who married Mrs. Emma A. Johnson, and Washington I. Norton, of Hightstown. (7) Mary Norton lives at Hightstown, unmarried.

III. William Norton married Elizabeth Cunningham, and lives at Hightstown.

IV. Grace Norton married Aaron Schuyler, and is dead. She had two children: (1) Susan Schuyler married George Embley, and lives in Illinois, and has nine children. (2) John Schuyler married Lydia, daughter of Adolphus Buckelew, of Cranbury. Their children, Aaron and Nellie, live near Milford.

V. Joshua Norton married Sarah Cox, and died in 1834. He had four children, viz.: (1) Mary Ann Norton married Charles Wyckoff. (2) Harriet died single, aged twenty, in 1847. (3) Joshua C. Norton married Amanda Wright, daughter of Jefferson Wright, near Milford. They have three children,—Frank, Sallie, and Linsey D. (4) John Norton lives near Milford, unmarried.

VI. Mary Norton married Wilson Miller. They have four children: (1) Mary Elizabeth married Enoch Johnes. They have children. (2) Sarah Ann married George Peppler, deceased, of Recklesstown. (3) John Miller is single, living with his parents. (4) Harriet Ann married Enoch Brown, and lives near Clarksburg.

VII. Isaac Norton, unmarried, lives near Hightstown with his brother William.

VIII. Daniel D. Norton married Almira Thompson, and had nine children: (1) Mary Amanda, deceased, married Joseph H. Blauvelt, deceased. Their son, Charles C. Blauvelt, is well known in Hightstown. (2) William C. Norton, cashier of the Central National Bank of Hightstown, married Mary Elizabeth Steward, deceased, daughter of Samuel Steward, deceased, of Yardville, N. J. (3) Elizabeth Norton, deceased, married B. T. Steward, deceased, located at Yardville Station, and had children named Samuel, Caroline, Daniel, and William. (4) Helen A. Norton resides with her father, unmarried. (5) Isaac D. Norton married Elizabeth Stryker, daughter of John B. Stryker, near Six-Mile Run, is a coal dealer in Hightstown, and has one daughter named Carrie. (6) Almira died, aged four, in 1856. (7) Caroline died unmarried in 1877. (8) Ella and (9) Richard D. Norton reside with their father.

Nicholas Britton was an early settler, and died about a hundred years ago. Some of his descendants became well known.

Andrew Forman located in what is now East Windsor township, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, about two miles north of Hightstown, on the road leading to Dutch Neck, where he purchased a tract of land and engaged in farming. His children were Lewis, Aaron, Archibald, Mary, Phebe, and Ussillia.

(1) Lewis was married twice. His first wife was a Miss Allen, his second was Mary Updyke. He located near his father and reared a family. His children were William, James, Gordon, and Archibald. William married Mary Gordon, and removed to the West, where he died. James married a Miss Conover

and located near Cranbury, in Middlesex County, where he died. Gordon went to New York while young, and died there. Archibald married a Miss Stout and settled on the old homestead, and had one son and two daughters. Both of the latter are dead.

(2) Aaron married Elizabeth Fisher and located about two miles from Hightstown, and was a well-known farmer. His children were Randall, William, Enoch, Aaron, and Delilah. Randall married Hattie Hammell, and located near his father. William was drowned when young. Enoch removed to New York and married there, having no children. Aaron also removed from the vicinity. Delilah married William Cubberly and located at Hamilton Square.

(3) Archibald married Rebecca Hubbard and lived near his father. His children were Runey R., Nelson L., Spafford G., Amy, and Rachel. Runey R. married Patience Ward in 1844. His second wife, Hannah Hutchinson, died in 1881. He became a merchant at Hightstown. His children are James, Mary, Runey R., Jr., and Spafford G. Nelson L. married Ann Conover and located at Cranbury, Middlesex County, and engaged in farming. His children were William, Selah J., Cornelia, Catharine, and Sarah. Spafford G. died unmarried at Hightstown. Amy married Richard Early and went West. Rachel married Jonathan Hutchinson and lives at Windsor.

(4) Mary married Thomas Allen and settled on the Old York road, about a mile and a half from Hightstown. Her children were Margaret, Sarah, Keziah, and Enos. Margaret married Hiram Mount, a farmer at Perrineville, Monmouth County. Sarah married Rev. John Seger, a Baptist preacher, of Hightstown. Keziah died unmarried. Enos was twice married, first to a Miss Perrine, and a second time to a Miss Cunningham. He lived near his father formerly, and is now a resident of Hightstown.

(5) Phebe married Charles Allen, and lived about a mile from her father, and had children named George, Hiram, Elijah, Forman, and Delilah. George died when a young man; Hiram lives in Newark; Elijah and Forman live in Princeton; Delilah married James Keller, and located at Milford.

(6) Ussillia married Thomas South, and located about half a mile from Hightstown. She had sons, Forman, Abijah, and Aaron. Forman, a farmer, married a Miss Hammell. Abijah removed to the West and there died. Aaron died unmarried.

Probably as early as 1750, Joseph Giberson located in East Windsor, as now bounded, and married Christiana Sutton, who owned a large tract of land about half a mile from Hightstown, on the Freehold road. His children were Benjamin, Gilbert, Elizabeth, Orfery, Sarah, Charles, and Joseph, Jr.

(1) Benjamin died unmarried.

(2) Gilbert married Lydia Roselle, and located at Hightstown, but soon afterward removed to Princeton. His children were Margaret, Benjamin, Emeline, and Elizabeth. None remained in the county.

(3) Elizabeth married a man named South, and removed to Virginia. She reared a large family.

(4) Orfery, (5) Sarah, and (6) Charles died unmarried, at Hightstown.

(7) Joseph, Jr., married Hannah Dancer, and settled at Hightstown, where he was a carpenter. His children were named Christiana, Daniel, Mary, Kenneth, Joseph, John, and Elizabeth. Christiana died unmarried; Daniel died in Kentucky; Mary married Elijah Wall, and lives in the township; Kenneth died unmarried; Joseph and John removed to California; Elizabeth, unmarried, lives on the homestead.

Empty Box Brook formed the southern boundary of the Giberson tract. This tract was forfeited in the Revolutionary war, because its owners adhered to the cause of Great Britain. It was owned by Abijah L. Chamberlain, William Holman, and Lawrence Tilton a few years ago. The present proprietors are ex-Sheriffs Charles Allen and Francis Riley.

James Sutton was an early settler in the township, and a land-owner under a grant from George III.

Another early comer and land-owner was William Keenan, who took up a considerable tract.

Henry Applegate, an Englishman, settled in East Windsor township when it was comparatively a wilderness, purchasing a tract of land about 1750 on Rocky Brook, near Hightstown. He married Leo Wilson, and had children named Siah and Asher. The former served in the Revolution, and fell at the battle of Quebec; Asher married Sarah Higbee, and settled on the old homestead. His children were Henry, Delilah, Leo, Abijah, Peter, and Obediah. Henry became a physician, and died in Tennessee; Delilah married Dr. Enoch Wilson, and settled in Hightstown, where she died; Leo married Thomas Cox, and located in Monmouth County; Abijah married Sarah S. Hunt, and lived at Milford, and had two children,—Mary T., who died young, and Edward T. R. Applegate, of Milford, judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Mercer County, who has been twice married (to Amanda Rooth and, after her death, to Amanda Ely); Peter married Alice Mount, and settled on the road from Hightstown to Milford, where his descendants now live; Obediah married Sarah Vanderveer, and became a resident of Monmouth County.

In the possession of Joseph J. Ely is a copy of a portion of an old deed for a certain parcel of land which Mr. Ely states is within the borders of this township, which possesses no little historical interest. The deed was from Joseph Dye, of South Amboy, to William Conover, and was dated May 1, 1775. The property conveyed is thus described: "A part of that certain lot of land which he, the said Joseph Dye, purchased of David Fitz Randolph, of Piscataway, bearing date the 1st day of May, 1770, called lot No. 2, in Mollison division, being part of a large tract of land surveyed for William Bingley, and by him conveyed to Gilbert Mollison, of London, in Great Brit-

ain, draper, and by the said Gilbert Mollison to John Mollison, late of Piscataway, deceased, by deed dated Feb. 21, 1700, and recorded in Liber A, folio 218 to 225, June 9, 1715."

Years before the Revolution there lived in the section one John Hight (sometimes formerly spelled Haight), who was the possessor of a tract of nearly three thousand acres of land, which it is supposed was purchased from the proprietors. On this tract a blacksmith's shop and a tavern were established, and possibly one or two buildings besides were erected, and the locality came to be known as the town of Hight. Early in the struggle for independence, Hight sold his estate and was paid for it in Continental money, which had become so depreciated that he was confessedly a poor man.

Old deeds show that John Hight sold land to Anthony Applegate Dec. 10, 1774.

Capt. William Smith, grandfather of the late Rescarrick M. Smith, for so many years State treasurer, came out into this section from Philadelphia just after the Revolution, and purchased a large tract of land on the east side of the then Duke of York's road. He placed a dam over what is known as Rocky Brook, made a pond and erected a grist-mill. He also built a store and carried on an extensive business for that time.

Civil Organization.—This township was organized in 1797, when the old township of Windsor was divided into East Windsor and West Windsor.

From the Records—Roads.—From 1797 until 1801 the roads were maintained by labor, and in 1801 a vote was taken "whether the roads should be maintained by labor or hire," which vote was carried in favor of the latter, and it became necessary to lay out and bound the several road districts in the township, which was done in the following manner, as recorded in the records of the township committee:

"*District No. 1.*—From Hightstown to Millstone, and from the York road and the road that leads to Bergen's mill as far as Aaron Bennitt's.

"*District No. 2.*—From Aaron Bennitt's to Millstone by Abraham Bergen's mill, and from the road leading to Bergen's mill to Craft's mill.

"*District No. 3.*—From Millstone bridge by Daniel Johnes' tavern to the county line, towards William Mount's mill; thence from said road to a road leading to Dr. Anderson's mill, so far as the county line.

"*District No. 4.*—The road beginning at the York road, leading by Craft's mill, and the road leading from Craft's mill to the York road, by John Chamberlin's.

"*District No. 5.*—Beginning at Eldridge's sign-post, running the Trenton road; thence to the Province line, from Eldridge's and the Princeton road to West Windsor line; thence on the Square road to the Province line, and then beginning at the Princeton road, and running by James Hutchinson's mill to the Province line, and from

Eldridge's sign-post the road leading to Pearson's Landing.

"*District No. 6.*—Beginning at York road, in Hightstown, running on the Trenton road to West Windsor line; then beginning at Andrew Rowan's, and running on the Princeton road to the line of West Windsor, and thence to Millstone Bridge, near Rescarrick Moore's.

"*District No. 7.*—Beginning at Hightstown, on the York road, and running up the said road towards Allentown, as far as the county line.

"*District No. 8.*—Beginning at Assanpink bridge, and running up the York road to the county line, and there beginning at the York road, by Solomon Irvin's, and running to the Trenton road; thence across the said Trenton road to the Province line; and then beginning at John Imley's saw-mill dam, and running the Trenton road to the road that leads to Pearson's Landing."

Divisions, alterations, additions, and creations of new roads have taken place since the organization of the township, until there are at present only six districts in the township. We give below the first and last apportionments for moneys for support of roads, which shows the difference between the cost of keeping up the roads in 1801 for eight districts, and in 1881 for six districts.

The following shows the number of districts, with the names of overseers and the amount of money apportioned to each, in 1801:

District.	Overseers.	Amount.
No. 1.	Jacob Fisher.....	\$40.00
" 2.	Thomas Slack.....	10.00
" 3.	Richard Reed.....	10.00
" 4.	John Ely.....	35.00
" 5.	James Cubberly.....	20.00
" 6.	William Fisher.....	50.00
" 7.	Timothy Hollis.....	20.00
" 8.	William Coffey.....	55.00
		\$245.00

The following shows the number of districts, the names of overseers, and amount of money apportioned to each district for 1881:

District.	Overseers.	Amount.
No. 1.	William Conover.....	\$54.08
" 2.	John Maple.....	85.16
" 3.	Randolph Norris.....	115.10
" 4.	Lewis Cottrell.....	95.00
" 5.	Joseph V. Applegate.....	80.49
" 6.	Thomas Bowers.....	80.00
		\$519.83

Civil List.—The following civil list of East Windsor is nearly complete, and would be quite so were it not for the imperfect condition of the township records:

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Joshua Ely, 1797.	Amos Hutchinson, 1838-53.
John Mount, Jr., 1797.	R. M. Smith, 1810-50, 1852-54.
Mathias Delon, 1797.	R. M. Job, 1854-63.
John Mount, Sr., 1798-99, 1800-2.	Randall C. Robbins, 1855-59.
William Cubberly, 1798-99.	T. J. Pullen, 1861, 1864, 1867-72.
James Hutchinson, 1800-2.	C. H. Silvers, 1861-71.
John James, 1802-5, 1815-17.	Sidney C. Denise, 1865-66.
Andrew Rowan, 1802-14, 1818-20.	Peter E. Wilson, 1873-78.
Allison Ely, Jr., 1806-39.	William H. Keefer, 1879-81.
James Cook, 1822-30.	W. H. Harding, 1879-80.
John B. Mount, 1831-37.	



TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

Allison Ely, Jr., 1797-1824, 1830-38.
 Daniel Hutchinson, 1825-26.
 Daniel Slack, 1840-44.
 Randall C. Robbins, 1845-59.
 Joseph H. Jameson, 1860-61.
 Israel Pearce, 1862-63.
 Morgan F. Mount, 1864-67.

ASSESSORS.

Jonathan Combs, 1797, 1803.
 Andrew Rowan, 1804-21.
 Redford Job, 1822-23, 1835.
 Samuel I. Embley, 1824-34.
 R. R. Forman, 1836-39, 1841, 1846.
 R. W. Allen, 1840, 1843-45.
 Benjamin Reed, 1842.
 James C. Norris, 1847-50.
 John Dey, 1851-53.
 William A. Browne, 1854-56.
 Charles Carson, 1857.

COLLECTORS.

Jonathan Brown, 1797-1810.
 Isaac Britton, 1803-4.
 John Hammel, 1811-16, 1818-27.
 Andrew Rowan, 1817.
 John B. Mount, 1828-34.

CONSTABLES.

Andrew Rowan, 1797-1802.
 John Hour, 1798-1808, 1810-17.
 Joseph Tautum, 1802-4.
 William Brotherton, 1803-8.
 Joseph Jameson, 1806-9.
 Story Tautum, 1806-8.
 Samuel Baley, 1809.
 John B. Mount, 1809.
 John P. Covenhoven, 1809-20.
 Samuel Rogers, 1818-19, 1821-26.
 John D. Ely, 1819.
 Aaron Silvers, 1820.
 John Hulick, 1821-25.
 Archibald Robbins, 1827.
 Charles McCoy, 1827.
 Samuel J. Ely, 1828-32.
 Redford Job, 1832-35.
 R. R. Forman, 1836.
 Elijah Davis, 1836-38.
 Simon Thornall, 1837.
 Stacy Tindall, 1838.
 Samuel S. Cubberly, 1839-45.
 James Carson, 1839-41.
 Isaac Still, 1840.
 Benjamin Reed, 1842.
 R. W. Allen, 1842-45.
 Joseph Perrino, 1844-45.
 James C. Norris, 1846-50.
 Aaron Eldridge, 1849.
 Israel Baldwin, 1850-51.
 Thomas L. Bruce, 1851.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

Daniel Hutchinson, 1798-1801, 1823, 1824.
 Robert Chambers, 1797-1800.
 Jonathan Combs, 1798-1802.
 Robert Wilson, 1798-1801.
 Joshua Ely, 1798-1801.
 Jacob Fisher, 1801-3.
 Charles South, 1802, 1803, 1805-8, 1811, 1814, 1815, 1818.
 John Chamberlin, 1802.
 John James, 1802, 1803, 1808-11, 1812-17.
 David Chambers, 1803.

John B. Mount, 1810, 1811, 1816-23, 1826.
 Daniel Mount, 1811, 1812.
 James Hutchinson, 1812, 1838-45.
 William Allen, 1813-25, 1827-29, 1834, 1835, 1838, 1839.
 Gilbert Giberson, 1813.
 Enoch Wilson, 1815-17.
 David Silvers, 1819, 1820, 1824, 1842-50.
 Redford Job, 1821, 1825, 1826.
 Samuel C. Johnes, 1821-23, 1830-37.
 Thomas Slack, Jr., 1822.
 Robert T. Purdy, 1824.
 Isaac Hutchinson, 1825-27.
 James Delow, 1825, 1826.
 Henry A. Moore, 1825-30.
 Jacob Fleming, 1827-33.
 David W. Cubberly, 1827-30, 1836, 1838, 1840, 1841, 1844, 1852-59.
 Allison Ely, 1828, 1829.
 Jonathan Hutchinson, 1831-37.
 Orson Britton, 1831, 1832.
 Enoch Allen, 1833-37.
 John B. Mount, 1836, 1837.
 John G. Segar, 1837.
 G. Young, 1838, 1839.
 Daniel Slack, 1839.
 Israel Pearce, 1840-43, 1846, 1847.
 R. M. Job, 1840-51.
 Samuel Bailey, 1840, 1841.
 Isaac Pullen, 1842, 1843.
 John Dey, 1844-50.
 John Hammel, Jr., 1845, 1845.
 J. C. Purdy, 1847, 1848.
 John Butcher, 1848, 1849.
 I. C. Voorhees, 1849, 1851-56.
 James J. Hutchinson, 1850.
 George A. Cole, 1850.
 John C. Norris, 1851.
 David D. Silvers, 1851-57.
 Thomas Butcher, 1851-54.
 Clarkson H. Silvers, 1852-60.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

C. G. McChesney, 1829, 1837.
 Andrew Seger, 1829.
 William Allen, 1829, 1835-42.
 R. Moore, 1829.
 Jonathan Hutchinson, 1830, 1832.
 I. Pearce, 1830-36, 1838-46.
 R. M. Smith, 1830-32.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

C. C. Blauvelt, 1847-50.
 Robert E. Morrison, 1851, 1852.
 Randall C. Robbins, 1853.
 John Butcher, 1855-56.

The present superintendent is J. P. Johnson (elected in 1881).

Educational.—The early schools of the township were sustained by contributions from the heads of families sending children to them. The school-houses were built by the able-bodied citizens of various neighborhoods, who made "bees" for that purpose. The earliest of these buildings were log structures, and some of their immediate successors were scarcely less primitive in design and finish. The early teachers boarded around among their patrons. Pay-schools on various plans were maintained until the common school law of New Jersey went into effect. Under its provisions there are five public schools in the town-

ship to accommodate as many districts, known as follows:

Hickory Corner District, No. 50; Locust Corner District, No. 51; Hightstown District, No. 52; Milford District, No. 53; and Cedarville District, No. 54.

The school statistics of this township, as reported by the county superintendent of schools for the school year ending Aug. 31, 1880, were as follows:

HICKORY CORNER DISTRICT.—Amount of apportionment from State appropriation, including two-mill tax and \$100,000, \$284.43; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$15.57; total amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$300; balance in the hands of the collector, exclusive of money for building and repairing purposes, \$62.24; value of school property, \$500; whole number of children between five and eighteen years of age residing in the district, 56; average number of months the schools have been kept open, 9; number of children between five and eighteen years of age enrolled in the school during the year, 31; number of children the school-house will seat comfortably, 40; number of teachers employed, 1 male; teacher's salary per month, \$29.

LOCUST CORNER DISTRICT.—Amount of apportionment from State appropriation, as above, \$284.14; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$15.86; total amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$300; balance in the hands of the collector as above, \$53.20; number of children of the school age in the district, 48; present value of school property, \$600; average number of months schools have been kept open, 9; number of pupils enrolled, 28; seating capacity of the school-house, 40; number of teachers employed, 1 female; salary of teacher per month, \$30.

HIGHTSTOWN DISTRICT.—Amount of apportionment from State appropriation, as above, \$1347.12; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$120.73; amount of district school tax voted to be used for building, purchasing, repairing, hiring, or furnishing public school-houses, \$311.56; total amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$1779.41; balance in the hands of the collector, as above, \$87.07; present value of school property, \$2000; number of children of the school age in the district, 417; number enrolled in the school, 235; average number of months schools were kept open, 10; estimated number of children in the district attending private schools, 50; estimated number of children in the district attending no school, 125; number of scholars the school-rooms will seat comfortably, 170; number of teachers employed, 1 male and 3 females; monthly salary of teachers, male, \$62.50; females (average), \$28.33.

MILFORD DISTRICT.—Amount of apportionment from State appropriations, as above, \$278.85; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$21.15; total amount received from all sources for public school

purposes, \$300; balance in the hands of the collector, as above, \$119.25; present value of school property, \$400; number of children of the school age in the district, 65; number of children enrolled at school, 57; average number of months school was kept open, 10½; number of children in the district attending private schools, 4; number of children the school-house will seat comfortably, 56; number of teachers employed, 1 male, 1 female; teachers' monthly salary, male \$35, female \$20.

CEDARVILLE DISTRICT.—Amount of apportionment from State appropriations, \$285.31; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$14.69; total amount received from all sources for school purposes, \$300; balance in the hands of the collector, as above, \$64.18; present value of the school property, \$260; number of children of the school age in the district, 49; number of children enrolled at the school, 39; estimated number of children in the district attending private schools, 56; number of teachers employed, 1 female; teacher's salary per month, \$27.

Villages and Hamlets.—Except Hightstown borough, located a little east of the centre of the township, East Windsor contains only one village or hamlet.

MILFORD.—Milford was formerly known by the uneuphonious name of "Scrabbletown." It is situated in the south part of the township, on the Hightstown and Perrineville turnpike, is almost as old a settlement as Hightstown, and derived its importance from the fine water-power there afforded by Rocky Brook, which flows through the hamlet.

Of this water-power Samuel Stout seems to have been the first to avail himself, erecting a grist-mill upon it in 1781. This mill stood until 1864, and within the memory of the oldest inhabitants was variously called Stout's mill, Ivins' mill, Daniel Dey's mill, Abraham Bergen's mill, John Wyckoff's mill, and Keeler's mill. James Keeler purchased the property in 1839, and in 1864 erected the present grist-mill, which he operated until his death, in 1876. His son, W. H. Keeler, succeeded him. This ancient mill, which was torn down some years ago, was of the quaint, old-fashioned kind, having a large flat-board water-wheel.

Blacksmithing was early introduced at Milford. The first resident blacksmith is supposed to have been Samuel C. Johnes. Francis Labaw was early there. Nathaniel Cox worked at the trade there for many years until the old shop was burned. Then he built a new brick shop and occupied it many years. The present blacksmith, W. S. Thompson, has occupied the shop six years.

In 1821, Milford contained a Methodist Episcopal Church, a grist- and saw-mill, a tannery and currier's shop, a weaver's shop, a hatter's shop, a store, a blacksmith's shop, and several dwelling-houses. The currier, tanner, and shoemaker, Rufus Bergen, carried on at one time quite an extensive business. The

weaver was a man named Pitman. The latter was an elderly gentleman named David Chambers, who did some little business. Writing of him, Joseph J. Ely said, "David Chambers, latter, made and sold hats, and I have worn hats of his making and selling. I can fancy e'en now I see the old man with his leather breeches and large knee-buckles. He was for several years a justice of the peace in the county of Middlesex, and was reputed to be quite an intelligent man. I have seen his docket containing records of trials more than fifty years ago [written in 1867]. They usually called him Col. Chambers. He might have been a colonel in the Revolutionary war, probably he was."

Samuel Stout, the pioneer miller, was the first merchant. Some of his successors, notably Abraham Bergen, kept stores in connection with the mill. The old store occupied by these men disappeared long since. The first modern store at Milford was built by Albert Hughes, who traded there until a few years ago. E. Embly was for some time a merchant there. The only one at present is Albert Mount.

The hotel was built in 1830 for other uses by William Van Hise. It was first kept as a public-house by William Tindall. John Lewis was the next landlord. J. B. Stillwell was landlord for some years. He was succeeded by Uriah Stillwell, the present proprietor.

The chair- and basket-factory of Dey Stutts was established by the present proprietor as long ago as 1846.

The Old Church at Milford.—The old Methodist meeting-house was at the east side of Milford. A class was organized in 1786,¹ and a church was built soon afterwards. Services were held regularly there till about 1835. The ground on which the church stood was a part of the mill property owned by the Stouts, and was conveyed by Joseph Stout to Joseph Hutchinson "for the sole purpose of a Methodist Church, with all other privileges needful for that purpose, to the present generation or any succeeding generation, and not to be occupied for any other purpose whatsoever." The deed was acknowledged before Andrew Rowan, Esq., a judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Middlesex County, father of William H. Rowan, and for many years a resident at Buzzard's Point, near Hightstown. The following is the survey as set forth in the deed:

"Beginning at a chestnut saplin opposite the northwest corner of the graveyard at the edge of the pond; thence running along the edge of the water up to the road to a stake; thence up sd road near sixteen rods until it comes opposite the aforesaid chestnut; and thence a northwest course to the place of beginning."

The following reminiscences of the old Milford Church are from the pen of Joseph J. Ely:

"When I was a boy the circuit of which Milford formed a part was called the Trenton Circuit. We had two circuit preachers, each of whom preached there once in four weeks, which gave us preaching every alternate Sunday. Dr. Winner, who with a Mr. Creamer rode the Trenton Circuit somewhat about forty years ago,² informed me that the preachers had not less than twenty appointments per month. Among the places at which they preached was Milford meeting-house, at the house of a gentleman near the old Tennent Church in Monmouth County (whose house was opened for that purpose many years), at Allentown, Crosswicks, Bordentown, and Trenton. Among the eminent men who have preached in this house I might mention the names of Ezekiel Cooper, Banghart, Pitman, and many others. . . . I have no doubt I heard all the circuit preachers that ever preached in that house from 1820 (doubtless an earlier date) till the time the place of worship was removed to Hightstown. I will conclude . . . by speaking of a love-feast meeting at which I was present at the old church, in which the Baptists and Presbyterians took part. Many of those of different denominations told their Christian experiences on that occasion." . . .

The following pen-picture of a meeting there one midsummer morning in the long ago is from the source just quoted:

"'Tis Sabbath morn—I'm a boy—and there is to be preaching in the Methodist Church at Milford. My father and folks go to church there. Methodism is still an unpopular religion, and Methodists are not very generally fraternized by the other so-called orthodox sects, though the doctrine has been several years preached in that house. 'Tis Sabbath morn. The old settlers of the place, a large and respectable audience, convene at the church. The circuit preacher is momentarily expected. His pay is poor, his circuit is large, but no one doubts his coming if it is possible to do so. The preacher did not arrive the preceding evening, as usual. Inquiries are made of all the friends where his lodging would have been likely. He is a famous Methodist preacher, and that fame has called together many. The hour of worship has come—general disappointment is felt. Anon a man on horseback turns a corner in the road; his body inclines forward, his horse is jaded. The preacher is coming—'tis Mr. Bull! A friend takes his horse and securely ties him to the fence. The preacher walks into the church, and I see him ascend the old high pulpit at the end of the building. He buries his face in his hands, and is silent for a time. He slowly rises, and introduces the worship of Almighty God by singing. . . . The regard our pious ancestors had for the sacred desk and for the legate of the skies causes a real sacred awe to come over the audience. No affectation; all is real, and a pin could almost have been heard if dropped on that occasion. The hymn is commenced in a solemn manner, uncommunicable now by pen and paper:

"Woe to the men on earth who dwell,
Nor dread the Almighty's frown." . . .

"I cannot undertake to describe the impressive manner in which this hymn, written by Charles Wesley, was rendered; suffice it to say that I verily believe that were it possible for that man to rise from the dead and read in my hearing the hymn in just the style in which he did on that occasion, I should to-day recognize the reading, pauses, emphasis, and all, such was the impression then early made upon my young and plastic mind. Then as to his text and sermon: 'And he is the propitiation for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world.'—1 John ii. 2.

"And such a sermon! And while, as I believe, that faithful servant had his name recorded in the Book of Life, it would be little less than sacrilege in me to attempt to dig from the sacred tomb of the past that sermon, which told so awfully upon that audience, the full *fruitfulness* of which only the day of eternity can reveal. I leave those cognizant of the controversy existing between Arminianism and Calvinism at that day to imagine what that sermon was. 'Tis the best and all that I can do." . . .

Burial-Places.—THE EAST WINDSOR CEMETERY.—The first interment was made in what was long known as the Ely burying-ground, in 1756. This burial-place is situated on the farm once owned by the pioneer John Ely, on the crown of the ridge

¹ For particulars, refer to the history of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Hightstown.

² Written in 1867.



dividing the waters of the Delaware and Raritan Rivers, and contains the remains of John Ely, his three wives, and numerous other relatives and descendants, besides those of many other residents of the township who have been interred there since the burying-ground was opened to the public.

John Ely deeded the farm on which this graveyard is located to his son Isaac in 1792, three years before his death. May 21, 1831, Isaac Ely bequeathed half an acre for a burial-place. It retained the name of "The Ely Burying-ground" until after the death, in 1845, of Allison Ely, Jr., who left a legacy of one hundred dollars, the interest upon which was devoted to the maintenance and improvement of the grounds. The farm was purchased of George J. Ely and Enoch Chamberlain, trustees, by Richard Norton, in 1831, and has been owned by J. R. Norton since 1855.

In 1845, the East Windsor Cemetery Company of Mercer County was chartered by the Legislature of New Jersey, and Richard Norton, Joseph J. Ely, and William Norton were chosen trustees. By the will of Elijah Ely two hundred dollars was left for the uses of this cemetery in 1879. From the sale of lots one hundred dollars was added to the cemetery fund in 1880. At the close of 1881 it amounted to four hundred dollars.

The following inscriptions are copied from headstones in this old burial-place:

"Phebe Allison, first wife of John Ely, born 1712, died 1766."

"Jemima Lee, wife of Richard Ely, died 1791."

"Richard Ely, died 1791, aged 58 years and 4 months."

"Sarah, wife of Samuel Lee, died 1791, aged 75."

"Sacred to the memory of John Ely, who departed this life March 11th, 1795, aged 87 years, 5 months, and 10 days."

"In memory of Joshua Ely, who departed this life August the 21st, 1803, aged 63 years, 2 months, and 10 days."

"Delorah Hammel, 3d wife of John Ely, born 1729, died 1812."

"Our Father and Mother. In memory of David Cunningham, who died January 28th, 1806, and was buried in the ocean, aged 37 years, 11 months, and 10 days. Also his widow, Phylla, died September 26th, 1857, aged 90 years, 9 months, and 9 days."

Here, in June, 1879, was interred the first and only colored person for whose burial in the cemetery permission has been granted. She had been a servant in the Ely family, and desired to be buried with those with whom she had so long lived. She died aged ninety-two.

THE OLD MILFORD BURYING-GROUND.—The old Milford burying-ground was opened in the last quarter of the last century, and was formerly embraced in the Ely tract, and was conveyed to Joseph Hutchinson, and by him to the trustees of the Milford graveyard. It was enlarged by the addition of a piece of ground purchased from William I. Ely. Previous to that time the row of cedars standing in it grew along its westerly fence. An association formed with the object of attending to this cemetery was incorporated Feb. 20, 1849.

From some of the older headstones there the following inscriptions have been copied:

"In memory of the Rev. Aaron Hutchinson, who died July the 30th, 1791, in the 24th year of his age.

"Four years I labored in the Lord,
I bore this cross and preached this word,
My body now lies in the ground
Till the last trumpet of God shall sound."

"In memory of Mary Hutchinson, wife of Joseph Hutchinson, who departed this life the 17th day of June, 1801, aged 64 years, 11 months and 15 days."

"In memory of Thomas Whiles, who departed this life November 18th, 1803, aged 25 years, 5 months, and 7 days."

"In memory of Mary, wife of William Ely, who departed this life April the 21st, 1803, in the 66th year of her age."

"In memory of William Ely, who departed this life July 30th, 1807, aged 69 years, 1 month, and 2 days."

"In memory of Grace, wife of Joseph Ely, who departed this life March 11th, 1819, aged 39 years, 6 months, and 14 days."

"In memory of Wesley, son of Joseph and Meribah Hutchinson, who departed this life November 7th, 1832, aged 18 years, 6 months, and 9 days."

"Here lies inclosed a blooming youth
Blest once in health as I;
His death repeats this solemn truth,
The living know that they must die."

THE GRAVES OF ANN HUTCHINSON AND OTHERS.

—On the Isaac Goldy farm, near Milford, about two miles and a quarter from Hightstown, there is an ancient burial-ground, wherein several of the old owners of the soil of East Windsor and members of their families found the last resting-place for their earthly remains. The following is from the tombstone of Ann Hutchinson, who was buried there:

"Sacred to the memory of Ann Hutchinson, Relect of Wm. Hutchinson, Esqr., departed this life Jan'y 4th, 1801. Aged 101 years, 9 months, and seven days. She was mother of 13 children, and Grand Mother and great grand mother & great great Grand Mother of 375 Persons."

The Soldiers' Monument.—The following account of the soldiers' monument erected to the memory of the patriot martyrs of East Windsor is largely extracted from the columns of the *Hightstown Gazette*:

"On the 30th of March, 1866, the Common Council of the borough of Hightstown appointed A. J. Smith, Jacob Stults, C. W. Mount, Charles Keeler, and T. C. Pearce a committee to devise means for the erection of a monument to the soldiers who had gone from this township and had died. This was the first step, and the first meeting of the committee was held at the *Hightstown Gazette* office, April 12, 1866. At a meeting held on the 18th of that month Clark H. Silvers, Mary E. Smith, Mrs. Charles Keeler, Maggie Morrison, Mrs. Cory, Mary Norton, Mrs. O. H. Reed, and Mrs. J. S. Reed were added to the committee. Of this number two died, one of whom, Mr. Silvers, was one of the most earnest friends this cause ever had, and had he lived none would have been more delighted at the result so well accomplished." The places made vacant by death or resignation were taken by Misses Emma Silvers and Lizzie Morrison. Means were adopted to raise a monument fund, and the receipts from lectures and entertainments were devoted to this purpose.

The first public venture was a lecture by Mrs. Frances D. Gage, at the Baptist Church, in aid of the

fund, on May 23, 1866, and the 4th of July of that year was celebrated in old-fashioned style. Mayor Shangle issued a proclamation in behalf of the cause, Rev. J. G. Symmes delivered the oration, and the committee netted a very handsome sum. By various festivals and in other ways the sum of one thousand dollars was raised, when the sum of twelve hundred dollars was voted by the township, and raised by taxation. The committee secured the passage of an act incorporating them as the East Windsor Soldiers' Monument Association, and called for proposals for the work. The monument was erected at the junction of Morrison and Stockton Streets, in Hightstown, and was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies July 5, 1875. It was thus described: "Of the finest Italian marble, about twenty-three feet from apex to foundation, it rests upon a base of American granite nearly five feet square and two feet high. On a moulding one foot high rests the first die, a cube of three feet, on the faces of which are inscribed the names of the following soldiers:

"Voorhees Dye, Lieut. Co. B, 1st N. J. Cavalry.

James Holman, Co. A, 6th N. J. V.

Charles C. Lehming, Co. A, 6th N. J. V.

James M. Evernham, Co. A, 6th N. J. V.

James Reamer, Co. A, 6th N. J. V.

Stephen Burns, Co. A, 6th N. J. V.

James Gorman, Co. A, 6th N. J. V.

Albert Cusley, Co. A, 6th N. J. V.

William D. Rogers, Co. A, 6th N. J. V.

William H. Jimison, Co. A, 6th N. J. V.

Samuel F. Herbert, Co. A, 6th N. J. V.

George W. Jemison, Co. A, 6th N. J. V.

Charles S. Whittick, Co. A, 6th N. J. V.

John Thomas, Co. A, 6th N. J. V.

Richard Barker, Co. E, 2d N. J. Cav.

John Cole, Co. E, 2d N. J. Cav.

John Gribens, Co. E, 2d N. J. Cav.

Theodore Anderson, Co. C, 2d N. J. Cav.

Elwood R. Silvers, Co. H, 14th N. J. V.

Martin V. Robinson, Co. H, 14th N. J. V.

John Williams, Co. E, 5th N. J. V.

Peter A. Jemison, Co. A, 1st N. J. V.

James Carr, Co. A, 1st N. J. V.

Francis B. Wilson, Co. F, 11th N. J. V.

Charles A. Coward, Co. G, 10th N. J. V.

Charles M. Ford, Co. F, 9th N. J. V.

Anthony Johnson, Co. F, 22d N. J. V.

Edward Prickett, Co. F, 22d N. J. V.

William Henry, Co. F, 22d N. J. V.

James Pullen, Co. F, 22d N. J. V.

John Lloyd, Co. G, 11th N. J. V.

Robert C. Voorhees, Co. H, 1st N. Y. C.

George Thompson, Co. H, 1st N. Y. C.

Enos Van Marter, Co. C, 1st N. J. V.

John B. Schanck, Jr., Co. I, 38th N. J. V.

"The second die is two feet and a half square, and contains on its front the arms of the United States, on the left side the arms of New Jersey, on the right side the arms of Mercer County, and on the rear the following inscription in relief:

"To the memory of the heroic volunteers of East Windsor Township, who gave their lives for their country and humanity, in the suppression of the great rebellion of 1861-65, this monument is erected by their grateful citizens."

"On this die there is a cap moulding eight inches in height, upon which rests the shaft, nine and a half

feet high. On the front of the shaft is a carving in full relief of a Springfield rifle, a sword, and a standard, all full size. The rifle used as a model in this work was carried by Thomas M. Scroggy, of the Tenth New Jersey Volunteers, and the sword was carried by Maj. T. B. Appleget, of the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers, and we do not hesitate to say that a superior piece of carving cannot be found in the State than this work of Mr. George R. Bacon. The shaft is surmounted by a cap on which rests a ball, and on this is perched a life-sized eagle.

"A box in the base of the monument contains the following articles:

"List of officers and members of the East Windsor Soldiers' Monument Association, with a history of that organization, written by its president, A. J. Smith.—Lists of the officers of National and State governments, the war Governors of New Jersey, the officers and clergy of the borough.—Copies and history of the *Hightstown Gazette*.—Catalogue of Hightstown Young Ladies' Seminary.—Roll of the deceased soldiers.—Poster of the celebration.—Register of Hightstown Lodge, No. 41, A. F. A. M.—Time-table of the Amboy Division.—Stamps."

This beautiful monument was designed by Mr. Jacob P. Smith, of Philadelphia, and was made, except the eagle, at the Hightstown marble-works, by Messrs. John Ewart and Samuel Fryer. I. Klaber, Joseph Banister, George R. Bacon, John Ewart, Samuel Fryer, James Ewart, Sr., and George W. Rue were at different times employed upon it. Mr. William Dillon laid the foundation, and the work was put up, without a scratch or a nick, by the Messrs. Rogers, of Allentown, N. J.

The officers of the East Windsor Soldiers' Monument Association in 1882 were A. S. Smith, president; Charles Keeler, treasurer; C. W. Mount, secretary.

Industrial Pursuits.—Aside from those located in Hightstown borough, and the few referred to in the history of Milford, East Windsor has had no large number of industrial interests, though the usual variety of mechanical trades have from time to time had representatives in sundry shoemakers, wagon-makers, and blacksmiths, whose names cannot now be recalled.

THE CONOVER TANNERY.—On the Millstone River, near Wyckoff's Mills, Peter Conover established a tannery probably as early as 1812. After operating it with more or less success for some years, he was succeeded by his son, William Conover. This tannery has been idle during the past two or three years.

THE OLD JOHNSON WOOLEN-FABRIK — ELY'S GRIST-MILL.—In the latter part of the last century Joseph South built a mill on what is now the Hightstown and Perrineville turnpike, about midway between Hightstown and Milford, which at his death descended to his son, Charles Stout, who later sold it to his son-in-law, Charles C. Johnson, who converted it into a factory for the manufacture of woollen goods. After the death of the latter the property was bought by Benjamin Marlatt, who conveyed it to William R. Norton, who converted the factory into a grist-mill,

and after some years sold it to the present owner and operator, Stephen D. Ely.

THE BOROUGH OF HIGHTSTOWN.

Situation and Description.—Hightstown, a little east of the centre of East Windsor, is located on the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and at the junction of the Burlington County and Pemberton Railroad with the Pennsylvania, about fifty miles from New York and forty from Philadelphia; distant from Trenton fourteen miles, and from Princeton nine miles. It is surrounded by a good agricultural country, and in the centre of a trade which has long made it prominent.

The original part of the place is located in a depression, and derived its name from the early owner of lands in and around it, forming the nucleus about which has grown up the third town in size in Mercer County, enterprising, progressive, and containing a population of about fifteen hundred. Not being a county-seat, Hightstown has no public buildings except the town hall, a neat brick structure, on the lower floor of which is housed a good fire-engine and sufficient hose for ordinary emergencies. There are, however, some business blocks of a fine order of architecture, and several elegant churches, one of which (the Baptist) is remarkable among similar buildings in country towns as having a spire one hundred and eighty feet high.

Historical References—Growth.—The blacksmith-shop and tavern of John Hight (formerly spelled Haight) formed the beginning of the village long before the Revolution. Capt. William Smith later added a grist-mill and store, having purchased a large tract of land there, east of the Duke of York's road. At the beginning of the present century some little advancement had been made, a Baptist Church having been erected in 1785. In 1800 there were probably not more than half a dozen houses in the settlement, which does not seem to have grown much for fifty years or more from the date of its beginning.

To the construction of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Hightstown owes its present prominence, and it is doubtful if, without the impetus thus given to it, it would ever have outgrown its status as a hamlet. Before the railroad was completed to Camden the cars ran between South Amboy and Hightstown, the motive-power at first having been furnished by horses. The village had previously enjoyed the advantage of being on a stage-route, but it was not until it acquired the dignity of a railroad town that it evinced any marked promise of growth. The bustle and activity of those days is often referred to with much pleasure by the few old men who recollect the place in that expansive period.

In 1834, Gordon, in his *Gazetteer*, described Hightstown as "a post-town of East Windsor township, . . . on the turnpike from Bordentown to Cranbury, and

on Rocky Creek, thirteen miles from Bordentown," . . . containing "six stores, a grist- and saw-mill, and from thirty to forty dwellings," adding, "the railroad from Bordentown to Amboy passes through the town, and a line of stages runs thence to Princeton."

On every hand are now unmistakable evidences of pluck, thrift, and enterprise. The place is constantly undergoing improvement, and new elements of success and promises of future prosperity are added from time to time. Its literary and educational interests are represented by two weekly newspapers and three private institutions of learning, besides a first-class public school. Its religious interests are represented by six churches. In the higher parts of the town are to be seen some handsome residences, with well laid out grounds and surrounded by shrubbery. Notable among them are those of the late Dr. Deshler, ex-Mayor Hunt, the Presbyterian parsonage, O. H. Reed, J. C. Norris, Mayor Mason, C. M. Norton, Dr. J. P. Johnson, E. C. Combs, Daniel Slack, E. C. Taylor, Mrs. Ward, J. H. Johnes, Enoch Dey, Edgar Embley, Mrs. R. M. Smith, J. H. Timeson, Joseph Smith, George Y. Wood, Mrs. Morrison, Col. A. J. Smith, and others.

Civil History.—The borough of Hightstown was incorporated by an act of the Legislature approved March 5, 1853, the first section of which reads as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all that part of the township of East Windsor, known as the village of Hightstown, lying and being in the county of Mercer, beginning at a point on Stockton Street, on the corner of land between Gen. William Cook and Abraham Pordun; thence south along the line between said Cook and R. E. Morrison, to the Camden and Amboy Railroad; thence southwest along said railroad to the line between John Butcher's land and the Hightstown Cemetery; thence along said line to the Bordentown and South Amboy turnpike; thence along the west side of said turnpike to a stone near the corner of William Ogborn's lot; thence southeast to the corner of William V. Ely's lot on the York Road; thence east to the mouth of Timber Run, to the line between R. M. Jobs and Kenneth Applegate; thence along said line to the old Freehold Road; thence west along the south side of said road to the turnpike; thence west to the place of beginning; and all the freemen, citizens of this State, residing within the limits aforesaid, be and they are hereby ordained, constituted, and declared to be from time to time, and forever hereafter, one body corporate and politic, in fact and in name, by the name of 'The Borough of Hightstown.'"

The first election of borough officers was held on the second Tuesday in March, 1853.

Since the establishment of the borough government there have been a number of ordinances passed by the Common Council, relating principally to streets, sidewalks, highways, shade and ornamental trees, inns and taverns, and dealers in liquors.

Civil List.—The following is a list of the principal officers of the borough of Hightstown from 1853 to 1882:

MAYORS.

C. C. Blauvelt, 1853-54.
John Butcher, 1855-57.
John B. Mount, 1858.
Joseph S. Blauvelt, 1859-60.

James C. Norris, 1861, 1871.
Gilbert Seaman, 1862-65.
Sering Shaugle, 1866, 1868, 1879.
Clayton L. Coward, 1867.

J. R. C. Johnson, 1869-70.
James Cubberly, 1872.
T. C. Pearce, 1873.
Elston Hunt, 1874-75.

S. M. Schenck, 1876.
Thomas Mason, 1877-78.
Thomas C. McDonald, 1880.
Aaron Dawes, 1881.

Jacob Gernes, 1865, 1872.
B. Montgomery, 1866.
Isaac Hutchinson, 1867-68.
I. H. Anderson, 1869-71, 1873.
John Evarts, 1874-75.

Edward McCree, 1876.
T. C. Sanford, 1877, 1880.
C. C. McMichael, 1878.
John Brandt, 1879, 1881.

COUNCILMEN.

Asher Hankerson, 1853-54.
Benjamin Reed, 1853.
Aaron Dawes, 1853.
Robert E. Morrison, 1853.
James R. Laird, 1853.
Alfred Perrine, 1853.
C. H. Silvers, 1854-56, 1858-65.
R. M. Job, 1854-56.
H. Pullen, 1854.
George W. Coward, 1854.
J. Y. Applegate, 1854.
John T. Hutchinson, 1855.
Charles Carson, 1855, 1858-59.
Thomas Pearce, 1855, 1866-67.
Jacob Early, 1855.
Wyckoff Norton, 1856-57.
James H. Wyckoff, 1856.
Joseph Culter, 1856-66.
Abraham Vaukirk, 1857.
Augustus Walling, 1857.
E. C. Taylor, 1857.
Jacob Early, 1857.
Jas. C. Norris, 1858, 1860-67, 1873.
Enoch Dey, 1858-60, 1864-65.
John H. Ford, 1858-59, 1862-63, 1877-78.
Joseph McMurran, 1858-59.
William A. Bowne, 1859.
G. R. Bartholomew, 1860-63.
Alfred Perrine, 1860.
J. H. Jameson, 1860-61.
Daniel Slack, 1861-62.
Marshall Allen, 1861, 1868-69, 1876.
D. V. Fisk, 1861-63.
Sering Shangle, 1863-64, 1872.
John Woolley, 1863, 1865.
David Carhart, 1864.

A. J. Ashton, 1864-65.
J. C. Norton, 1864, 1871, 1876, 1881.
James Paxton, 1865.
E. Hammell, 1865.
O. H. Reed, 1866-67.
Morgan F. Mount, 1866-67.
W. T. Brown, 1867, 1874-75.
J. C. Cubberly, 1868.
Enoch Dey, 1868-69.
E. Richardson, 1868-69.
George E. Pierson, 1868-71.
E. T. Conlis, 1868-71, 1874-75.
James M. Cubberly, 1869-71.
David Wasserman, 1871, 1873.
E. M. Barton, 1870-71.
C. E. Woodward, 1870.
J. H. Silvers, 1870.
D. P. Hutchison, 1870, 1872.
E. A. Hammell, 1872-73.
E. Hunt, 1872-73.
D. Slack, 1872.
H. Ashton, 1873.
G. T. Wood, 1873.
Gilbert Seamen, 1874-75.
Henry Dey, 1874, 1876.
A. B. Wyckoff, 1874-75.
John C. Johnson, 1874.
J. V. D. Beekman, 1875, 1879.
J. C. Ward, 1876.
J. H. Jameson, 1876.
W. H. Carr, 1876.
E. Chamberlin, 1876.
J. H. Goldy, 1877-78.
C. M. Norton, 1877-78.
W. T. Smock, 1877-78.
D. W. Morton, 1877-79.
W. T. Brown, 1877-79.

CLERKS.

Stephen C. Johns, 1853.
Jacob Stults, 1854-65.
Samuel Holcomb, 1866-67.

Augustus Walling, 1868-72.
T. W. Pullen, 1876-81.
S. H. Miller, 1877-78.

ASSESSORS.

C. S. Hutchinson, 1853-55.
William Tindall, 1856-58.
Sering Shangle, 1859.
J. P. Lansing, 1860.
Enoch Dey, 1861-63.
Augustus Walling, 1864-65.
D. V. Fisk, 1866-69.

Charles H. Smock, 1870-72.
C. F. Perrine, 1873.
J. R. Shangle, 1874-75.
W. J. Butcher, 1876.
De Wayne Pullen, 1877-78.
S. H. Miller, 1879-80.
William Eldridge, 1881.

COLLECTORS.

James C. Norris, 1853-54, 1876.
Charles Keeler, 1855.
Isaac Goldy, 1856-63, 1870-75.

Richard A. Outcalt, 1864-67.
G. R. Moore, 1868-69.
Joseph Perrine, 1877-81.

TREASURERS.

R. R. Forman, 1853-54.
R. E. Morrison, 1855-58.
Jacob Early, 1859-63.
C. M. Robbins, 1864.
Morgan F. Mount, 1865.
Jacob Stults, 1866-67.

A. J. Ashton, 1868-69.
George R. Moore, 1870-71.
A. S. Voorhees, 1874-75, 1878.
T. C. Pearce, 1876, 1880-81.
R. A. Outcalt, 1877-79.

MARSHALS.

Charles Carson, 1853.
Jonathan Smith, 1854.
Charles Tindall, 1855-56.
Court Voorhees, 1857.
George B. Perrine, 1858.

William H. Johnson, 1859.
James M. Ayers, 1860.
S. B. Scattergood, 1861.
Joseph Lawrence, 1862.
J. S. Rogers, 1863-64.

Trade and Finances.—STORES.—The first store in Hightstown was that established soon after the Revolution by Capt. William Smith, who has been mentioned as an extensive land-owner and business man there. There are no data obtainable concerning any other store-keepers than Smith previous to the beginning of the present century. How long he continued in trade is not known. About 1800 the local mercantile business was carried on by Enoch Baldwin, Robert Purdy, and Betsey Moore. Since the era of the iron horse the merchants of the village have been so numerous and so constantly coming and going as to defy enumeration.

The various branches of trade are now (1882) represented as follows: J. R. C. Johnson, Ira Yager, jewelers; Thomas Mason, John E. Allen, C. M. Norton, C. W. McMurran, and James Peirce, variety dealers; A. E. Blackwell, Mrs. E. Peirson, and A. E. Blauvelt & Co., milliners; R. R. Forman and Stephen Johns & Son, hardware; T. J. Pullen, grocer; W. P. Smock and Patrick McGovern, stoves and tinware; Elwood Eldridge and E. H. Goldy, harness dealers; A. J. Ashton, boot and shoe dealer; Solomon Sickels and Charles Moore, gentlemen's furnishing goods; Charles E. Cole and J. S. Rogers, undertakers; D. Hart Cunningham and H. G. Rue, druggists; and H. W. Robbins, confectioner.

BANKS.—For some little time, until within the past four years, there were two banking institutions in the town, the Central National Bank and the First National Bank, each with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars.

The Central National Bank was established as a State bank in 1852, and organized as a national bank Dec. 30, 1869. It did a fine business and paid good dividends, but in time the need of another banking institution was felt and the First National Bank was opened, which began immediately to come into public favor and ultimately outstripped its competitor, and in 1879 the Central National Bank went into liquidation and consolidated with the First National Bank, the latter increasing its capital to \$150,000.

The First National Bank was organized Sept. 12, 1870. N. S. Rue, Richard Wall, James S. Giberson, Collen B. Miers, E. T. R. Applegate, Samuel M. Schenck, A. J. Smith, D. Applegate, and Matthew Perrine constituted its first board of directors. Since the first election there have been changes in the board, and Jacob Early, Joseph Holmes, and Nicholas Wall have been elected and have served as directors. At the present time (February, 1882) the directors are N. S. Rue, Collen B. Miers, E. T. R. Applegate, Samuel M. Schenck, D. Applegate, Matthew Perrine, Jacob Early, Joseph Holmes, Nicholas Wall, A. F. Job,





E. J. R. Appligatt

L. T. Robins, and Peter E. Wilson, the articles of association having previously been so changed as to increase the number of directors from nine to twelve.

Sept. 14, 1870, N. S. Rue was elected the first president, and William H. Howell the first cashier. The former has been annually re-elected, and the latter held the office of cashier until Oct. 17, 1877, when he resigned, and was succeeded by Joseph H. Johnes, the present incumbent. The necessary preliminary arrangements having been completed, the association commenced a regular banking business Jan. 9, 1871. Willard Applegate was employed as first teller, which position he held until his death in the fall of 1873. He was succeeded by Joseph H. Johnes, who held the position until October, 1877, when he was promoted to the cashiership. Charles Applegate has since filled the office.

The counting-room of this bank is located on Main Street between Stockton and Franklin Streets.

Educational.—THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.—When the first school was opened in Hightstown it is now impossible to determine, though it is probable that the spirit of advancement which led to the planting of a church there prior to 1785 also established a school of some kind at an early date.

In the enumeration of the school districts of Mercer County, Hightstown District is denominated District No. 52. The following are its statistics for the school year ending Aug. 31, 1880: Amount of apportionment from the State appropriation, including two-mill tax and \$100,000, \$1347.12; amount of apportionment from the surplus revenue, \$120.73; amount of district school tax voted to be used for building, purchasing, hiring, repairing, or furnishing public school-houses, \$311.56; total amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$1779.41; balance in the hands of the collectors, exclusive of money for building and repairing purposes, \$87.07; value of school property, \$2000; whole number of children between five and eighteen years of age residing in the district, 417; average number of months the schools were kept open, 10; number of children between five and eighteen years of age enrolled in the school register during the year, 235; number who attended ten months during the year, 2; number who attended eight months and less than ten, 54; number who attended six months and less than eight, 44; number who attended four months and less than six, 35; number who attended less than four months, 100; average number who attended during the time the schools were kept open, 125; estimated number of children in the district who attended private schools, 50; estimated number of children in the district who attended no school during the year, 125; number of children the school-rooms would seat comfortably, 170; number of male teachers employed, 1; number of female teachers employed, 3; salary per month paid to the male teacher, \$62.50; average salary per month paid to female teachers, \$23.33.

The school building is large, and is located on elevated ground on Mercer Street. The rooms are cheerful and well appointed. The course of instruction is graded, and the school is one of the most efficient public schools in the county. The principal is Professor W. W. Swett. His assistants are Misses S. A. Penbrook, E. J. Pullen, and M. M. Martin.

PEDDIE INSTITUTE.—From the files of the minutes of the New Jersey Baptist Convention, it appears that as early as 1847 the subject of academic education, in connection with that denomination in the State of New Jersey, began to be agitated. In 1863 the following decisive action was taken:

"Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take in consideration the desirableness and propriety of making arrangements immediately for establishing a Literary Institution under the patronage of our denomination in New Jersey."

The next year the following was adopted:

"Resolved, That the efforts of brethren to establish a first-class school at Hightstown, to be under the control of Baptists, meets the hearty approval of this body, and that we pledge to it our cordial support."

In March, 1866, a charter was obtained for Peddie Institute. In 1867 the subject of a new building began to be earnestly considered, and Oct. 26, 1869, the building now in use was formally opened.

It consists of a centre and wings in line. It is two hundred and fifty-five feet in length, five stories high, including basement and attic. The three middle stories of the wings contain eighty-four rooms for students and teachers, each room designed to accommodate two occupants. In the attics are the rooms for the literary societies, and in the ladies' building the music-rooms; the rest is occupied for dormitories. The basement in the north wing contains the school-room for the primary department, artists' rooms, suite of rooms for teachers, and four rooms for students.

The kitchen, laundry, superintendent's private rooms, and servants' sleeping-rooms are in the basement of the south wing. The whole building is heated by steam from apparatus in the cellar, and is very perfect in all its appointments and appliances. Its cost was one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Peddie Institute was founded in 1868. The school is named after the Hon. Thomas B. Peddie, of Newark, whose gifts to it aggregate fifty thousand dollars. The number of students now in attendance is one hundred and seventy-five. The school has a fine library and apparatus. Professor H. A. Pratt was the first principal, followed by Rev. E. P. Bond and Rev. E. J. Avery in turn. The educational force of the institute numbers ten resident teachers.

The departments of instruction are arranged with special reference to the wants of three classes of scholars: (1) A preparatory course for young men designing to enter college. No pains will be spared to make this department equal to the best preparatory school in the country. (2) A more strictly scientific course for those young men who do not expect to pursue a

regular collegiate curriculum. This will furnish facilities for students wishing to pursue a general or a special course of study in science and mathematics. (3) A course for young ladies essentially the same as the scientific course for young men.

To ladies and gentlemen equal advantages are afforded, and both are entitled to graduate on equal terms when the prescribed course of studies is completed, and receive diplomas conferring the regular degree of Bachelor of Philosophy.

The following constitute the board of instruction: Rev. E. J. Avery, A.M., president, Moral Philosophy; John B. Kendrick, A.M., Latin, Greek, etc.; Enoch Perrine, A.B., English, German, etc.; Sidney Putnam, Common English, German; Miss Ella F. Lawrence, preceptress, French, Algebra; Miss Jennie S. Wilson, English, Sciences, Literature; Mrs. A. Williamson, Music and Voice Culture; Miss Carrie L. Clark, Music; Miss Annie J. Higgins, Painting, Drawing, etc.; Miss Mary E. Mount, Primary; Walter S. Bonbright, Elocution, etc.

The institution was chartered in 1879. The following is the board of directors: Hon. T. B. Peddie, M.C., Newark, president; S. Van Winkle, Esq., New Brunswick, vice-president; Rev. O. P. Eaches, Hightstown, secretary; Rev. W. V. Wilson, Port Monmouth, treasurer; Rev. W. H. Parmly, D.D., Jersey City; Rev. H. F. Smith, D.D., New Brunswick; Rev. D. J. Yerkes, D.D., Plainfield; Rev. T. E. Vassar, Flemington; Col. Morgan L. Smith, Newark; Hon. James Buchanan, Trenton; Hon. E. T. R. Applegate, Hightstown; Hiram Deats, Esq., Cherryville; Thomas Burrows, Esq., Keyport; Asa Suidam, Esq., Flemington; Frederick S. Fish, Esq., Newark; Rev. T. S. Griffiths, Holmdel; Rev. J. C. Buchanan, Pemberton; Rev. William Rollinson, Rahway; Rev. W. W. Case, Hamilton Square; Rev. George K. Allen, Jersey City; Rev. E. J. Foote, Middletown; Joseph H. Gaskill, Esq., Mount Holly.

THE HOME SEMINARY.—The Home Seminary was founded in 1864 by the late Rev. John McCluskey, D.D., as a day school, for the purpose of providing for young ladies of Hightstown and vicinity the advantages of a liberal and thorough education in the English and higher branches. On taking possession of the institution in 1870 the present principal added a boarding department, with the design of making this a pleasant, safe, home school, and hence assumed for it the name, "Home Seminary."

The main building has cheerful and attractive rooms, neatly and completely furnished, for fourteen boarders, with but two occupants in each room.

The school is divided into primary, preparatory, intermediate, academic, and classical departments. Pupils are carefully examined at entrance, and assigned to their respective classes. All who complete the course of study in either the academic or classical department, as a testimonial thereof, at graduation are presented with the seminary ring.

The following-named persons constitute the faculty of Home Seminary: Principals, Rev. W. M. Wells, A.M., and Mrs. C. M. Wells; Instructors, Rev. William M. Wells, A.M., Sciences, English Literature, Latin, and German; Mrs. C. M. Wells, Painting and Drawing; Miss Addie L. Baldwin, French and English Branches; Miss Jennie Grenelle, Elocution.

VAN RENSSELAER MEMORIAL INSTITUTE.—This institute was named in honor of the late Rev. Cortlandt Van Rensselaer, D.D., secretary of the Board of Education of the Presbyterian Church, whose death occurred just before the institute was founded. The object of the founders was to establish a classical school of a high grade, with a liberal endowment, and then to aid young men seeking the gospel ministry in their preparatory course, particularly the sons of ministers and missionaries. The institute is a beautiful building, admirably adapted to the purpose for which it was intended. The cost has been thirty thousand dollars, of which amount the citizens of Hightstown contributed about twenty thousand dollars, together with ten acres of land. The Rev. James Wood, D.D., was the first president of the institute. The Rev. Charles Hodge, D.D., LL.D., of Princeton, was until his death the president of the board of trustees, and felt a deep interest in the success of the enterprise. His successor was Rev. Lyman H. Atwater, D.D., LL.D., of the College of New Jersey. The hopes of the founders have not as yet been realized, on account of the death of Dr. Wood and others, and the failure to secure the necessary endowment.

The Baptist Church.—The Baptist Church is the oldest in the village. It formerly belonged to Cranbury, where it was constituted in 1745 with seventeen members, named as follows: James Carman, William Cheeseman, William Cheeseman, Jr., Samuel Cheeseman, John Dye, Thomas Morford, Moses Hull, John Hight, Malakiah Bonham, Martha Cheeseman, Catharine Cheeseman, Mary Dye, Abigail Morford, Mary Hight, Margaret Carman, Catharine Morris, and Joanna Flavel. These were the fathers and mothers in the faith. Opposite the name of each of them stands, in the records of the church, the word "dead."

The next year the church joined the Philadelphia Association. It was the seventh Baptist Church organized in the State, the others being at Middletown, Piscataway, Cohansey, Cape May, Hopewell, and Kingwood. According to Benedict, it was the fortieth church in this country, including Seventh-Day Churches. At that time there was only one Baptist Church in Philadelphia and one in New York. In the year of its formation Brainerd was preaching to the Indians in Cranbury.

"The first pastor," says Benedict, in his "History of the Baptist Church," "was Rev. James Carman, who was remarkable for living by faith. He was born at Cape May in 1677, and was baptized at Staten Island, near New York, by Rev. Elias Keath, in the fifteenth year of his age." He did not join any Bap-



tist Church for some years; he went first among the Quakers, but, not content with their way, he joined the New-Light Presbyterians, whom he permitted to baptize one of his children. But in time he came back to his first principles, and united with the church in Middletown, and in a short time was licensed to preach at Cranbury, and was ordained pastor of that church at the time it was constituted. Here he died at the age of seventy-nine.

After the death of Rev. Mr. Carman there came a dark period in the history of the church, which had no settled pastor from 1756 to 1782. During a large part of this period no returns were made to the Association. For two years it was supplied by Rev. Isaac Stelle, pastor of the Piscataway Church. There was during this pastorless period one revival of great power, when thirty were baptized in one year. But the church dwindled until it had in 1774 only twenty-four members. No church records were kept for these years. The minutes of the Philadelphia Association furnish the only light upon that period. The church had no pastor, but it had three sources of help, neighboring pastors, traveling preachers, and its ruling elders. We find this record after Mr. Carman's death:

"Concluded that the church do assemble at the meeting-house on the Sabbath to hold Christian society and so to continue once a fortnight; concluded that our brethren William Cheeseman and Thomas Morford do carry on the exercises of divine worship at the time appointed, and call to their assistance such help as they think proper."

The fire burned low, but it burned. They were days of suffering to the brotherhood in Massachusetts and Virginia. At this time Baptist farms were sold in New England to support the standing order, and Baptist ministers by the score were in Virginia jails. The church had nearly become extinct when Rev. Peter Wilson came and was ordained pastor, May 13, 1782. In nine years from his settlement two hundred and three were converted and baptized. His thirty years' pastorate was a constant revival. His sermons that yet remain show him to be a man richly versed in the Scripture. He studied by day at the celebrated academy of Dr. Burgess Alison, at Bordentown, by night he worked at the tailor's bench. Morgan Edwards styles him A.M. His salary was "£120 per annum besides perquisites."

His first field extended from the Raritan and the Atlantic to the Delaware; from Penn's Neck to Squan and Mount Holly. He was constant in labors, a man of vigorous frame and large heart, traveling on horseback to fill his appointments. His pastorate was the genesis of a number of Baptist Churches in the State. He preached at Cheesquake, South River, Manasquan, Penn's Neck, Trenton, Nottingham Square, and Mount Holly. He went beyond the Delaware. Edwards says, "The Church at the Manor were all baptized by him." At that time there were only three churches

in the bounds of this Association, Middletown, Hightstown, and Upper Freehold. Rev. Peter Wilson's ministry continued fruitful in labors until his retirement from the pastorate, Nov. 3, 1816. He baptized nine hundred and fifty-two persons. He died May 19, 1824, and is buried a few feet from the pulpit that he filled for over thirty years.

In the early part of Rev. Mr. Wilson's ministry the church decided to remove to Hightstown. It was then a little hamlet of not more than six houses and a mill. The major part of the membership doubtless centered about this place. Half an acre of land was purchased from William Smith, the conveyance bearing date April 3, 1784. Upon this was built a frame house, forty by thirty feet. It had, as Edwards says, a stove, a rare thing in those days. Orthodox preaching, hard benches, and cold meeting-houses were the rule a century ago. It had, as older people relate, galleries, and a sounding-board over the pulpit, in which rested a dove. The first service was held in it Nov. 11, 1785. The church passed the following resolution April 12, 1788:

"Agreed to raise by subscription money to pay the deficiency for discharging expense of building the meeting house at Hightstown."

March 16, 1786, an act passed the Legislature to incorporate the church. November 30th the church organized under the act, adopting the seal still used, and electing its first board of trustees, namely, Samuel Minor, William Tindall, William Covenhoven, William Cubberly, Nehemiah Dey, John Walton, John Cox. This meeting-house was used until 1834, when it was sold and removed from the premises, and a brick church was erected on the old site and dedicated in the fall of the same year, and in 1839 it was renovated and enlarged, and rededicated by Rev. Samuel Aaron. Services were held in this house until 1857, when it became inadequate to hold the congregation, and the erection of a new and more commodious church edifice was commenced, which was completed in the summer of 1857, and dedicated Feb. 24, 1858. This church is located within a few feet of the old brick church in the centre of the village, and is a wooden structure, fifty-seven by eighty-two feet, costing about twenty thousand dollars. The old brick church is now used for Sunday-school and prayer-meeting purposes.

The pastors who have filled the pulpit since the retirement of Rev. Peter Wilson have been installed as follows:

Rev. John Seger, May 1, 1818; Rev. C. W. Mulford, Dec. 21, 1836; Rev. George Young, April 1, 1847; Rev. J. B. Saxton, May 25, 1851; Rev. E. M. Barker, May 27, 1853; Rev. Lewis Smith, Dec. 1, 1857; Rev. Isaac Butterfield, June 19, 1864; Rev. Lyman Chase, May 1, 1870; and Rev. O. P. Eches, the present pastor, June 1, 1870.

At its formation the church had ruling elders as well as deacons. The deacons had charge of the finan-

cial work. The ruling elders filled a more spiritual office. In the absence of the pastor, it was the province of the elders to carry on the church worship. It is doubtful whether women voted in the early church meetings. We find this record Oct. 2, 1784:

"And those male members that omit attending upon the appointed days, shall render an account for their not attending at the next meeting."

It was a grave question before the Association in 1746 whether women should have their votes recorded. The last ruling elder was elected in 1798.

The following are the names of those who served in that capacity, with such data concerning each as has been obtainable: Malakiah Bonham, elected Nov. 1, 1745, dismissed 1749; William Cheeseman, elected Nov. 1, 1745; Thomas Morford, elected Nov. 1, 1745; Josiah Davison, elected November, 1748, deposed March 12, 1757; Reuben Major, elected May 12, 1766; John Chamberlain, elected May 12, 1766; Thomas Dey, elected June 8, 1798.

The following have served as deacons: Thomas Dey, elected April 16, 1785; Daniel Hutchinson, elected April 16, 1785; William Tindall, elected April 16, 1785; William Cheeseman, elected Sept. 30, 1786, dismissed April 21, 1796; William Ball, elected April 21, 1796, dismissed; Joseph Cheeseman, elected April 26, 1796, dismissed; John Flock, elected June 8, 1798, dismissed; John Morford, elected June 8, 1798; Enoch Chamberlain, elected Aug. 23, 1802, died April 24, 1832; John Havens, Sr., elected April 24, 1804, dismissed Sept. 10, 1804; John Vaughn, elected April 23, 1805; Thomas Allen, elected April 23, 1805, died Feb. 13, 1855; Wilson Hunt, elected Aug. 25, 1812, died Sept. 24, 1823; Archibald Forman, elected Aug. 25, 1812, died Nov. 15, 1816; Andrew Seger, elected during Mr. Seger's pastorate, died; Samuel Allen, elected during Mr. Seger's pastorate, died Aug. 30, 1857; John Fisher, elected during Mr. Seger's pastorate, died Sept. 23, 1863; Thomas Ely, elected during Mr. Seger's pastorate, died Aug. 21, 1860; Enoch Allen, elected July 30, 1853, still serving; Matthew Rue, elected July 30, 1853, still serving; T. S. Snedeker, elected Jan. 24, 1863, died Aug. 31, 1868; John Woolly, elected Jan. 24, 1863, dismissed July 11, 1874; Randolph Chamberlain, elected Jan. 24, 1863, still serving; John M. Allen, elected Jan. 24, 1863, died Sept. 27, 1873; R. M. Job, elected March 28, 1874, died Oct. 26, 1874; L. C. Mount, elected April 1, 1876, still serving; T. M. Dey, elected May 27, 1876, still serving.

Of the thirty-four elders and deacons all are dead but five. One of them was deposed from office, but not excluded from the church. The church records speak of some of them as pillars of the church. The experience of Thomas Allen, who served as deacon fifty years, was deemed so clear and scriptural that the church voted to have it printed.

The present membership of the church is four hundred and forty-eight.

The trustees for 1882 are Richard S. Mason, E. T. Applegate, Matthew Rue, Forman Hutchinson, Thos. M. Dey, Lewis C. Mount, and John Perrine.

By a conveyance from Joseph South to Thomas Allen, Wilson Hunt, Thomas Slack, Aaron Forman, and Redford Job, trustees, bearing date Nov. 17, 1817, the church became possessed of a farm of seventy acres, lying on the York road. This was occupied by the pastors of the church until 1857, when it was sold. In 1871 a parsonage was built in the town, at a cost of nearly five thousand dollars.

The Methodist Episcopal Church.—The history of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the borough of Hightstown, like the history of the great ecclesiastical organization to which it belongs, had its beginning in small things. We find by consulting the minutes of 1785 that the State of New Jersey was then divided into three circuits, known as the West Jersey, East Jersey, and Trenton Circuit. Revs. Adam Cloud and Matthew Greentree were appointed to East Jersey Circuit, and in passing around visited this place, and obtained permission to hold meetings in a tavern which was kept by Adam Shaw, in a house that stood near the site of Vandike's hotel. It is supposed they continued that appointment until Conference next met.

The following year (1786) Revs. John McCloskey and Ezekiel Cooper were appointed to East Jersey Circuit, and continued for a time to preach at the tavern; but not deeming the place suitable for holding religious meetings, Rev. McCloskey stated publicly that at his next appointment, if a more suitable place was not provided, he would discontinue preaching in the settlement. Robert Hutchinson, then a young man, having heard Mr. McCloskey preach, much to his satisfaction and profit, regretted the prospect of the discontinuance of the appointments, and on his return home expressed to his uncle, Joseph Hutchinson, who resided about two miles from the village, the wish that he would accompany him to Hightstown to hear Mr. McCloskey the next time he preached, which the latter did. And as they were on their way to the village, at the time appointed, Robert asked his uncle whether, in view of what Mr. McCloskey had said respecting the discontinuance of his appointments, he would not, if he liked his preaching, give him an invitation to preach at his house, to which his uncle consented, and after hearing the sermon extended the invitation, and the place of preaching was transferred from Hightstown to his house, which is still standing. This house became the regular place of worship, and in 1786 a class or society was organized, among whom were Joseph Hutchinson and wife.

From this little band three ministers were raised up, viz.: the brothers Sylvester, Robert, and Aaron Hutchinson. Aaron, the youngest of the three, gave evidence of much talent and zeal, and was advised by Rev. Mr. McCloskey to devote himself

wholly to the ministry, and in two weeks from the time of his reception into the church he was on his way north with horse, saddle-bags, Bible, and hymn-book, the usual equipments of Methodist preachers in those days. Sylvester and Robert were also received into the traveling circuits at the Conference of 1789.

Soon after the society was organized, Joseph Hutchinson erected, principally at his own expense, a small, plain house of worship at Milford, where services were regularly held until 1834 or 1835.¹

In 1825, Rev. Israel Pearce was appointed to preside over this little flock, which then numbered seven, and during the first year of his ministry the society increased to forty members, and the little church was deemed inadequate to hold the congregation. Efforts were at once made to enlarge the old church, but all plans failed, when a proposition was made by Methodists at Hightstown, and accepted by those at Milford, to remove the place of worship to Hightstown, and erect a new and more commodious building there. A subscription was drawn up, and, through the exertions principally of C. C. Johnson and J. Pearce, the undertaking was accomplished. A lot was given by Robert S. Purdy, and a brick church was erected in 1835, and dedicated by Rev. Charles Pitman. Under authority of an act of the Legislature the old house of worship at Milford was sold, and the Methodist preaching, which was established at Hightstown in 1785, and afterwards removed to Milford, was brought back to Hightstown after a lapse of fifty years.

From 1835 to 1852 the Hightstown charge was connected with Allentown and Crosswick Circuits, and was regularly supplied with preachers appointed to those circuits, as follows:

Revs. Milford Day and S. Jaquette, 1835-36; Revs. Thomas G. Stewart and William Rodgers, 1836-37; Revs. Nathaniel Chew and Edmund Hance, 1838; Rev. Z. Gaskill, 1839-40; Rev. James S. Stewart, 1841; Rev. I. Hardy, 1842; Rev. B. Anderson, 1843; Revs. R. E. Morrison, J. W. Jackson, and S. W. Hilliard, 1844-45; Revs. Oliver Badgley and H. M. Brown, 1846-47; Revs. Walter Burrows, James Parker, and R. B. Yard, 1848-49; Revs. John Scarlet, John B. Hill, and E. W. Adams, 1850-51. In 1851, Hightstown was separated from Centreville and became an independent charge, and in 1852, Rev. Cornelius Clark was appointed pastor. He was succeeded by Revs. John Fort, 1853-54; Edmund M. Griffith, 1855; Enoch Green, 1856-57; H. B. Beegle, 1858-59; Isaac Werner, 1860-61; H. M. Brown, 1862; S. E. Post, 1863-65; Philip Cline, 1866-67; J. S. Phillips, 1870; William Walton, 1874; J. Lewis, 1875; Joseph L. Rue, 1877; Calvin C. Eastlack, 1879; and Winfield S. McCowan, the present

pastor, 1880-82. The present church edifice is located on Church Street, between Morrison and Stockton Streets. The corner-stone was laid Aug. 23, 1857, by Rev. C. H. Whitecar, with appropriate services. The building was completed the same year, and dedicated Jan. 10, 1858, by Rev. C. H. Whitecar.

This church has a membership of two hundred. The officers for 1882 are John McMurran, John W. Ely, Joseph McMurran, W. T. Brown, David W. Morton, Isaac L. Davison, and David Carhart, trustees; R. M. Early, G. W. Eldridge, P. M. Thomas, D. V. Fisk, D. W. Morton, R. R. Forman, Jr., W. T. Brown, Isaac L. Davison, and John McMurran, stewards.

The First Universalist Society.²—This society, the organization of which was effected within the memory of many of its present members, through much bitter opposition and many tribulations, has at length come to occupy its present handsome Gothic structure on Main Street.

The earliest known advocate of the Universalist faith in this vicinity was Daniel Johnes, who lived near Milford. He was full of zeal for his faith, and being a strong controversialist, exerted very considerable influence in his neighborhood. He died in the eighty-first year of his age, in July, 1823, leaving his son, Samuel C. Johnes, and Richard Norton, who had become converted to his views in the attempt to set "Uncle Daniel" aright, as the then sole representatives of Universalism in the vicinity. About 1826, Hiram and William Upham, young men of more than ordinary intelligence, from New England, settled in the neighborhood. They were open and fearless in their advocacy of Universalism, and were the means of winning thoughtful persons to the cause they espoused.

In August, 1830, Rev. T. Fiske had an appointment to preach in Hightstown, but being unable to come himself, sent Rev. W. L. Hawley, a convert from the Methodists in Kentucky, who preached the first Universalist sermon in the house of Col. S. C. Johnes. In the fall of the same year Rev. T. J. Sawyer, of New York, preached one or more sermons in the house of Richard Norton, under the influence of which Isaac Pullen became a convert to the faith which he honored and liberally supported till his death. In October, 1832, the Philadelphia Association of Universalists met at the house of S. C. Johnes, at which time there seems to have been a dozen or more zealous advocates of the doctrine. In December of the same year S. C. Bulkeley, a school-teacher, then boarding with Richard Norton, preached there his first sermon, and afterward a number of times in various houses in the neighborhood, and soon after entered the ministry.

In May, 1833, there was quite a gathering of Universalists in Hightstown, in which Revs. T. J. Saw-

¹ For interesting reminiscences of meetings and preachers there, see the history of East Windsor township.

² Contributed by C. M. Norton.



yer, L. F. W. Andrews, S. C. Hillya, Asher Moore, and A. C. Thomas were present. In 1834, Revs. O. W. Fuller, C. F. Le Fevre, Asher Moore, and Abel C. Thomas preached in the neighborhood, and in the same year the frame building of the Baptist Society was purchased by Dr. Charles G. McChesney for the Universalists, which was removed to a lot presented them by Maj. James Cook, on part of which the present church edifice stands.

Aug. 10, 1835, after a neat refitting the house was rededicated, the sermon being by Rev. C. F. Le Fevre from the text Haggai ii. 9. At these services Revs. A. C. Thomas and L. C. Marvin were also present. The first year after the opening of the house various ministers occupied its pulpit once a month; the next year Rev. H. Lyon supplied statedly. Feb. 7, 1838, Rev. J. H. Gihon was installed first pastor, preaching half the time in Hightstown and doing missionary work the other half. At the close of 1839 he returned to Philadelphia, whence he had come.

At a meeting held at their house of worship March 31, 1839, "for the purpose of organizing a Universalist Society," the following persons were appointed a committee to prepare a constitution: John H. Gihon, E. Carmichael, S. C. Johnes, Abijah Applegate, H. A. Moore, and John C. Ward, with Richard Norton, president, and J. T. Hutchinson, secretary. On the 6th of April following a constitution as presented was adopted and signed by the following persons: Richard Norton, Ellen Norton, Samuel C. Johnes, Sarah Johnes, John I. Hutchinson, Elizabeth Hutchinson, Isaac Pullen, Jane Pullen, John C. Ward, Margaret Ward, Nathaniel Cox, Elizabeth Cox, R. M. Smith, Abigail Smith, E. Carmichael. Four only of these are now living. The first officers elected under the organization of the society were S. C. Johnes, president; Richard Norton, vice-president; E. Carmichael, secretary; R. M. Smith, treasurer; John C. Ward, S. C. Johnes, Isaac Pullen, collectors.

During 1841 and 1842, Rev. Abel Fletcher was settled over the society, and was followed in 1844-46 by Rev. Thomas J. Whitcomb. In 1848, Rev. Asher Moore took charge, and remained with the society till late in 1851. In 1853 and 1854, Rev. G. Collins officiated. In 1855 extensive improvements were made in the old meeting-house.

May 10, 1856, pursuant to legal notice, a meeting was held to incorporate the society. At this meeting Edward C. Taylor was appointed president of the incorporation, and John I. Hutchinson, Isaac Pullen, John Edwards, Joshua R. Norton, and E. C. Taylor were elected trustees. The following additional officers were elected: Joseph J. Ely, secretary; Charles Keeler, treasurer; John C. Ward, W. W. Taylor, James Norton, collectors; Wicoff Norton, sexton.

In June, 1856, Rev. T. Fiske was engaged to preach one-half the time, and officiated until late in 1859. The following year Rev. H. R. Walworth accepted

the pastorate, and remained until late in 1861. In the spring of 1863, Rev. A. C. Thomas, of Philadelphia, an especial friend of the society, removed to the village on account of broken health. Refusing to accept the position of pastor, or even to serve as stated supply, he generously offered to serve as strictly a volunteer preacher, with one sermon every Sunday. These relations continued until his removal to Bridgeport, Conn., in the spring of 1865.

During 1866 and 1867, Rev. G. Collins officiated statedly. During his pastorate a Ladies' Sewing Society was established, and on the 18th of January, 1867, a church was organized consisting of the following members:

Florentine Tulane, Eliza Tulane, Margaret Ward, Elizabeth Hutchinson, Sarah J. Hutchinson, W. R. Norton, Elizabeth V. McChesney, C. M. Norton, Lydia Slack Norton, J. Madison Pullen, Charles Keeler, M. Louise Keeler, T. J. Pullen, Isabella V. Pullen, Julia A. Reed, W. H. H. Pullen, Charles M. Perrine, Ellen Norton, Mary Norton, Annie F. Pullen, Mary Perrine, R. P. Goodher.

During this year the project of a new house of worship began to be seriously agitated. Isaac Pullen, who died Dec. 13, 1867, had already left a bequest of one thousand dollars, which served as a nucleus. May 31, 1868, a meeting was called to consider the subject of a new church edifice, and a committee was appointed to report at a later meeting. On June 14th the committee reported upon their canvass with a view to raise six thousand dollars. They believed five thousand dollars could be raised. A motion was made to start a subscription among those present, and in a few minutes the sum of four thousand seven hundred dollars was pledged. December 3d, I. J. Pullen and J. R. Norton were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions, and James Norton and Charles Keeler a committee on plans and specifications. On the 14th of December the latter committee reported the following general plan, which was adopted: To build with brick, to have a basement beneath the audience-room, and to roof with slate. A building committee consisting of James Norton, C. M. Norton, and C. M. Perrine was appointed at this meeting. Jan. 4, 1869, at a meeting held to decide upon a site, it was found that the shape of the lot would not permit of the location of the house as desired, and the committee were compelled unwillingly to adopt the present location near the street.

June 30, 1869, the corner-stone of the new edifice was laid with appropriate ceremonies, under the direction of Rev. A. C. Thomas. The following articles were deposited in the box which was placed within the corner-stone:

Copy of the Bible; constitution of the society and Confession of Faith; names of the members of the society, church, and Sunday-school; list of contributors to the church; records of the Ladies' Sewing Circle; semi-annual report of Sunday-schools; copies

of the *Christian Leader*, *Universalist*, *Star in the West*, *Christian Repository*, *New Covenant*, *Myrtle*, *Guiding Star*, *Hightstown Gazette*, *Trenton State Gazette*, *Universalist Register*, 1869; a series of Sunday-school instruction books; specimens of United States coins, 1869; one cent, date 1810, found under the old church; the funeral sermon of Isaac Pullen, by Rev. A. C. Thomas; semi-centennial medal of Odd-Fellowship; constitution of Hightstown Lodge, No. 27, I. O. G. T.; by-laws of Hightstown Lodge, No. 41, F. and A. M.; constitution of Windsor Lodge, No. 59, I. O. of O. F.; business cards, and within a glass jar likenesses of Isaac Pullen, Rev. M. Ballou, and A. C. Thomas, and a sealed bottle of various seeds.

At the regular annual meeting of the society, Dec. 25, 1869, the building committee reported the completion of the basement of the new house, and its occupancy for church purposes, and an expenditure of seven thousand two hundred and twenty-two dollars.

During the year 1870 arrangements had been made with Rev. A. A. Thayer, of New York, for supplying the pulpit. During this year also the society had erected upon its grounds, at a cost of eight hundred and eighty dollars, a building to be used for the purposes of a select school, which was duly opened under the charge of Professor W. W. Swett, a gentleman of high repute as a teacher of youth.

Feb. 21, 1871, the new church edifice was dedicated by the following order of services: Reading of hymn by A. C. Thomas; selections, led by Rev. Sumner Ellis, with congregational responses; prayer by Rev. F. S. Bliss; sentences by Dr. Chapin, Revs. S. Ellis, A. C. Thomas, and Moses Ballou; hymn by Rev. F. S. Bliss; sermon by Rev. E. H. Chapin, D.D., from Eph. iv. 6, "One God and Father of all, who is above all, and through all, and in you all;" prayer of dedication and sentence of the same, by Rev. A. C. Thomas; selections by Rev. M. Ballou, with responses; anthem and benediction.

Following the services of dedication, Rev. A. C. Thomas made a brief statement of the finances of the society, saying that, after expending fourteen thousand dollars, they still found themselves seventeen hundred dollars in debt. Good-humored remarks were made by Revs. Thomas and Ballou, and the Hons. Horace Greeley and P. T. Barnum, when E. C. Taylor led with one hundred dollars, followed by J. C. Ward with another hundred dollars, and the Ladies' Sewing Circle, which had already given one thousand dollars toward the church and one thousand dollars towards its furnishing, added another one hundred dollars. Hon. Horace Greeley, who had already given two lectures, added fifty dollars, and P. T. Barnum, who had also given two lectures, gave a check for one hundred dollars. The collectors soon announced that they had one thousand dollars, lacking only thirty-seven dollars, which balance was claimed by Adam Exton, of Trenton. In the afternoon Rev. S. Ellis preached from the subject, "Love

is the fulfilling of the law." Before the evening services Hon. Horace Greeley gave an impromptu address, by request, to a crowded house. The day's services were closed by a sermon from Rev. M. Ballou, from the text, "It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God."

In June of 1871 a call was extended to Rev. E. Hathaway, which was accepted, his pastorate continuing until the early part of 1876, when he was succeeded by Rev. A. P. Smith, who remained with the society until the latter part of 1878. In 1879, Rev. O. L. Ashenfelter settled with the society, remaining till the autumn of 1880. In May, 1881, Rev. W. E. Copeland, the present pastor, took charge, in response to a unanimous call.

The present officers of the society are William R. Norton, president; W. R. Norton, Joseph Snedecker, Samuel Ellis, Austin A. Wright, Charles M. Perrine, trustees; S. C. Johnes, treasurer; C. M. Norton, secretary; J. R. Norton, collector.

The Sunday-school connected with the First Universalist Society was organized in 1840; June 16, 1858, it was reorganized, and a constitution was adopted for its more systematic management. The following officers were elected: Superintendent, Charles W. Mount; Librarian, Charles M. Norton; Treasurer, Charles Keeler. In April, 1864, E. C. Taylor was elected superintendent, which position he held until his resignation in June, 1871. In July following C. W. Mount was elected to the position, which he filled to June, 1873, when E. C. Taylor was re-elected, serving to June, 1878. Mr. Taylor declining to serve longer, Mrs. Emma Keeler was elected, serving until June, 1879, and was succeeded by the pastor, Rev. O. L. Ashenfelter, who filled the position until the close of his pastorate in September, 1880. After his departure and for the balance of his term of office Mrs. Emma Keeler, the assistant superintendent, resumed the position of superintendent. In June, 1881, Richard D. Norton, the present incumbent, was elected.

The present officers of the school are Richard D. Norton, superintendent; C. Keeler, treasurer; Henry A. Norton, librarian; C. M. Norton, secretary.

Trinity Chapel and Mission.—Some time prior to 1850, Rev. William Passmore, then rector of Christ Church, Allentown, was appointed missionary to this then unpromising field. A hall, the second story of a mechanic's work-shop, was sub-rented of a benevolent society, and there the missionary organized a Sunday-school, and catechised and instructed such children as came to him each Sunday before morning prayer.

A number of children were baptized, among them one now rector of a prominent church in Wisconsin, the Rev. William Dafter, whose parents are now living in the adjoining village of Cranbury. The public services were well attended, and an interest was awakened that was unfortunately without other



permanent result than a kindly feeling toward those who at various times in subsequent years repeated Mr. Passmore's attempt to establish the Episcopal Church in Hightstown. Mr. Passmore's labors were suspended on account of his illness and removal from Allentown. His successor at Allentown, Rev. John A. Parsons, continued the work for a few months.

In 1858, Rev. Dr. Foggo, since rector of Christ Church, Philadelphia, was employed by the New Jersey Missionary Society to officiate at Hightstown, which he did for a considerable time on each alternate Sunday afternoon. When Dr. Foggo commenced his labors the Misses Morrison were the only two members of the Episcopal Church in Hightstown. It was owing to their efforts, coupled with those of Mr. Bennington Gill, of Allentown, that the church services were revived in Hightstown. They were usually well attended. Dr. Foggo's removal from Allentown again interrupted the work until in 1861 Rev. Thomas Lyle, of St. Peter's Church, Spottswood, was appointed by the bishop of the diocese to take charge of the mission. The use of the Methodist Episcopal Church was kindly tendered on this and the former occasion. Rev. Mr. Lyle was conveyed to Hightstown on alternate Sunday afternoons by one of his parishioners residing at Jamesburg, some members of whose family usually accompanied him. Mr. Lyle continued in charge of the mission until Lent, 1864, when he removed to Cairo, Ill. His successor was the beloved and lamented Rev. Wilbur F. Nields, then rector of St. Peter's Church, Freehold, whose memory is still green in many hearts. With his departure closed in failure and discouragement the third attempt to establish the service of the Episcopal Church in Hightstown. During the latter portion of the time the mission occupied a hall which was furnished for the purpose, and Rev. James H. Smith, of South Amboy, and afterwards of Brooklyn, N. Y., assisted the clergymen in charge of the mission.

The movement which resulted in the establishment of a permanent place of worship and the prospect of regular Sunday services was initiated in 1871, and has been promoted chiefly by the earnest and untiring efforts of Messrs. W. H. Howell and S. M. Schanck. Rev. F. M. Bird, since rector of a church in Indianapolis, had charge of the mission until his removal to the West, and at his suggestion a public meeting was called, a parish organized, and a vestry elected. With the almost certain prospect of a permanent loan of several hundred dollars, a very valuable and eligible lot was obtained, and subscriptions were secured amounting to about two thousand dollars. Subsequently opportunity offered to secure by purchase the building formerly occupied by the Central Bank, together with an ample lot surrounding the same.

The lower room of this building was fitted up for

church purposes, and the opening service was held in August, 1874, under the direction of Dean Rodman, of the New Brunswick Convocation.

A number of clergymen were present who took part in the services, among whom were Revs. Mr. Dealy, of Red Bank, Baker and Bolmar, of Princeton, Petit, of Bordentown, Wills, of Burlington, Dr. Stubbs, of New Brunswick, and Dr. Parker, of Shrewsbury. The sermon was preached by Bishop Tuttle, of Montana, and his able discourse was happily prefaced by a few congratulatory and encouraging remarks. Rev. Messrs. Dealy and Stubbs followed the bishop with brief but appropriate remarks relative to the history and success of the mission.

Rev. Mr. Baldwin began to officiate at Hightstown in 1874. Rev. Frederick M. Bird succeeded him in 1876, and Rev. Mr. Clair two years later. For a time services were conducted by lay readers. Rev. M. A. Hyde, rector of the church at Allentown, has officiated since 1880. The present wardens (1882) are ——— and M. A. Rue. The vestrymen are S. M. Schanck, B. Gill, I. P. Davis, J. M. Smith, and W. W. Swett.

First Presbyterian Church.—The boundaries of the membership of the First Presbyterian Church of Cranbury originally embraced Hightstown. In April, 1857, the residents of Hightstown and vicinity presented a petition to the Presbytery of New Brunswick for the organization of a Presbyterian Church at that place.

The Presbytery appointed a committee to visit Hightstown and organize a church there if the way be clear. This committee, consisting of Rev. John Hall, D.D., of Trenton; Rev. J. M. Macdonald, D.D., of Princeton; Rev. George Hale, of Pennington, with Ruling Elders Brearley, Baker, and Sheere, met pursuant to appointment and organized the First Presbyterian Church of Hightstown, May 6, 1857. The members of the church then organized were as follows:

Elias Riggs, Mrs. Rachel Riggs, Spofford W. Mount, Mrs. Alice Mount, William S. Riggs, Mrs. Cornelia Ann Riggs, Charles Tindall, Mrs. Mary Tindall, Sering Shangle, Charles Robbins, Mrs. Rachel Shangle, Mrs. Catherine Robbins, Mrs. Mary S. C. Wyckoff, and Mrs. Ann Smock.

On the same day Elias Riggs and Sering Shangle were elected and ordained as ruling elders.

The erection of the church edifice, which is of wood, located on Main Street, between Bank and Wilson Streets, was immediately begun and completed in 1858. The church was dedicated June 17, 1858. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the Rev. A. T. McGill, D.D., LL.D., of Princeton.

Oct. 5, 1857, Rev. Rufus Taylor was called to the pastorate of the church, and December 27th following he began his labors as pastor. He was succeeded, Sept. 7, 1862, by Rev. Samuel S. Shriver, who remained until July 1, 1869. In November, 1869, Rev. J. B. Davis was installed pastor, and has continued in that relation to the present.

In the fall of 1870 a new and commodious chapel was erected for lecture and Sabbath-school purposes, costing about two thousand five hundred dollars. The ruling elders of the church at present are Sering Shangle, Thomas C. McDonald, A. B. Wyckoff, J. V. D. Beckman, William T. Smock, and Levi C. Updike.

The present membership of the church is two hundred and fifty-five. In 1881 a parsonage was purchased, which is located on Main Street, nearly opposite the church.

The African Methodist Church.—The first meetings of African Methodists in Hightstown were held in the house of Stephen Bronaugh in the spring of 1867. In 1868 a church forty feet by forty was built on Summit Street, at a cost of thirteen hundred and sixty dollars.

The original members of the church were George Martin, Stephen Bronaugh, James Augustus and Mary Jane Dillon. The present (1882) membership is seven.

The successive pastors have been Revs. William W. Grimes, Isaiah Taylor, James V. Pierce, Abraham C. Crippen, Edward Laws, Charles C. Green, John W. Whittaker, Gilbert C. Waters, and Jeremiah H. Pierce.

Physicians and Lawyers.—The medical profession has been well represented since the earliest settlement. Drs. Enoch Wilson and George McRoy were the earliest resident physicians of whom the historian has been able to obtain any knowledge. Tradition says that these two men were here prior to 1800, and when called to visit a patient would go on foot, often walking from five to eight miles. Drs. Ezekiel Wilson and Applegate were also early physicians in this locality, and practiced medicine here many years. They were succeeded by Dr. Charles McChenesey and Dr. J. H. Wyckoff, who remained several years. Other physicians, whose names cannot now be recalled, have located here from time to time.

The present practitioners are Drs. Lloyd Wilbur, G. R. Berthonew, J. J. Curry, Wallace McGeorge, A. Williamson, Joseph P. Johnson, A. H. Dey, J. P. Davis, Titus, and Pomaye.

Among the prominent resident members of the bar at the present day are Joseph J. Ely, S. M. Schenck, R. M. J. Smith, and A. M. Applegate.

The Press.—The first newspaper published in Hightstown was issued June 30, 1849, by James S. Yard and Jacob Stults, both then young men, and was called the *Village Record*. At the end of six months Mr. Yard's health failing, he sold his interest in the enterprise to E. C. Taylor. In the spring Mr. Stults sold his interest to Mr. Taylor, who continued the business six months longer and then sold the establishment to Dr. B. H. Peterson, a homœopathic physician of the village, who carried on the business until May 12, 1852, when he disposed of it to Mr. Taylor. After a few numbers of the paper had been issued by Mr. Taylor, he sold it to James S. Yard, one

of its original proprietors, who conducted it until January, 1854, when Messrs. Stults and Mount took possession of the establishment. At the expiration of a year Mr. Mount retired from journalism and sold his interest in the *Record* to his partner, Mr. Stults.

In 1857 a well-remembered and very acrimonious controversy occurred between the Methodist and Universalist ministers of Hightstown, and the paper, perhaps unwisely, became involved in the strife. The result was the establishment of an opposition organ called the *Hightstown Excelsior*, which flourished for four years. The first year it was under the management of C. M. Norton, who was succeeded by Daniel Taggart, a journeyman printer, who conducted it the second year. Charles W. Mount was at the helm a year, and was succeeded by C. M. Norton, who was in charge during the fourth year.

At the close of the fourth volume of this paper, the *Village Record* and *Hightstown Excelsior* were consolidated under the name of the *Hightstown Gazette*, of which Messrs. Stults and Norton were joint proprietors until September, 1863, when Mr. Norton withdrew from the newspaper business and engaged in mercantile pursuits. Mr. Stults continued the business until April, 1870, when Thomas B. Applegate became editor and proprietor, and has carried on the business since. All the proprietors of the papers above referred to are still living and engaged in the active duties of life, which, considering the numerous changes here recorded, is a remarkable fact.

The *Hightstown Independent*, a twenty-eight-column paper, was established in June, 1876. It is independent in politics, having for its aim the best interest of the community, and is under the editorial management of R. M. J. Smith.

Industrial.—**THE OLD GRIST-MILL.**—The pioneer grist-mill on Rocky Brook, in the borough of Hightstown, was erected prior to 1753, as shown by the following clause from an old will bearing date March 31st that year: "Godfree Peter, of Windsor, in his last will desires that the Grist-mill in Hightstown be sold to pay his debts." This mill, having undergone many revolutions and improvements, is now owned and operated by W. R. Norton & Son. It has had numerous owners.

AN ANCIENT TANNERY.—James Cook carried on the tanning business previous to 1806 in an old tannery which stood near the site of the Railroad House. This tannery was abandoned and a new one erected in about 1812 by Robert T. Purdy, who continued the business until 1840, when R. R. Forman was taken in as partner, and the firm was styled Purdy & Forman. In 1844, Mr. Purdy withdrew from the business, and it was conducted by Mr. Forman until 1846, when he retired, and was succeeded by his former partner, Mr. Purdy. In 1849 the latter was succeeded by Joseph Rue. Two years later Rue was succeeded by Coward & Ely. At the end of three years the establishment

was purchased by Kenneth Applegate, who caused it to be torn down and moved away.

SHANGLE'S IRON FOUNDRY.—The business of Sering Shangle & Son, iron founders and machinists and manufacturers of plows, plow castings, cider-screws, etc., and agents for the Kirby mowers and reapers, was established in 1856 by Sering Shangle, who in 1871 admitted his son to partnership in the enterprise. The works of this firm, on Academy Street, cover an area of about three-fourths of an acre.

DEY & SAVIGE'S PLANING- AND MOULDING-MILL AND LUMBER-YARD.—The Hightstown planing- and moulding-mill was established in 1857 by J. and E. Dey & Co., who engaged in the manufacture of sash, blinds, doors, mouldings, window-frames, house-trim-mings, and brackets. Six months later, J. Dey & Co. withdrew from the firm, and for twelve years E. Dey was sole proprietor. At the end of this period he bought the lumber-yard and trade of S. C. & R. Diven, and admitted Mr. E. T. R. Applegate to partnership in both the manufacturing and lumber business, the firm taking the name of Dey & Applegate. Four years later Mr. Applegate was succeeded by A. B. Wyckoff. At the end of another year the membership of the firm was augmented by the admission of E. H. Savige. The business was conducted by Dey, Wyckoff & Savige during the next four years, when Mr. Wyckoff withdrew from the enterprise, which has since been carried on by the firm of Dey & Savige. The mill of Messrs. Dey & Savige, a wooden building fifty feet by thirty, with two additions measuring respectively thirty-six feet by twelve and twenty-four feet by ten, is located at the corner of Mercer and Ward Streets, and with the lumber-yard covers an area of an acre and a half. A twenty horse-power engine is employed in the factory, which has a capacity to turn out an annual product of seventeen thousand dollars.

MCDONALD'S FOUNDRY.—The foundry and manufactory of agricultural implements now owned by Thomas C. McDonald, and located on Mercer Street, near the freight depot, was established by William S. Riggs in 1863. In 1869, Mr. Riggs formed a copartnership with A. B. Wyckoff, under the firm-name of Riggs & Wyckoff. In 1870, Mr. Riggs withdrew from the business, and in 1871, Thomas C. McDonald became a partner of Mr. Wyckoff's. The business was conducted by Wyckoff & McDonald until 1880, when the former disposed of his share in it to the latter, who has since been sole proprietor.

SHIRT MANUFACTURE.—For the past three or four years a branch of the immense shirt manufacturing business of Messrs. Down & Finch, of Jamesburg, Middlesex Co., has been located in the place, now giving employment to hundreds of persons, its business reaching a large yearly aggregate.

THE HIGHTSTOWN CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.—This enterprise, which is conducted in a two-story

building, forty feet by thirty-six, on Ward Street, was established by E. Embly in 1881, and is rapidly coming into prominence.

Societies.—**WINDSOR LODGE, No. 9, I. O. O. F.**—This lodge was instituted Feb. 4, 1847. The charter members were John Butcher, Isaac Pullen, R. M. Smith, Thomas Butcher, Charles C. Blawalt, and Hiram Pullen. The lodge-room, with its contents, was destroyed by fire March 5, 1866.

The lodge was reorganized Nov. 22, 1866, with the following officers: Thomas C. Pearce, N. G.; Francis P. Carr, V. G.; John M. Dey, Sec.; John H. Ford, Treas.

The membership is now ninety-one. The officers are T. M. Scrogg, P. G.; George E. Titus, N. G.; Adolphus Messler, V. G.; Isaac Wolcott, Rec. Sec.; C. H. Pembroke, Per. Sec.; Joseph McMurrin, Treas.; J. Shotwell, R. S. to N. G.; D. W. Morton, L. S. to N. G.; John H. Ford, W.; George M. Dey, C.; Jonathan H. Dey, R. S. S.; Enoch L. Cole, L. S. S.; J. V. D. Beekman, R. S. to V. G.; S. H. Miller, L. S. to V. G.

The lodge meets Thursday evening of each week in Hutchinson Hall, at the corner of Main and Stockton Streets.

MASONIC LODGE, No. 41.—The charter for Hightstown Lodge was granted by the Grand Lodge of the State of New Jersey, at its regular communication held in Trenton, Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1856, on the petition of Edward C. Taylor, of Harmony Lodge, No. 18; James S. Yard and Jacob Stults, of Trenton Lodge, No. 5; John Patterson, Charles Bennett, and William D. Davis, of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 16; and Francis S. Wolfe, of Brearley Lodge, No. 2, and was organized in the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Hightstown, on Wednesday, March 19, 1856, by D. G. M. Theodore R. Varick and other grand officers.

The charter members were Edward C. Taylor, James S. Yard, Jacob Stults, William D. Davis, Charles Bennett, Jehu Patterson, Rev. Francis S. Wolfe, Charles Keeler, Ira Smock, Thomas Appleget, and others.

The first officers were Edward C. Taylor, W. M.; James S. Yard, S. W.; Jacob Stults, J. W.; Thomas Appleget, Treas.; William W. Taylor, Sec.; Isaac S. Buckelew, S. D.; John S. Robbins, J. D.; George H. Jones, M. of C.; J. H. Wikoff, M. of C.; Charles Keeler and Ira Smock, Stewards; and Thomas C. Pearce, Tyler.

The present membership is one hundred and seventeen. The officers are George E. Snedeker, W. M.; John M. Malsbury, S. W.; George R. Robbins, J. W.; Enoch Dey, Treas.; John R. Shangle, Sec.; W. S. McCowan, Chaplain; D. H. Cunningham, S. D.; William H. Carr, J. D.; William W. Embly, M. of C.; William T. Smock, M. of C.; Sering Shangle and Charles H. Pembroke, Stewards; E. C. Taylor, Organist; and William T. Lott, Tyler.

The lodge meets weekly at their lodge-room at the corner of Main and Stockton Streets.



Chas. Black

MERCER LODGE, No. 22, K. of P.—Mercer Lodge was instituted June 4, 1869, with the following charter members: Frederick J. Kinsler, Charles E. Woodward, E. C. Richardson, Joseph H. Smith, Robert M. Early, Burtiss Magill, I. P. Goldy, A. Reed Ogborn, Charles H. Pembroke, John M. Dey, James A. Exton, George W. Eldridge, George E. Pierson, C. C. McMichael, Samuel L. Wright, William H. Carr, Francis P. Carr, Howard Ashton, and George M. Kinsler.

The first officers were I. P. Goldy, V. P.; F. J. Kinsler, W. C.; Charles E. Woodward, V. C.; Samuel L. Wright, R. S.; Robert M. Early, F. S.; James A. Exton, B.; George W. Eldridge, G.; Joseph H. Smith, J. S.; John M. Dey, O. S. S.

The stated conclaves of this body are held every Wednesday evening. The present officers (1882) are as follows: William F. Lott, P. C.; W. H. Hampton, C. C.; Ambrose C. Zehnder, V. C.; Isaac Wolcott, K. of R. and S.; George T. Wood, M. of F.; Sering Shangle, M. of E.; George M. Dey, P.; William J. Cole, M. at A.; C. H. Pembroke, I. G.; Joseph H. Smith, O. G.

The lodge has a membership of forty-three. Its lodge-room was destroyed by fire Feb. 5, 1882. The present place of meeting is at Odd-Fellows' Hall, at the corner of Main and Stockton Streets.

HIGHTSTOWN LODGE, No. 27, I. O. of G. T., was instituted in the old Baptist Church, March 25, 1868, by the then District Deputy Grand Worthy Chief Templar Denison, of Vineland, with fourteen charter members, as follows: Rev. Lyman Chase, W. H. Chase, Mrs. Dell S. Chase, Mrs. O. H. Reed, Mrs. J. C. Norris, Miss Addie Silvers, Miss Laura Silvers, Miss Almira Silvers, Charles W. Mount, John C. Johnson, Joseph R. C. Johnson, George Allshouse, John Wooley, and Miss Maggie Paxton.

The first officers were W. H. Chase, W. C. T.; Mrs. O. H. Reed, W. V. T.; Charles W. Mount, Sec.; Miss Almira Silvers, Asst. Sec.; Miss Laura Silvers, Treas.; John C. Johnson, F. Sec.; John Wooley, Chaplain; Lyman Chase, P. W. C. T. At last election, Feb. 11, 1878, the following officers were chosen: T. M. Scroggy, W. C. T.; Lizzie Shangle, W. V. T.; Thomas B. Appleget, C.; Julia V. Schuyler, Treas.; B. A. Farr, F. Sec.; Enoch Perrine, Sec.

This lodge suspended in the fall of 1878.

The Post-Office.—The post-office at Hightstown was established prior to 1800. The first postmaster of whom information is obtainable was Robert Purdy, who kept the office in a small store on Stockton Street. Among his successors have been C. G. McChesney, C. C. Blauvalt, I. Smith, Thomas Appleget, Joseph Perrine, and Samuel Holcomb. The present postmaster, Charles Keeler, who previously held the office from 1861 to 1866, has served continuously since 1869. The office was kept in stores, here and there, until 1875, when it was removed to its present quarters near the Railroad House.

Burial-Places.—THE OLD BAPTIST GRAVEYARD.

—The graveyard attached to the Baptist Church of Hightstown is the oldest burial-place in the borough. It has doubtless been in use more than a century, though few of the memorial stones now standing bear such early date. Among the earliest inscriptions are the following:

"In memory of Rebeckah, wife of Obediah Herbert, who departed this life July 4th, 1790, aged fifty-four years nine months and twenty-four days."

"In memory of Deldamia, daughter of Asher and Sarah Applegate, who died October 20th, 1795."

"In memory of Obediah H., son of Asher and Sarah Applegate, who died June 16th, 1798, aged nineteen months and twenty-six days."

"In memory of Peter Jobs, who departed this life September 30th, 1803."

"In memory of Ann Swain, who departed this life August the 14th, 1806, aged thirteen years eleven months and thirteen days."

"In memory of Rebecca, wife of James Perrine, who departed this life July 1st, 1812, aged sixty years."

"My friends that's left to mourn and weep,
To see my grave wherein I sleep,
Remember well that you must die,
And be entombed as well as I."

"In memory of Phineas Riggs, who departed this life January 18th, 1813, in the sixty-sixth year of his age."

"In memory of Mary, wife of Phineas Riggs, who departed this life February 13th, 1816, aged seventy years four months and thirteen days."

"In memory of Rev. Peter Wilson, late pastor of the Baptist Church at Hightstown, who departed this life May 19th, 1824, in the seventy-second year of his age."

"Entombed beneath this earthly sod,
The clay-like tabernacle's laid;
The spirit's wafted to its God,
And nature's toils her tribute paid."

"Sacred to the memory of Thomas Slack, who departed this life April 8th A. D., 1838, aged seventy-six years one month and five days."

"My head and stay is took away,
And I am left alone.
My husband dear who was so near
Is took away and gone.
It greaves my heart that I must part
With one who was so kind,
I must be still it is God's will
That I am left behind."

CEDAR HILL CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.—This association was organized under an act of Legislature passed March 14, 1851, and the proceedings of the meeting held for the purpose of incorporation were officially recorded May 1, 1854.

At this meeting the following trustees were chosen: Asher Hankinson, James R. Laird, Joseph McMurran, Jacob Stults, John C. Johnson, John M. Bilxson, David Carhart, and Morgan F. Mount. James R. Laird was chosen president of the association, Jacob Stults, secretary, and Morgan F. Mount, treasurer.

This cemetery is located on Mercer Street between South and Summit Streets, and contains an area of six acres. The present board of trustees consists of J. V. D. Beekman, A. Walling, C. W. Morton, G. W. Eldridge, T. C. Pearce, R. A. Outcalt, J. S. Rodgers, S. Tryer, and A. J. Smith, with J. V. D. Beekman as president, A. Walling as secretary, and R. W. Miller as treasurer.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

EDWARD T. R. APPLEGATE.

Edward T. R. Applegate was born at Milford, Mercer Co., N. J., June 1, 1831.

Henry Applegate, of English extraction, settled between Milford and Hightstown, N. J., was a farmer, and died suddenly at the age of sixty-eight years. His wife Leah bore him two children,—Siah, joined Montgomery's army and fell at the battle of Quebec; and Asher, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, spent most of his life on the home farm. Sarah, daughter of Obediah Higby, was the wife of Asher, and of English descent. Their children were Henry, read medicine with Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, practiced at home until 1838, and afterward in Tennessee until his death; Abijah, born Dec. 19, 1799, in Monroe township, Middlesex County, a farmer, resides at Milford, N. J., married in 1823, on Christmas-eve, Sarah T., daughter of Wilson Hunt, of Hopewell, later near Milford, Middlesex Co., born in 1800, and who bore him children,—Mary, born in 1824, died in 1872; Edward T. R., subject of this sketch; Enoch, died at the age of nineteen; Obediah H., resided at Freehold, N. J., and died in 1880; Peter W., a farmer on the homestead, died in 1872; Diademia, died young; Delilah, wife of Dr. Enoch Wilson, died about 1867; and Leah, wife of Thomas Cox, of Monmouth County, died about 1878.

Edward T. R. Applegate, son of Abijah, was educated at the Hightstown Academy, and at the institute at Flushing, L. I. He married, in 1852, Amanda F., daughter of Benjamin Reed, of Hightstown, and there took up his residence, engaging in peach culture and dealing in live-stock. From 1862 until 1870 he was engaged in the lumber business, under the firm-names of Applegate & Denise and Applegate & Dey, adding to their business in 1866 the manufacture of sash, doors, and blinds. He was cashier of the Central Bank of New Jersey at Hightstown at one time; one of the founders of Peddie Institute, of which he is a trustee; one of the original stockholders and a director of the First National Bank at Hightstown; a director of the Pennsylvania, Slatington, and New England Railroad, and one of the originators and directors in the Hightstown and Perrinville Turnpike Company, for which he obtained a bill from the State Legislature.

Mr. Applegate was elected on the Democratic ticket, and served two terms, 1859-60, in the State Legislature, during which time he did efficient service as chairman of the Corporation Committee, and was selected as Speaker of the House, *pro tem.*, for two weeks. He was subsequently nominated for Senator, receiving the full party vote. He was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas by Governor Bedle in 1877, and reappointed by Governor Ludlow in 1882. Judge Applegate was commissioned major

of the State militia by Governor Newell prior to the Rebellion, is a member of the Hightstown Lodge, No. 41, A. F. and A. M., and he has been a member of the First Baptist Church of Hightstown for twenty-five years.

His wife died Jan. 6, 1858, leaving children,—Willard, died at the age of twenty, and Lillie R. His present wife, whom he married May 26, 1862, is Lavinia, daughter of Thomas Ely, by whom he has children,—Henry, in a railroad office in New York; Abijah E., in the bank at Hightstown; Mary H.; Amanda F.; Arabella, died at the age of seven; Sarah T.; Eva, died young; Wilson G., Edward, and Thomas E.

CHARLES AND JOSEPH H. BLACK.

Joseph Black, born in Lincolnshire, England, and his wife, Martha Hinchliff, born in Yorkshire, England, had children,—Mary, Ann, William (deceased), Jane (widow of Aaron Bennett), John (deceased), Charles, Joseph H., Martha (wife of George McDowell), Ellen (wife of Higby Pullen), William E., and Elias S., only the two eldest of whom were born in England. The family came here in 1837, landing in New York, subsequently settled in Middlesex County, N. J., where the father died in 1864, and the mother about three years afterwards. The children at their parents' death were thrown upon their own resources for support. Charles, born Aug. 4, 1842, at the age of twelve was employed in the nursery of Isaac Pullen, of East Windsor. Becoming conversant with this business, upon Mr. Pullen's death, in 1865, Mr. Black continued the business on rented grounds for some time, when, upon the sale of the Pullen property, he purchased it, and with his brother, Joseph H., owns and carries on the entire Pullen homestead, doing a large and successful nursery and fruit business. Charles Black married, in 1865, Mary A., daughter of Daniel Pullen, and has children,—Lemuel and Charles.

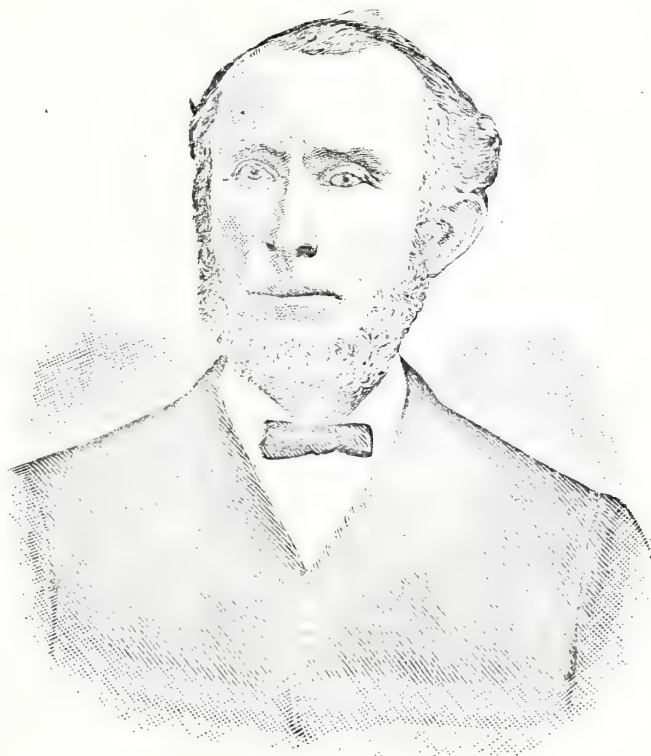
Joseph H. Black, the business partner of Charles, was born Nov. 8, 1844, and was employed during his boyhood, for seven years, in the nursery of Isaac Pullen. He was in Virginia for a number of years as manager of a large fruit farm, and in the spring of 1876 returned to Mercer County, and has since been associated with his brother Charles in the nursery and fruit business under the firm-name of Charles Black & Brother.

In 1865 he was united in marriage to Jennie C., daughter of Randolph Dillen, of East Windsor. They have only one surviving child, Walter C. Black.

The Black brothers are supporters of church and kindred interests, and by their own efforts have made a financial success of life.



Jos H Black



A. F. JOB.

ARCHIBALD FORMAN JOB.

His great-grandfather, Peter Job, served in the Revolutionary war at the battle of Princeton, was taken prisoner by the British, afterwards released, and fought in the battle of Monmouth. He died at an advanced age, near Cranbury, N. J. His grandfather, Redford Job, born Sept. 5, 1779, died March 23, 1851. His wife, Mary Mount, born Jan. 11, 1775, and died April 5, 1856. Redford Job was born at Cranbury, Middlesex Co., N. J., and while a young man removed to Dutch Neck, Mercer Co., N. J., where he engaged in farming on an extensive scale. He subsequently removed to Hightstown, engaged in farming and milling until his retirement from active life. He was one of the proprietors of the old stage-line from Bordentown to Washington, N. J., and a consistent member of the Hightstown Baptist Church. His children were Richard M., Lydia A. (wife of Andrew Duncan), Cornelia (wife of Dr. Seely Gulick), and Archibald F. Job. Of these, Richard M., born Feb. 29, 1808, succeeded his father in the stage business, which he continued until the construction of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, and afterwards was in the milling business with his father until a short time before his death. He was a member of the board of chosen freeholders for many years, and a director in the old Central Bank at Hightstown, and retained the place of a director upon the organization of the First National Bank there until his death. He was a contributor to the erection of Peddie Institute, and a member of the Baptist Church, with which he was officially identified. He married Mary F., daughter of Dr. Enoch Wilson, Nov. 25, 1829, who bore him children,—Archibald Forman Job, subject of this sketch, and Sarah, who was first the wife of Isaac J. Perrine, and after his death of William H. Jackson. The father died Oct. 26, 1874; the mother survives, and resides with her son. Archibald F. Job, born March 15, 1831, at Hightstown, was a partner with his father in the milling business for some twenty years, and carries on farming at Hightstown. He was president of the Central National Bank until its consolidation with the First National Bank of Hightstown, of which he is a director. Mr. Job is a member of the board of trustees of Peddie Institute, and a member of, and officially connected with, the Baptist Church. His first wife, Ann E. Perrine, whom he married Feb. 15, 1854, died Jan. 5, 1856. His present wife, whom he married Aug. 17, 1865, is Martha M. Oakley, by whom he has two children,—Annie B. and Redford Mount Job.

CHAPTER LXVI.

EWING TOWNSHIP.

Situation and Description.—Ewing is located on the western border of the county, and is about equidistant from its northern and southern limits. The

surface of Ewing is generally level or slightly undulating, and the soil is very fertile and favorable to the production of the cereals, oats being a notable crop. It is watered by the Delaware River, which forms its western boundary; Jacobs Creek, along its northwest extremity; and Shabbakonk Creek, which rises north of the centre and flows southeasterly into Lawrence.

There are within the township limits about ten thousand acres of improved land. It is one of the wealthiest and most thickly populated townships in the county in proportion to its area.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal feeder has its course through the western part, and along its extreme western border is the hydraulic canal furnishing water-power to the factories and mills of Trenton. A branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad traverses the township side by side with the feeder.

Settlement.—The settlement of Ewing was as early as that of any portion of the county. It was made about two hundred years ago by Daniel Howell, John Davis, William Reed, Robert Lanning, Charles Clark, Ebenezer Prout, Nathaniel Moore, Abiel Davis, Simon Sackett, Jacob Reeder, John Deane, John Burroughs, Jonathan Davis, Richard Scudder, Thomas Hutchinson, and others from Long Island and elsewhere. At that time the territory now known as Ewing (in honor of Charles Ewing, LL.D., chief justice of New Jersey, who died in 1832, two years before the organization of the township) was included in the old township of Hopewell, in the history of which and of Lawrence (formerly Maidenhead) will be found much of interest to residents of Ewing, which it has been found impossible to treat specifically in this connection.

It is presumed that most of the Hutchinsons in this county are descended from Thomas Hutchinson, who came from England and settled in what is now Ewing township, in 1687 or 1689.

His plantation consisted of five thousand acres, and his manor-house was on the farm on which the lunatic asylum is built. The Hutchinsons were at first Episcopalians, and John Hutchinson, only heir of Thomas, gave a lot in 1703 for a place of burial, and on this lot the first church ever built within the limits of the present county of Mercer was built. The Episcopalians used this until they built their church in Trenton. The site of this church is a short distance north of the asylum. The Hutchinsons are very numerous in this vicinity at present.

Richard Scudder, of English descent, came from Long Island in 1704, and established himself on a farm in Ewing, on the bank of the Delaware, and about half a mile from Greensburg, which is still in possession of his lineal descendants. His children were Hannah, Mary, Richard, John, Abigail, Joseph, Samuel, Rebecca, and Joanna. He died March 14, 1754, aged eighty-three.

John Scudder, son of Richard, married a Miss

Howell, and had children,—Daniel, Amos, Prudence, Jemima, Jedediah, and Ephraim. He died May 10, 1748, aged forty-seven. Daniel, his eldest son, died June 5, 1811, aged seventy-five. His children were Rachel, Keziah, Abner, and Elias, of whom the latter died Feb. 20, 1811, aged forty-four. His children were Daniel, John, Jasper, Smith, and Abner. Amos Scudder, second son of John, married Phebe Rose, and located a mile from Greensburg.

John Scudder, son of Amos, married Mary King and lived on a part of the old homestead. His children were named Amos, Phebe, John H., Morgan, Mary, Elizabeth, Hannah, and William. Amos married Abigail Phillips and died soon after. Phebe married Gershom Mott and lived in Lambertton. John H. removed to New York and is dead. Morgan was married four times, first to Ellen Smith, second to Sally Ann Hill, third to Lucinda Cooley, and fourth to Phebe Lavensitter. His children were Hannah and Ellen, the latter of whom died unmarried. Hannah married Wilbur Price. Mary married Samuel Stryker and lived in Trenton. Elizabeth married John S. Chamberlain, and later Thomas Stryker. Hannah married Thomas Stryker after the death of his sister Elizabeth. William married Mary M. Hay and settled on the old homestead in 1829. He had children,—John, Morgan, William, Jonathan, James, Mary M., John H., M. Elizabeth, L. Augusta, Cornelia, Wilhemina, and Julia. Of these, John, Morgan, and William died in infancy, James married Mary Savidge and lived and died in Trenton, Mary M. lives on the homestead in Ewing, as does also John H., who married Martha Hutchinson, Jonathan died in Maryland, M. Elizabeth married John W. Green and removed to Kansas, M. Augusta married William E. Green and is dead, Cornelia died unmarried, Wilhemina married Scudder Hart and removed to Kansas, Julia lives on the homestead unmarried.

One Charles Reed came from England to Burlington in 1678. A William Reed settled in Ewing soon after 1700, and was one of the first trustees of the Ewing Church.

Some of the Jones family came to Ewing about the middle of the last century. The first resident of the name there of whom any information is obtainable was John Jones, who settled on the farm now occupied by Enoch Jones, and whose children were named Enoch, Lydia, Joshua, and Scudder. Enoch married Margaret Hay and located on the homestead. He had a son Lawrence, who married Mary Williams and lives with his father, and a daughter, named Cornelia M., who became the wife of Alfred Reeder.

John Reeder, from England, first settled on Long Island, but remained there only a short time. In 1700 he came to Ewing, accompanied by his son Isaac, and purchased six hundred acres of land. Isaac married and located where Birmingham now

is. He had quite a family. One of his sons, John, married Hannah Mershon and located on the old homestead at "Rose Hill," as its neighborhood was early called. His children were Isaac, Andrew, John, Jr., Abner, Absalom, Amos, Benjamin, Fanny, Abigail, Letitia, Elizabeth, Hannah, and Martha.

Isaac married a Miss Scudder, and settled in Lawrence. His son Charles married Martha Howell, and lived on the homestead, rearing a large family.

Andrew married Sally Burroughs, and removed to Lawrence. He had no children.

Of John, Jr., no information has been obtained.

Abner married Hannah Wilkinson, and lived in Trenton, where he died childless.

Absalom removed to Easton, Pa.

Amos married Mary Stillwell, and for his second wife, Rachel Humple. He lived on the homestead, and had children, named Christiana, Stillwell, Mary, Hannah, Amos, Caroline, Matilda, William, Sarah Ann, Virginia, and Amanda. Christiana, Stillwell, and William died unmarried. Mary married Joshua Scudder, and removed to Trenton. Hannah married Abner Scudder, and lived in Ewing. Amos married Catharine Anderson, and reared a large family. Caroline married Dr. N. W. Folwell, and removed to the State of New York. Matilda married Henry W. Lefferts, and located in Philadelphia. Sarah Ann married George Deane, and Virginia, Henry P. Green, both of Ewing. Amanda became the wife of Oliver Bond, of Trenton.

Benjamin and Abigail died unmarried.

Fanny married Robert Chambers, and located in Trenton.

Letitia married Henry Crusen, and removed to Bucks County, Pa.

Elizabeth married Solomon Landers, and located in Lambertton.

Hannah married Amos Hartley, of Trenton.

Martha married Dr. William Praull.

Three brothers named Hendrickson came to America from Switzerland, locating on Long Island. Thence one of them emigrated to Pennsylvania, one to Monmouth County, and the third, John Hendrickson, to what is now Ewing, about 1670. The latter married and had two children named Thomas and Rhoda.

Thomas Hendrickson married Ruth Bush, and located in Ewing, near the Hopewell line. His children were Hannah, John, Keziah, Richard, Sarah, Timothy, Phebe, Moses, Huldah, Mary, and Jemima.

Hannah married John Reeder, and lived at Ewingville. She had four children.

John and Richard died young.

Keziah married Philip Burroughs.

Sarah married Joshua Furman, and located near Ewingville.

Timothy married Eunice Lanning, and settled near the township line, on the Hopewell and Ewing turnpike. He had three sons, named Elijah, John, and

James. Elijah married Louisa C. Hunt, and lived on the homestead and had daughters, Cornelia, Frances, and Anna. John espoused Rebecca Hart, and located on a portion of the old homestead. He had one son, Charles, who died young. James, unmarried, lives with Elijah.

Phebe married Joseph Tindall, of Ewingville; Moses, Huldah, and Mary died unmarried; Jemima married Joseph Burroughs, located near the Ewing Church, and had three sons and two daughters.

Richard Hunt, of one of the old Hopewell families of that name, came into the northeast part of Ewing in 1797, locating on the road leading from Ewingville to Lawrenceville. His children were Cornelia, Abijah, E. Scudder, Randolph S., Joab W., Charles, Mary, and Jane. Cornelia died unmarried; Abijah was accidentally killed.

E. Scudder was twice married. His first wife was Margaret F. Hunt; his second, Hannah Beekman. He located near the family homestead, and had sons,—Edward A., who died young; and Richard, who married Mary Scott, and removed from the township; Randolph S. is living in Ewing, unmarried; Joab W. became a physician, and located in Vicksburg, Miss., where he died; Charles died in infancy; Mary lives in Trenton, unmarried; Jane married James G. Cook, of Trenton, and both are dead. They had two children, named Ephraim R. and Mary L. Cook. The former married Letitia Neely, and lives in Trenton. His daughter, Minnie L., died unmarried. Mary L. married Professor William Bruce, of Trenton.

Ezekiel Howell settled on a farm of one hundred and nineteen acres, now embraced wholly or in part in that of the State Lunatic Asylum. He married Charity Stout, and had children,—Vincent, Letitia, Richard L., Mary, Huldah, and Charles.

Vincent removed to Pennsylvania, and there married, and had children named Matthias, Letitia, and Eliza Ann. Matthias married Phebe Hunt, and located in Philadelphia; Letitia married Aaron Doble, and lived in Pennsylvania; Eliza Ann died unmarried.

Letitia married Benjamin Howell, and lived on the Scotch road. Her children were named Chatta Ann, Timothy, Lambert, and Letitia. Chatta Ann married Gershom Sargent, lived near Flemington, and had five children. Timothy married Jane Green, and lived on the Scotch road. His sons, John G. and Lambert L. Howell, are lawyers of Trenton. The former married Hannah Reeder, the latter Maggie Howel. Their sister, Carrie, lives at home, unmarried. Lambert married and located in Philadelphia. Letitia (now dead) married John Titus, and lived in Trenton.

Richard L. espoused Susan Baker, and located on the old homestead. He had children,—Ezekiel, Mary, Theodore, Francis, Ellen, and Armitage. Ezekiel died unmarried. Mary was twice married, first to Heber Beldon, second to Asher Schenck. Theodore

married Elizabeth Hughes, and remained on the homestead. His children were Elijah, Mary, Julia, George L., and Maggie. Elijah died unmarried; Mary married Dr. Herman Shafer; Julia, William T. West; and Maggie, Lambert Howell, all of Trenton; George L. married Anna Hendrickson, and lives at Birmingham.

Mary married a Glosson and lived in Trenton. Huldah married William Mooney and located in Philadelphia. Charles married a Miss Van Zandt, and after living in Lawrence for a time removed to Pennsylvania.

The name of Daniel Howell was known in Ewing as early as 1709. John Howell was as early as the beginning of the Revolution a resident of Ewing. He married a Miss Guild, and had children,—John, Letitia, Abigail, and Phoebe.

Obediah Howell was a resident, in the latter half of the last century, on a farm on the Scotch road on the border of Trenton, which is yet in the possession of his descendants.

The family of Howell has by intermarriage become so numerous that it is impossible to enter more in detail concerning it.

What has been remarked concerning the Howell family is even more notable in that of the Greens. It is said there were no less than four early settlers named William Green. Their families intermarried, and it is now a hopeless task to attempt to trace the descent of any of the Greens of Ewing of the present time from either of them. The family is quite numerous, and some members of it are prominent citizens. George Green, of this family, removed to Lawrence in 1768. One of his grandsons, Hon. Henry W. Green, deceased, became in time a member of the State Constitutional Convention, chief justice of the Supreme Court, and Chancellor of the State of New Jersey.

John and David Lanning settled at Ewingville as early as 1725. Robert Lanning was a pioneer.

The Furmans were early, and in successive generations some of them have been prominent residents of the township.

The Eldridges were among the very early settlers of Jersey. In 1678 Jonathan Eldridge came to Burlington. He owned land, now in Ewing, in 1695.

Civil List.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Thomas Woodruff, 1834.	Elijah W. Lanning, 1857-60.
Edward McIlvaine, 1834, 1835.	John Jones, 1860.
John Paxson, 1835, 1836.	James B. Green, 1861-65.
William Scudder, 1836.	William A. Hough, 1861, 1863, 1864.
Daniel Hunt, 1837-39.	Samuel E. De Cou, 1862.
Israel Fish, 1837, 1838, 1842-46.	Thomas F. Howell, 1865-67.
James B. Green, 1839-46.	George Painter, 1866-68.
Samuel Howell, 1840, 1841.	Jasper S. Scudder, 1869-71.
David W. Hunt, 1847.	Alfred M. Reeder, 1872.
Theodore W. Hill, 1847-51, 1857-59.	John R. Hendrickson, 1873-76.
Elias S. Hunt, 1848-51.	Jacob Hendrickson, 1877, 1878.
Elijah L. Hendrickson, 1852-56.	Scudder H. Phillips, 1879-81.
Daniel Akers, 1852-56.	

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

William A. Green, 1834-36.
Amos Slack, 1837-40, 1842-46.
James B. Green, 1841.
James Laung, 1847.
James A. Hendrickson, 1848-52.
William S. Kreuson, 1834.
C. H. Skirm, 1855-58.
John M. Van Cleve, 1859.

Benjamin Van Cleve, 1860-62.
I. Max Green, 1863.
Israel Hendrickson, Jr., 1864.
Alfred M. Reeder, 1865-70.
John C. Howell, 1871-76.
T. Alonzo Howell, 1876, 1878.
George L. Howell, 1877, 1879-82.

ASSESSORS.

John Jones, 1834.
William Howell, 1835-41.
Abner Scudder, 1842-46.
Amos Slack, 1847-51.
John M. Van Cleve, 1852-56, 1862.
Elijah L. Hendrickson, 1857-61,
1865-67.

Jasper S. Scudder, 1863, 1864.
William R. McIlvaine, 1868-70.
Thomas F. Howell, 1871-75.
Edward S. McIlvaine, 1876.
William H. Cooley, 1877, 1879-82.
William M. Lanning, 1878.

COLLECTORS.

James B. Green, 1834-37.
Cornelius F. Moore, 1838-39.
Daniel L. Cornell, 1840-41, 1847,
1863-66.
Elias Hart, 1842-46, 1848-51.
Julius Johnston, 1852.
Thomas F. Howell, 1853-54.

Absalom Moore, 1855-56.
Lewis B. Coleman, 1857-58.
William R. McIlvaine, 1859-60.
William C. Tindall, 1861, 1867-71.
John R. Hendrickson, 1862.
William H. Cox, 1872-78.
Isaac Cadwalader, 1879-82.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

James E. Payran, 1845.
John Van Cleve, 1845.
Amos Slack, 1847.
Elijah L. Hendrickson, 1847, 1861,
1865, 1870, 1875.
William R. McIlvaine, 1855, 1860.

James B. Green, 1855, 1860-61,
1865, 1870.
Jasper S. Scudder, 1875.
William M. Lanning, 1876.
Edward S. McIlvaine, 1880.
James M. Force, 1882.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

Aaron Moore, 1834-38, 1840.
Israel Fish, 1834.
John Howell, 1834-36, 1838.
Daniel Hart, 1834-38.
Obediah Howell, 1834-37.
Edward Hepburn, 1835-38.
Jasper S. Hill, 1837-38.
Nathaniel S. Furman, 1839-41.
John Hendrickson, 1839.
Julius Johnston, 1839-44.
Enoch G. Weiling, 1839-43.
Abner Scudder, 1839-41.
Isaac Baker, 1840.
William Scudder, 1841-43.
John M. Van Cleve, 1842-44, 1846.
Elijah L. Hendrickson, 1842-45.
Elias S. Hunt, 1844-47.
William R. McIlvaine, 1844-48,
1867.
John McIlvaine, 1845.
Theodore W. Hill, 1845-47, 1855,
1856.
James E. Payran, 1846.
James B. Green, Jr., 1847-51.
Charles H. Waters, 1847-51.
Absalom Moore, 1848-52.
John Jones, 1848-52.
Elijah W. Lanning, 1849-53.
Thomas F. Howell, 1852-56, 1858-
62.
Amos Slack, 1852-54.
Archibald Green, 1852-54.
Abram Skirm, 1853-54.
Benjamin F. Hendrickson, 1854-
59, 1870-74, 1877.
John R. Hendrickson, 1855-56,
1861-63, 1867-69, 1880.
William H. Cox, 1855-57, 1864-68,
1880.

John M. Van Cleve, 1857-61.
Charles H. Waters, 1857.
William A. Hough, 1857-61.
Elias Hart, 1858-61.
William A. Green, 1859-62.
Cornelius V. Moore, 1862.
William C. Tindall, 1862-66.
Joseph B. Anderson, 1862-63.
Abner Scudder, 1863-65.
David F. Howell, 1863-64.
Elijah L. Hendrickson, 1863.
Abner Scudder, 1864.
Henry P. Green, 1865-70.
Jasper S. Scudder, 1866-68, 1878.
Daniel L. Cornell, 1868-73.
Spafford W. Bergen, 1868-69, 1882.
John Painter, 1869.
George Painter, 1870-71.
George Savage, 1870-72.
Charles D. Stoneker, 1871-73.
Edward M. Burroughs, 1872-75.
William C. Tindall, 1873-76.
William C. Ivins, 1874.
Charles H. Walker, 1874, 1881.
Thomas B. De Cou, 1875-76, 1879.
Edward S. McIlvaine, 1875.
Peter Clark, 1875.
E. Webster Lanning, 1876.
Scudder H. Phillips, 1876-77.
William M. Lanning, 1876-77.
Harrison Thompson, 1877-78.
Benjamin F. Hendrickson, 1878.
James B. Green, 1878.
Alexander B. Green, 1879.
T. A. Howell, 1880.
Criel T. Scudder, 1881-82.
William G. Hendrickson, 1881.

Villages and Hamlets.—EWINGVILLE is located in the northeast part of the township, at the crossing of the Hopewell and Ewing turnpike and the highway which crosses the township in an east and west course, about midway between the centre and the northern boundary, and contains a hotel, a school-house, a blacksmith-shop, and seven dwellings. Near here is the Ewingville Driving Park.

The Park House was built many years ago, and was formerly called the "Cross-Keys Tavern." In 1851 it was purchased by Lott Howell, who kept it until 1860, when he was succeeded by the present proprietor, William H. Howell, who remodeled and improved it in 1877.

The post-office was established in 1857, with Lott Howell as postmaster. In 1860, William H. Howell, the present postmaster, succeeded to the office.

J. S. Phillips built a shoe-shop in 1847, and still occupies it. Nathaniel Coleman has been a shoemaker in the place many years.

The first blacksmith was Joseph Tindall, who began working at his trade here about 1801. His shop has had several successive owners since he ceased business. It has been occupied by Edward Maguire during the past ten years.

Runyan's wheelwright-shop was established about twelve years ago by the present proprietor, who was the first of his trade in the village.

The Ewingville Driving Park Association was incorporated in 1875, and embraces in its membership Thomas F. Howell, Israel Hendrickson, Edward Maguire, S. H. Phillips, and William Howell. This corporation has a good half-mile track, and has done much towards the improvement of the blood of horses in the vicinity, affording opportunities for training not previously accessible to the farmers and horse-owners of the township.

EWING.—This is a small village on the road from Ewingville and Birmingham at its intersection with the Scotch road.

Ewing was formerly known as Carleton, and from about 1832 to 1838 was the seat of a female seminary which was under the management of Mrs. Emoline Kemper, and was supported by the neighborhood.

The wheelwright-shop here was erected by Edward S. McIlvaine, and has been occupied successively by Johnson Dill, James Perrine, George Stockton, Andrew M. Watson, and Auguste Montroy, the present wheelwright.

William Matthews built and occupied a blacksmith-shop in 1868, and has since been the local representative of his craft.

The name Ewing is often applied to the neighborhood of the cross-roads village mentioned, and in this sense embraces the locality of the Ewing Presbyterian Church, which is south of the village proper. Besides this ancient house of worship, Ewing contains a blacksmith-shop, a wheelwright-shop, and nine dwellings.

GREENSBURG.—This village is located in the west part of the township, south of the centre, on the canal feeder, and on the line of the Belvidere Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which traverses Ewing.

The tavern known as the Bridge Hotel is a stone building which is more than a hundred years old. It had many occupants until about ten years ago, when it was purchased by Charles Holt, the present proprietor.

A post-office was established here many years ago. The present postmaster is Frederick Goodnow.

Stores have from time to time been opened, which were none of them long kept, the proximity of Trenton operating against the success of local trade. The present merchant, John W. McCalvin, began business in 1878, and has been more liberally patronized than many of his predecessors.

The village contains thirty dwellings, a store, a hotel, a post-office, and a railway station, and is said to have received its name in honor of a former resident.

BIRMINGHAM is situated at the crossing of the old river turnpike and the road which traverses the township east and west, north of the centre, and contains a blacksmith-shop, a shoe-shop, and several dwellings.

A public-house was kept here in 1800, and considerably later by John Reeder. It was afterwards kept by Peter Jaques, and later by William Howell, until purchased by John W. Scudder, and converted into a dwelling.

In connection with the old inn, a blacksmith-shop was established by the early tavern-keeper, John Reeder. It changed hands times innumerable until 1877, when it came into possession of James Deane, blacksmith and wheelwright, who is the present owner and occupant.

The shoe-shop of John Mershon was opened fifteen or twenty years ago.

John Guild plied the silversmith's trade at Birmingham as early as 1800, and many years ago made two silver cups out of fifty silver dollars, which since that time have formed a portion of the communion-set in use in the Ewing Presbyterian Church.

BROOKVILLE.—This is the name applied to a village located on the canal-feeder, near Asylum Station, in the southwestern part of the township. It contains twelve dwellings, and a woolen-mill and two grist-mills.

Industrial Pursuits.—**THE BROOKVILLE MILLS.**—The first manufacturing establishment on the site of these mills was a plaster-mill erected by John Titus in the latter part of the last century. In 1832 this was converted into a county woolen-mill, and as such was operated by George W. Vandergrift from 1833 to 1848, when James Brook purchased and operated it till 1853, when it was torn down and replaced by the present mill, which has since been continuously owned by Mr. Brook. Only woolen yarn is

manufactured, of which the mill is capable of turning out three thousand pounds per week.

GRIST-MILLS.—The grist-mill in connection with the above-mentioned establishment was constructed in 1879, and has since been operated by Frank V. Furman. Stephen Moore built a grist-mill on the bank of Jacobs Creek about 1832, and ran it until his death a few years later, when it was abandoned. Near the Brookville mills a grist-mill was built in 1874, principally to make flour for use in the State Lunatic Asylum, but custom-work has also been done. The following statement shows the extent of its operations from Nov. 1, 1880, to Oct. 31, 1881, inclusive: Ground for the use of the institution,—159,400 pounds of flour, 75,836 pounds corn-meal, 36,273 pounds bran: grist work for customers,—926 bushels of wheat, 127 bushels of rye, 790 bushels of corn, 381 bushels of corn and oats.

A TANNERY.—**CLOTHS.**—John Howell had a tannery near Birmingham previous to 1800, which went to ruin sixty years ago. The first piece of fancy cassimere manufactured in New Jersey was made in 1842 by James Brook, proprietor of the Brookville mills, at the factory in Hamilton where Whitehead Brothers' rubber factory now is.

BRICK MANUFACTURE.—Peter Green began the manufacture of brick on the Wilson farm in 1835, and continued ten years. On a portion of the same farm James Taylor established a brick-yard in 1844. In 1847 he removed to the lot on the turnpike now occupied by William Fell, and was soon succeeded by Frederick Shaw, and he, about two years later, by Simon Kahnweiler, who ceased operations after about three years.

In 1845, George Kulp began brick-making on the Plumley farm, and in 1846 was succeeded by Philip C. and Joseph Kulp, who continued the business only two or three years. William Britton engaged in the manufacture of brick by machinery on the Quick farm, on the old Scotch road, in 1845, but soon discontinued business. Thomas Howell also began that year, but was no more successful.

A man named Holbrook began brick-making in Ewing in 1844, and in 1848 was succeeded by Rastnine Laufacherie, who continued the business until 1852.

Fell & Foreman established the brick-yard on Princeton Avenue now owned by Frank G. Cook, in 1874, and sold it to Cook in 1878. This establishment embraces nine sheds and three kilns, and is superintended by Philip C. Kulp. Fifty hands are employed, the capacity of the works being one million five hundred thousand common, and one million pressed brick annually.

Fell & Heil began operations in 1856. They use steam-power, have eight sheds and four kilns, employ seventy-five men, and are able to manufacture two million two hundred and fifty thousand common and two million pressed brick per year.

George Fell made brick on the yard now of Frank

G. Cook from 1862 to 1869, when he established his present yard, which, furnished with eight sheds and three kilns, and employing forty-six hands and ten horses, has an annual manufacturing capacity of one million five hundred thousand common and one million pressed brick.

The brick-manufactory of William W. Fell is located on the Hopewell and Ewing turnpike, and was established in 1880. It has nine sheds and two kilns, and affords employment to fifty men. The yard covers an area of fifteen acres, and is superintended by Isaac Blew.

STONE QUARRIES.—Walter & Scott's freestone and granite quarry is located at Greensburg, conveniently near the railway. Stone from this quarry is shipped to Philadelphia, Camden, and Trenton, and is much used in building.

The quarry of Lawrence Clark, from which the same varieties of stone are excavated and shipped to the same points, is situated about half a mile above Greensburg, near the railroad.

The Old Episcopal Church.—"The earliest sign of preparation for a church in Hopewell is found in two deeds of April 20, 1703. In the first of these John Hutchinson conveyed to Andrew Heath, Richard Eayre, Abial Davis, and Zebulon Heston, a lot of two acres, in trust. The second and concurrent deed declares the purpose of the trust. It is addressed 'To all Christian people to whom these presents shall come,' and sets forth that the trust is for the inhabitants of the said township of Hopewell and their successors inhabiting and dwelling within the said township forever, for the public and common use and benefit of the whole township, for the erection and building of a public meeting-house thereon, and also for a place of burial and for no other uses, intents, or purposes whatsoever.' The ground thus conveyed is within three miles of Trenton, . . . a short distance beyond the State Lunatic Asylum. A church was erected on this site which seems to have become the exclusive property of Episcopalians, as that denomination occupied it until St. Michael's Church was built in the town [Trenton], and the congregation sold the ground in 1838, the house having long before disappeared."¹

The Ewing Presbyterian Church.²—"In less than six years from Hutchinson's deed to Heath and others, the Hopewell Presbyterians took measures for the erection of a church for themselves within three miles of the one just described. This was the beginning of the congregation which, after the foundation of the township of Trenton (1719-20), was called the 'Trenton First Church,' but which now takes the name of the new township of Ewing. The original deed was dated March 9, 1709, and conveyed two acres of land from Alexander Lockhart, a Scotchman, to Rich-

ard Scudder, John Burroughs, Jacob Reeder, Cornelius Anderson, Ebenezer Prout, Daniel Howell, John Deane, John Davis, Jonathan Davis, Enoch Anderson, William Osborne, John Silerons, Simon Locket, George Farley, Caleb Farley, William Reed, and Joseph Sacket.

"In the following minute of the Presbytery of Philadelphia, May 11, 1709, Hopewell may refer to this people, perhaps, in connection with those of what is now Pennington:

"Ordered, that Mr. [Joseph] Smith go to the people of Maidenhead and Hopewell, and confer with them on such matters as shall be propounded to him by them, concerning his being called to be their minister; and that Mr. Smith preach to the people aforesaid on his way to New England or return from it, or both; and that this be intimated to Mr. Smith, and the people be writ to by Mr. Andrews."

"The first church on this ground was built of logs (1712). This made room, about 1726, for a frame building, which was used until 1793, when one of brick was erected. In 1839 the church was remodelled."³

So intimately connected were the new churches of Ewing, Trenton, Maidenhead, and Pennington in their early history that much of interest with reference to this church must necessarily be found in the histories of the three others on other pages.

It was not until about 1788 that the Ewing Church was separated from the Trenton Church, which up to that time since the erection of the first house of worship in Trenton, about 1726, had been composed of two congregations known as the "town" church and the "country" church.

The history of the separation is thus given by Rev. Dr. John Hall:

"In August, 1786, a subscription of £100 was directed to be undertaken for the repairing of the parsonage for the new pastor [Rev. James Armstrong]. Two-thirds of the sum was assessed on the town church, and the other third on the country church, and in this proportion the two divisions of the congregation were to receive the Sabbath services of their minister. The salary was £200, payable in the same ratio. In April, 1787, 'the old house congregation' informed the board of trustees that they could not raise their third of the salary for only a third of the pastor's time; whereupon the town congregation offered to pay £150 salary and have the exclusive services of the minister. In the following October a motion was made in the board,

"By Mr. William Burroughs, Mr. John Howell, and Mr. Ebenezer Rose for a separation, and that we join with the country part to give up the present charter and divide the property belonging to the present congregation, which was postponed for further consideration."

"When the board met, March 12, 1788,

"The gentlemen of the country part of the con-

¹ History of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, N. J., by John Hall, D.D., 1859.

² *Ibid.*

³ John H. H., D.D., 1859.



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Jasper S. McHarris

gregation agree to give their answer on Wednesday next, the nineteenth instant, what they can and will do with the town part."

"On that day, it being reported to the board that '£50 cannot be raised in the country part of the congregation belonging to the old house,' a new modification was suggested, namely, that 'the congregation of Trenton' should pay the pastor \$100 yearly for one-half of his time, and consent that he may dispose of the other half between Maidenhead and the old house, as he and they may agree."

Under an act of the Legislature of March 16, 1786, changing the laws of corporations, the town part of the church obtained a charter for a distinct organization, under the title of "The Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Trenton."

"In September, 1788, 'the board of trustees from the country' met with the town board for the purpose of an equitable division of the bonds and other securities of the old corporation, and in April, 1790, the town church bought the third of the parsonage of their late copartners for £100."

The successive pastors of the Ewing Church have been as follows:

Rev. Joseph Rue, 1789-1821; Rev. Eli F. Cooley, 1823-57; Rev. A. Prentiss De Venne, 1858-64; Rev. David J. Atwater, 1864-71; Rev. George L. Smith, 1871 to Jan. 5, 1879, and the present pastor, Rev. Samuel Lowrie, D.D., installed in April, 1879.

The officers of this church in 1882 were as follows:

Trustees, John H. Scudder, Edward S. McIlvaine, William Hughes, William H. Cox, Elijah Hendrickson, Benjamin F. Hendrickson, and William H. Cooley; elders, Randolph S. Hunt, Alexander B. Green, E. Webster Lanning, William H. Cox, and Edward S. McIlvaine; deacons, Ebenezer R. Hendrickson, Jacob Maple, and John H. Scudder.

REV. JASPER SCUDDER MCVLAINE was born at Ewing, Mercer Co., N. J., May 21, 1844, and died at Tsi-Nan-Fou, China, Feb. 2, 1881, and thus fell at his post one of the most apostolic missionaries of his generation. He was a son of Judge William R. McIlvaine and Christiana Scudder, a sketch of whom appears in this volume. His scholarly tendencies were developed at an early age, and in 1863 he was graduated at Princeton College with first honors. He entered upon a course of study for the ministry, and was graduated from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1868. After being ordained by the Presbytery of New Brunswick as an evangelist, he devoted his life to the foreign missionary work in China, and was stationed at Peking in August of the same year. Early in his course he developed something like Paul's unwillingness to build upon other men's foundations, and longed to proclaim the gospel in the "regions beyond." In 1871, with a single native attendant, he struck into the interior and began work at Tsi-Nan-Fou, the capital of the Shatnung province. His venture was not without the warnings of his

brethren, as such an undertaking was far less feasible then than now. After many months of labor and great discouragement, and in the enjoyment of few comforts, his health began to fail at the same time that excessive study and low diet and the depressing influence of social isolation threatened his physical health and future usefulness.

After some months spent at home he regained his wonted vigor and tone of body and mind, and returned to his field of labor with increased resolutions, enthusiasm, and consecration, and had the satisfaction of welcoming as associates Mr. and Mrs. Crossette, and of seeing the mission at Tsi-Nan-Fou thoroughly established. During the distresses of the terrible famine in 1878-79 he took his full share in the risks and hardships of personal distribution in the scenes of suffering, disease, and death, his own life being preserved, although some who engaged in the same service fell victims to the famine-engendered plague. At the time of his death he had succeeded in obtaining the permanent residence of two ordained missionaries and their wives, one of them being a physician. He had also witnessed not only the success of his own mission and others of which he laid the foundation, but that of others of various denominations in the central portions of Shantung province, in all of which he saw a full vindication of the wisdom and foresight which had led him at an early day to make it the special object of his labors and prayers. As a crowning work, during the year 1880, having plead with the Board for a permanent chapel for a long time, in which to preach the gospel in Tsi-Nan-Fou, he purchased with his own funds a property costing five thousand dollars, which proved to be eminently adapted to the purpose.

He laid the plans for the work, but his work was done. He had seen the foundation of the little church established, with a membership of his own spiritual children, and had furnished it with a sanctuary. He had been permitted to realize his long-cherished hopes that medical work should add its influence to the mission; had seen great changes in the improved attitude of the people towards the mission, and had exchanged his early discouragements for an unusual hopefulness and expectation of blessed results. In one view he appeared just ready for his great harvest of souls, but in another view he was already a rounded and completed work, having a readiness which few enjoy for the welcome plaudit, "Well done, good and faithful servant."

Rev. Jasper S. McIlvaine won a place among the first scholars in China, and challenged the respect of all intelligent men, foreigners and native, in China by his scholarship and contributions to the literature of missions. The language of the Chinese was well understood by him, and he wrote and had published extensive Biblical researches, with translations and explanations in English, among which was an essay on Mohammedanism, pronounced by competent critics

able and valuable. A thorough classical scholar, he unremittingly prosecuted his studies in order to be better prepared for the great work before him, and had mastered the great obstacles of that peculiar foreign language long before his death. The mission established by him is one of the most promising in Northern China, and situated in the centre and capital of perhaps the most important part of the empire in an intellectual and moral point of view. Dr. S. A. Hunter, of Tsi-Nan-Fou, China, says of Rev. Jasper S. McIlvaine, "He has had no equal in North China, in many respects, since the days of William Burns." Rev. John Murray, of Tsi-Nan-Fou, China, says, "You will never know, in this life at least, the immense power that Rev. Jasper S. McIlvaine wielded in China. His personal influence is still felt and acknowledged. His standard was high, and the mere mention of it stirs one's inner self, and leads to nobler thoughts and actions. He is missed very much. His place is vacant and cannot be filled."

Burial-Places.—THE OLD EPISCOPAL CHURCH-YARD.—"When St. Michael's Church [of Trenton] made the conveyance of 1838, by which the old [Episcopal] church-plot [about three miles from Trenton, beyond the State Lunatic Asylum] was added to a surrounding farm, reservation was made of an inclosure measuring thirty-two feet by twenty-seven, occupied by graves. The inclosure is made by a stone wall, now falling into ruins, and has the appearance of having been designed for a family cemetery. The only grave-stones remaining are those of Samuel Tucker, 1789, and Mrs. Tucker, 1787, . . . one 'in memory of John, son of William and Elizabeth Cleayton, who died November 6, 1757 (possibly 1737), aged 19 years;' another of 'Ma— (probably Margaret), the wife of John Dagworthy, Esq., who died May 16, 1729, aged 37 years;' and a few more which cannot be deciphered beyond 'Grace Da—,' or 'Hend—,' etc. It is said the widow of William Trent, whose name was given to the town [Trenton], was buried here, but there is no trace of the grave."¹

The inscriptions on the two large, flat stones covering the graves of Mr. and Mrs. Tucker are as follows:

"Underneath this stone lies the remains of SAMUEL TUCKER Esq., who departed this life the 14th day of January, 1789, aged 67 years, 3 months, and 19 days.

"Though in the dust I lay my head,
Yet, gracious God, thou wilt not leave
My soul forever with the dead,
Nor lose my children in the grave."

"In memory of ELIZABETH TUCKER, the wife of Samuel Tucker, Esq., of Trenton, and daughter of James and Ann Gould, who departed this life on Sunday the 13th day of May, 1787, aged 57 years, 8 months, and 14 days.

"This life's a dream, an empty show,
But the bright world to which I go
Hath joys substantial and sincere;
When shall I wake and find me there?
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise
And in my Saviour's image rise."

¹ Rev. John Hall, D.D., 1859.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH-YARD.—This burial-place contains numerous early graves, and is said to hold the remains of a Governor of New Jersey. The following inscriptions have been copied from head-stones in this church-yard:

"1732
April 25,
D. Howell."

"A + S
1735."

"John Scudder died May 10, 1748, aged 47."

"Here lyes int'd ye Body of Sackett Moore, who departed this life August the 18th, Anno Domini 1753, aged 87."

"Here lyeth the Body of Peter Lott, late of Long Island, who departed this life on the 14th day of April, 1755, aged 30 years."

"I. S. Temple,
Aug. 28, 1757."

"Here lieth the Body of Phebe, wife of Abraham Temple, who died August, 1758, aged 53 years."

"In memory of Nathaniel Moore, who departed this life Sept. 6, 1759, in the 72d year of his age."

"Love Moore departed this life February 9th, 1776, aged 59 years."

"In memory of Sarah, wife of William Barber, who departed this life May 16th, 1776, aged 20."

"Anna, wife of Amos Moore, departed this life August the 27, 1777."

"Here lies the Body of Mary, the wife of John Davison, who departed this life in the 66th year of her age 11 day of December, 1777."

"J. B.
1782."

"In memory of Benjamin Clark, who departed this life November 25, 1785, aged 54."

Educational.—The "pay-schools which furnished such educational advantages as were formerly enjoyed by the residents within the borders of the present township of Ewing gave place to the schools established under the common-school law of the State of New Jersey, under the provisions of which Ewing is divided into five school districts, named and numbered as follows:

Scudder's Falls, No. 14; Birmingham, No. 15; Ewingville, No. 16; Columbia, No. 17; and Brookville, No. 18.

The educational statistics of the township, as set forth in the last published report of the superintendent of public instruction, are appended:

Total amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$1689.72; value of the school property, \$4100; number of children of the school age in the township, 461; average number who attended schools during the time they were kept open, 151; estimated number who attended private schools, 36; estimated number who had attended no schools, 136; number of male teachers employed, 1, at a salary of \$36.66 per month; number of female teachers employed, 4, at an average monthly salary of \$32.98.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—This institution was organized in 1871, under an act of Legislature, and officered as follows:

President, Samuel Allison; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel C. Brown; Trustees, Abraham Taylor, Burlington, Matthew Mitchell, Morristown, Samuel C. Brown, Trenton, Rodolphus Bingham, Camden,

Samuel Allinson, Yardville, Charles H. O'Neill, Jersey City; Lady Managers, Mrs. Olivia S. Fuller, Trenton, Mrs. Rebecca A. Colson, Woodbury, Mrs. Elizabeth Baily, Trenton, Miss Sarah E. Hayes, Summit, Miss Sarah E. Webb, Elizabeth, Miss Margaretta Potts, Trenton; Matron, Mrs. Harriet F. Perry; Teacher, Miss Iteline M. Terridell.

About twelve acres of land, situated on the bank of the Delaware, within the limits of Trenton, was leased, and buildings thereon occupied in January, 1872. In the winter of 1872-73 the trustees purchased a farm of about eighty acres between the Scotch road and the Asylum road, in Ewing, for twelve thousand dollars. A suitable building was completed in April, 1874, and was at once occupied by the school. The farm was supplied with a tenant-house. This and the barns and the fences on the place were at once repaired, and a frame dwelling for the steward and gardener was built at a cost of about eighteen hundred dollars. An ice-house and necessary sheds were also erected. In 1876 a little more than an acre of land was sold off the farm to the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company. During the summer of 1880 a brick farm-house was built and paid for out of a special appropriation made at the previous session of the Legislature.

The officers of the institution in 1881 were as follows: President, Samuel Allison; Secretary and Treasurer, Samuel L. Baily; Trustees, Samuel Allison, Yardville, Samuel C. Brown, Trenton, Samuel L. Baily, Trenton, Rudolphus Bingham, Camden, J. Newton Voorhees, Middlebush, Jeremiah O'Rourke, Newark; Lady Managers, Mrs. Rebecca A. Colson, Woodbury, Mrs. Margaretta Potts, Trenton, Mrs. Elizabeth Baily, Trenton, Miss Sarah E. Webb, Elizabeth, Miss Mary G. Abbott, Trenton, Miss Mary S. Atterbury, Trenton; Matron, Mrs. Harriet F. Perry; Assistant Matron, Mrs. Rebecca Barber; House-keeper, Miss Margaret Atkinson; Teacher, Miss Bartine; Seamstress, Miss Abbie Cole.

The capacity of the building is sufficient to accommodate forty girls. Particular attention was given in its construction to secure good ventilation in all the rooms. The parlors, school, sewing, and dining-rooms are all on the first floor, leaving the second and third floors for sleeping apartments; each girl is provided with a separate bedroom. The laundry is in the basement. A supply of water from a spring is thrown into two large tanks in the attic, and thence distributed through the house for bathing and washing purposes.

The girls are received, cared for, and dismissed according to the provisions of a supplement to the act entitled "an act to establish and organize the State Reform School for juvenile offenders," approved April 6, 1865, with the additional provision that all commitments of girls to this institution, of whatever age when committed, shall be until they shall have arrived at the age of eighteen years, and not longer,

unless sooner discharged as reformed or incorrigible, or in due course of law, or bound out by order of the trustees.

The girls, as soon as received, are made acquainted with the rules and regulations of the school,—are given to understand that so long as they observe those rules they will not be restrained in their liberty, but placed at once upon the same footing as those who have been there for some time. This mode of treatment has in almost every case proved a wise one. Attempts to leave the institution are rare, and when they have occurred, the usually prompt arrest and return of the parties convinces those so disposed that any effort of the kind will be futile.

The discipline of the school is mild but firm, punishment of any kind beyond confinement in the dormitory being rarely necessary. The uniform kindness with which the girls are treated wins them to a cheerful submission, and begets a warmth of love towards the officers in hearts little accustomed to sentiments of the kind, deprived, as most of them have been, of the comforts of home or kind parental influences.

The girls take turns regularly in the different departments of the house-work, such as cooking, laundry, and general domestic work, all of which is neatly performed, and the whole building kept in excellent order.

Each scholar is taught to make her own clothes and keep them in repair, as well as to do such plain sewing as is sent by friends of the institution. Work for shirt manufacturers has been done here at some little profit to the institution. The afternoon of each day is occupied in the school-room, where the girls are taught those branches of study which will be of practical use to them through life. A Sunday-school is maintained, the influence of which has been very efficacious in the work of reformation.

The success of the institution is thus referred to in the report of the trustees for the year 1881:

"The discipline of the school has been well maintained; no effort has been made by any girl to escape, and, with but few exceptions, they have yielded to the firm but kindly hand which governs them. And it is with pleasure that we are able to state that the reformation of our girls from evil habits has been eminently satisfactory. The wise and motherly counsel of the matron, supported by the other officers, has not only had its influence on the scholars while in the school, but from reports continually reaching us from the families in which they have been placed, show that these lessons in the way of virtue have not been forgotten, but remain like an anchor, holding them fast."

The New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum.—In 1845, Governor Stratton appointed the following-named commissioners to select a site suitable for a State asylum for the insane: Daniel Harris, Theodore Arrowsmith, John Condict, Joseph Sanders, Maurice Beesley.

These gentlemen chose the site now occupied by the New Jersey State Lunatic Asylum, on the Old River road, near the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the southern part of the township of Ewing. Rev. Eli F. Cooley, Calvin Howell, and Samuel Rush were appointed to superintend the erection of the building. The architect chosen was Mr. J. Notmann. The first appropriation by the Legislature towards founding this institution was one of \$35,000, of which \$10,000 was for the purchase of the site, and \$25,000 was to be used in building.

The first board of managers was constituted as follows:

Hon. James Parker, president; Thomas J. Stryker, secretary and treasurer; Lewis W. R. Phillips, Rev. Eli F. Cooley, Stacy G. Potts, Richard Stockton, Charles Ridgway, M.D., Isaac S. Mulford, M.D., John S. Dorsey, and William F. Anderson.

The whole number of patients admitted and treated from the opening of the asylum in 1848 to the 31st of October, 1881, was 5818. Of this large number 3569 have been returned to their friends, recovered or improved.

The number of patients in the asylum on the 31st day of October, 1880, was 550; the number received since that time to Oct. 31, 1881, was 157, making an aggregate number of 707 under treatment during the year. Of these, 58 were discharged recovered, 20 improved, 4 not improved, and 45 died; 1 escaped, 1 not insane, and 1 removed to the Camden County Almshouse; left in the institution under treatment on the 31st day of October, 1881, 577 patients. Of the number then being treated, 80 were private patients, supported by their friends, and 36 convicts, supported by the State.

The board of managers in 1881 was composed of the following-named persons:

Rev. S. M. Hamill, M.D., Lawrenceville, president; Hon. Caleb S. Green, Trenton, secretary; John Vought, M.D., Freehold; William Elmer, M.D., Bridgeton; Garritt S. Cannon, Esq., Bordentown; Joseph H. Bruere, Esq., Princeton; Hon. James Bishop, New Brunswick; Hon. Benjamin F. Carter, Woodbury; Isaac Stephens, Trenton; Hon. John I. Bird, Flemington.

The resident officers were as follows;

Superintendent and Physician, John W. Ward, M.D.; Assistant Physician, John Kirby, M.D.; Second Assistant Physician, Charles P. Britton, M.D.; Steward, Edmund White; Matron, Mrs. S. J. Clark; Treasure., Austin Snider, Trenton.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

WILLIAM RODMAN McILVAINE.

The ancestors of William McIlvaine came from Scotland, and were descended in regular succession

from Sir Patrick McIlvaine, who received an endowment of lands called Grymmet for valiant services under one of the early Scottish kings, and on the maternal side from Count Habspureck, who at the time of the Norman conquest of England came over from Normandy with William the Conqueror.

William Rodman McIlvaine was born in Ewing township, Mercer Co., N. J., Dec. 20, 1820. His father, Edward Shippen McIlvaine, was maternal grandson of Chief Justice Shippen, of Pennsylvania, and son of Dr. William McIlvaine, an eminent physician of Bristol, Pa., who died in Burlington, N. J., where he resided a part of his life. His maternal grandfather, Rodman, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a member of Congress from Bucks County, Pa., during President Madison's administration. In 1812, Edward Shippen McIlvaine purchased and settled on an estate of some two hundred acres in Ewing, where he resided the remainder of his life. This property was inherited by his son, and is, in 1882, the property of the grandson.

William Rodman McIlvaine resided on the homestead in Ewing during the early part of his life, and afterwards in Trenton. He was a man of good mind, sterling principles, well read, a friend to the poor, an advocate of temperance reform, and a leader among his fellow-townsmen in public matters. He was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Mercer County, and by reappointment served in that capacity for three terms of five years each. Judge McIlvaine was an active member of St. Michael's Church in Trenton, and senior warden at the time of his death, Jan. 13, 1875.

His wife, Christiana, whom he married in 1842, is an only sister of Hon. E. W. Scudder, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and daughter of Jasper Scudder and Mary Stillwell Reeder, who resided at the "Falls of the Delaware," near Trenton, where the Reeder's settled as early as 1696, and the Scudders in 1704. Their children are Rev. Jasper Scudder McIlvaine, deceased; one daughter, died at the age of nineteen; and the only surviving child, Edward Shippen McIlvaine, before mentioned upon the homestead property. The ancestor of the Scudder family emigrated from England to Holland, and thence to Long Island. Richard Scudder settled at the "Falls of the Delaware," as the site of Trenton was called, in 1704, and purchased a tract of land extending two miles on the Jersey side from Jacobs Creek to a point about four miles above the Falls. He died March 14, 1754, aged eighty-three, leaving eight children, of whom John died in 1748; his son Daniel died in 1811, his son Elias died in 1811, and his son Jasper, father of Mrs. McIlvaine, died in 1877, aged eighty years.



Mr. R. M. Hoare

ALEXANDER B. GREEN.

*The Green family has been represented in Ewing township since the opening of the eighteenth century. About that time came William Green from England, landing at Philadelphia in the year 1700. Thence he went to Long Island, and came to this, now Ewing township, and purchased between three and four hundred acres of land, the deed bearing date 1712. He here married and had a son named Richard, who



A B Green

died in 1741, leaving with other children two sons, Richard and George. About that time Richard, the son of Richard, purchased some four hundred acres of land where James B. Green resides, near Greensburg, and devoted his energies to the tilling of the soil. He married Phebe Moore, of Hopewell township, and had a large family of children, including William R., John, Benjamin, George, Joseph, and Richard. John and Benjamin settled in Easton, Pa., George and Joseph in Bucks County, Pa., and Richard in Lawrence township. George, brother of the second Richard, son of the first Richard, and grandson of the first settler, William Green, settled in now Lawrence township, where he became the progenitor of an influential branch of the family elsewhere referred to.

Upon the death of Richard Green, grandson of the first settler, his land was divided among his children, the homestead property, comprising about two hundred and fifty acres, falling to his eldest son, William R. Green, grandfather of the subject of this sketch.

Here he passed his days in farming, pausing only to participate in the nation's struggle for independence, and serving personally in the patriot army. He married Elizabeth Burroughs, and had three children, viz.: Nancy, who married Joseph B. Green, of Trenton, Samuel, and James B. Green.

Previous to the demise of the father the homestead property was divided between the two sons, Samuel and James B. The former died in early life, leaving descendants, however, who left the home locality after his death. To James B. Green fell the homestead and about one hundred and forty acres of land. He passed his entire life on the tract, and besides being a representative and successful agriculturist was active in advancing the general interests of the township, and closely identified with the progressive movements of his time. He married Catharine, daughter of William Anthony, of Ewing, and had eight children,—Nancy, who married John Scudder; William A., Alexander B., Martha A., who married John M. Van Cleve; Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Cain, of Trenton; James B., who occupies the family homestead in Ewing; Catharine, wife of Henry H. Johnson, of Ohio; and Edward M., who resides in Shelby County, Ohio, and is a member of the present Legislature of that State. James B. Green died in 1847, aged sixty-three years, and his wife in 1866, in her eighty-first year.

Alexander B. Green was born at the ancestral seat of his family in Ewing, on March 16, 1811. Until sixteen years of age he remained at home, and received only a common-school education. At that age he went to Philadelphia, where he clerked for a time in a dry-goods store, and subsequently engaged in that branch of trade on his own account until 1842, when he located at Trenton in the coal business. After two years he returned to Philadelphia and resumed the dry-goods business until 1848. He then engaged in mercantile business in Trenton for some time, also the lumber trade, and from 1853 to 1872 acted as the general freight agent and general freight accountant of the United Railroads of New Jersey at Trenton. In the latter year he resigned his position and removed to Greensburg, where he has since engaged in the lumber and coal business and in farming.

Mr. Green has led an active and busy life, and reaped the sure reward of a competency, and the respect and esteem of a large circle of friends. He is naturally retiring and modest in demeanor, and shrinks from notoriety and public applause. Though an ardent member of the Republican party, he has studiously avoided public position, although called to represent the First District of Mercer County in the New Jersey Assembly in the years 1865 and 1866. He made an intelligent and honest legislator, and after the close of his term declined further election and retired to private life. He takes an active interest in the local affairs of his township, has been president of the West Ewing Improvement Association

since its organization in 1878, and is a ruling elder in the First Presbyterian Church of Ewing. His first wife was Mary A., daughter of Clark Chambers, of Trenton, and died in 1848. Of this marriage there are two living children, viz., Louisa, wife of Harvey Fisk, of Ewing, a leading banker of New York City, and Miss Mary C. Green. An only son, Alexander, was a sergeant in Company I, Fourteenth New Jersey Volunteers, during the late war, and lost his life at the battle of Monocacy, Maryland, July 9, 1864. His second wife was Jane A., daughter of the late Charles Rice, of Trenton. She died in March, 1869. In 1870 he married Mary, daughter of the late Squire Daniel Cook, of Hopewell. She died in April, 1875. His present wife, Clementina, is the daughter of the late Benjamin T. Davis, of Columbia, Lancaster Co., Pa.

ELIJAH L. HENDRICKSON.

Among the prominent old families of Ewing township is the Hendrickson family. A native of Holland, John, the progenitor of the branch of the family represented by the subject of this sketch, emigrated to our shores about the year 1690, together with two brothers, and settled on Long Island, whence, owing to difficulties regarding the title to his land, he came to Ewing, and took up his location where the late Israel Hendrickson resided. Here he closed a long and busy life, enduring the privations incident to a pioneer settlement. He was one of the early members of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, now Ewing, and was officially connected with that body as elder. Among his children was Thomas, grandfather of the subject of this sketch. In early life he married Ruth, daughter of Richard Burt, of Ewing, and shortly thereafter took up his residence on the Burt homestead, where he passed his days in agricultural pursuits, and where several generations of his descendants have succeeded him. He filled a number of the local offices of his township in an acceptable manner, and served as a trustee of the Ewing Presbyterian Church. His death occurred on July 7, 1822, in his eighty-third year, and that of his wife on Nov. 3, 1817. His children were Hannah (born March 30, 1761, married John Reeder, of Ewing), John (born Nov. 22, 1763), Kezia (born Oct. 7, 1765, married Philip Burroughs), Richard (born April 7, 1768), Sarah (born April 24, 1770, married Joshua Furman), Timothy (born March 30, 1772), Phebe (born March 20, 1774, married Joseph Tindall, of Sussex County, and died there), Moses (born March 14, 1776), Huldah (born March 19, 1778), Mary (born Aug. 11, 1781), and Jemima (born Jan. 25, 1784, married Joseph Burroughs).

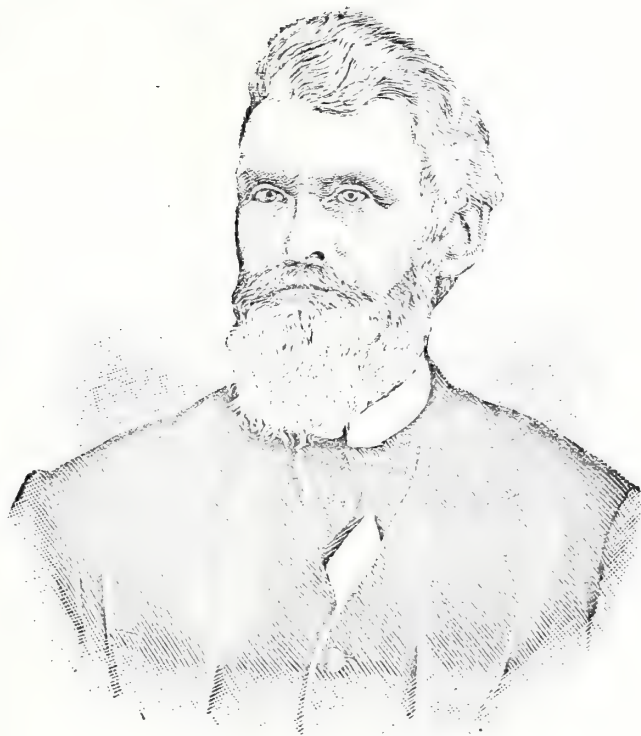
Timothy Hendrickson, father of our subject, was born on the old family homestead, and occupied it during life. He was an industrious and intelligent farmer, active in all good works, and was also a regular attendant and supporter of the Ewing Presbyterian

Church, of which he was also a trustee. He married Eunice, daughter of Elijah and Sarah Lanning (born Dec. 12, 1779, died Aug. 14, 1839), and had three sons,—Elijah L., John R., and James A. Hendrickson. Of these the first and third still reside on the old homestead, and John R. on the adjoining farm, which also belonged to his grandfather's estate. Timothy Hendrickson died Feb. 23, 1848, in his seventy-sixth year.



Elijah L. Hendrickson

Elijah L. Hendrickson, whose portrait will be recognized by a large number of the readers of this work, was born on the old homestead in which he resides, on April 2, 1816. The brick portion of his residence was built by his grandfather, Thomas, in the year 1800, and is still in a substantial condition. He was early inured to the life of a farmer, and enjoyed only such educational advantages as the district school of his neighborhood furnished. He has continued to occupy the old home during his lifetime, and has reaped from the ancestral soil of his forefathers many an abundant crop. He is one of the most public-spirited and representative farmers of his township, and in close sympathy with all progressive and elevating influences. Of strong Democratic principles, he has held all the important offices of his township, was freeholder from 1850 to 1855, a justice of the peace for twenty years, assessor for a long term of years, and in 1853 represented his district, including the city of Trenton and township of Ewing, in the State Assembly, performing his legisla-



W B Hough

tive duties with singular fidelity, and serving upon a number of important committees. Though endowed only with a common-school education, Mr. Hendrickson has always felt a deep interest in the instruction of the young, and has been very active in elevating the standard of education in his township, and in organizing and sustaining schools of high character in the town. He has led an active and busy life, and is held in respect and esteem by a wide circle of friends. He is one of the most liberal and earnest supporters of the First Presbyterian Church of Ewing, and has been a trustee in that body for the past twenty-five years. He was married on Jan. 13, 1842, to Louisa C., daughter of the late Richard Hunt, of Ewing, and has three children,—Cornelia, wife of Edward M. Burroughs, of Ewing; Frances, residing with her father; and Annie L., wife of George L. Howell, of the same township.

WILLIAM A. HOUGH.

The Hough family is of Gallic-Flemish origin, a branch still existing at Bruges, in Flanders, the name being De la Hooghe. Representatives of the family were in England in Cheshire at the time of the Conquest, the name at that time being Del Hoghe, De Hooghe, and until the year 1500 manuscript genealogies exist in the British Museum and elsewhere where the name appears as Del Hoghe, De Hogh, d'Hoghe, etc.

Richard Hough, the ancestor of William Aspy Hough, was a leading member of the Society of Friends, having become a member at his home in Macclesfield, Cheshire, England. When he determined to emigrate to America he purchased two tracts of land, one above and the other below the village of Yardleyville, Bucks Co., Pa.

He arrived in the Delaware River on the 29th day of September, 1683, in the ship "Endeavor," from London, bringing with him five servants, who were to serve four years, and at the expiration of their service to receive an honorarium in money and their freedom.

He married Margery Clowes in the spring succeeding his arrival, this being the first marriage in Bucks County.

On the tract of land south of Yardleyville he built a house near a spring of water. In this house the first meetings of "Friends" were held, and here were born six generations of his lineal descendants, including the subject of this sketch.

Almost immediately after his arrival he was elected a member of the "Provincial Assembly" as one of the two members from Bucks County, and he continued to be a member of the Supreme Executive Council of William Penn or a member of the Assembly until his death in 1705, having been drowned in the Delaware River while on his way to meet the members of the Assembly at New Castle.

He was a man of a high order of intelligence and integrity, as is abundantly attested by his associates, among whom William Penn, in a letter to a friend at the time of his death, says, "The loss of our dear friend, honest Richard Hough, is well-nigh irreparable."

He left by will the largest share of his property, including the homestead, to his eldest son Richard, and certain other shares to his other sons and daughters. The homestead was successively owned and occupied by Richard, the progenitor, by his son Richard, by his son Henry, by his son John, and by his son Phineas, father of our subject.

Phineas Hough, born in 1790, married, first, Elizabeth Carlisle, who died without issue. His second wife, Deborah Aspy, bore him seven children,—William Aspy, John, Mary S., wife of Jacob Hendrickson, of Ewing, Samuel Y., Phineas, Benjamin F., and Edwin W. Hough. Of these John became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in Delaware a few years ago, while filling the office of presiding elder. Samuel Y. died in Kansas. Phineas and Benjamin F. were merchants in Philadelphia, and are both dead. Edwin W. died in Philadelphia of disease contracted while serving in the army during the late Rebellion. Phineas Hough, Sr., died May 9, 1876, in his eighty-sixth year, and his wife in 1854, aged fifty-eight.

William A. Hough was born at Yardleyville, Pa., on Dec. 4, 1819. He was early apprenticed to the trade of a carpenter. For ten years after attaining his majority he followed this business at Yardleyville, and in 1850, having by close and laborious effort accumulated sufficient capital, he purchased of Murray McIlvaine the old Dr. Olden farm, in Ewing township, Mercer County, N. J., where he has since engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. Hough is recognized as one of the most public-spirited and successful farmers in Ewing, and by his artistic taste and mechanical skill has been enabled to remodel and beautify his home, and render his surroundings attractive and pleasant. He served as freeholder of his township for one term, and has held other township offices. He is one of the vice-presidents of the West Ewing Improvement Association, and is overseer in Ewing Grange, No. 73. He is also an attendant and regular supporter of the First Presbyterian Church of Ewing, of which he is one of the trustees, and served on the church building committee in 1867, and on the parsonage committee in 1880-81. He married on Feb. 5, 1845, Ellen, daughter of John Stockton, a descendant of the old New Jersey family of that name, and has two children now living, viz., John S., a graduate of the Philadelphia Polytechnic School and of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, now traveling in Europe in the interests of his profession; and Horace G., a graduate of Trenton Academy, who is working the home-farm in connection with his

father. William Henry Hough, the second son, died Oct. 12, 1881, while pursuing his studies at Rutgers College, New Jersey, with a view of preparation for the gospel ministry.

CHAPTER LXVII.

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.¹

Situation and Boundaries.—Hamilton, the most southerly township of Mercer County, is bounded on the north by Trenton, Millham, and Lawrence; on the east by West Windsor and Washington and Upper Freehold (Monmouth County); south by Chesterfield and Bordentown (Burlington County) and Falls (Bucks County, Pa.); and west by Trenton and Chambersburg.

Physical Features.—The northern, southern, and a portion of the western boundaries of this township are natural, and such as would of themselves suggest a division of municipal interests. At the north Assanpink Creek divides Hamilton from Millham and Lawrence; Crosswicks Creek cuts it off from its neighboring townships in Burlington County, and the Delaware River on the west separates it from adjacent portions of Pennsylvania. These streams and Miry Run and Pond Run, in the northern part, which flow into the Assanpink, and Back Creek and Doctor's Creek, in the southern part, emptying their waters into Crosswicks Creek, furnish ample drainage.

The Pennsylvania Railroad crosses the northern border of the township from the northeast corner in a southwesterly direction to Trenton, and the Amboy Division of the great network of railways so known runs in a course nearly parallel with the main line across the southern part, with a station at Yardville.

Settlement.—The settlement of the territory now known as Hamilton began in the southern part of the present township, along the bluff southeast of Chambersburg and farther southeast on Crosswicks Creek. Religious and sectarian lines marked different periods of settlement to a degree. A few of the earliest inhabitants were Episcopalians, but the Quaker element predominated. Later came some Presbyterians, and still later Baptists, the latter from East Jersey, whence they had emigrated from Long Island and the New England States.

The Lees are descended from one David Lee, who owned a large tract along the south side of the Assanpink Creek, near its junction with Miry Run and the Shabakonk. He had two sons, Joseph and William.

The Hill family are probably of Scotch descent, and they settled near Trenton. Smith Hill, who owned the tract east of Trenton on Assanpink, had several children, among whom were William, who

lived at Hamilton Square, and whose descendants are scattered over the country; Samuel, who lived on the homestead and whose descendants are numerous; Nathan, who lived at Yardville, and Howell, of Hamilton Square. There were also daughters,—Jane, Hannah and Christiana, who married into the families of Welling, Anderson, and Hutchinson.

The Hughes family were among the settlers of Hamilton township in the last century. James Hughes, a prominent member of the Presbyterian Church at Hamilton Square in its early days, with his brothers, William, Richard, John, and Joseph, made a large family, and from them nearly all bearing the name in this locality are descended.

The family name of Butcher is almost lost in this locality, but the Butchers were formerly quite numerous in Hamilton. They were early residents at Burlington, and some of them settled in Pennsylvania, whence came Thomas Butcher, Sr., the old cabinet-maker and undertaker of Hamilton Square, whose descendants are scattered all over the country.

Old Nottingham.—The first name given to the section which was bounded on the north by the Assanpink Creek, on the south by the Rancocas Creek, on the east by the province line, and on the west by the Delaware, was "Yorkshire Tenth." This name was given to it by the purchasers, they having divided their purchase into tenths. In 1692, perhaps earlier, the township of Nottingham was formed of part of Yorkshire Tenths. It then included all of the present Hamilton township, and all of Trenton south of the Assanpink Creek. In 1694 the Provincial Legislature enacted that all who resided above this creek in the province should belong to Burlington County, and it was known as Hopewell township as early as 1695. It is said the name of Nottingham was given to this township by Isaac Watson, who was from Nottingham, in Old England.

The first charter of the borough and town of Trenton, granted by King George II. in 1746, included nearly the whole of the present county. Many of the citizens of Nottingham were burgesses of the borough. This charter was surrendered in 1750, the people not experiencing the benefits they had expected. The boundaries of Trenton under the next charter included nothing south of the creek. It was not until 1851 that Trenton proper included anything south of the Assanpink. The township bore the name of Nottingham from 1692 to 1842.

SOME OF THE EARLY SETTLERS.—In November, 1677, two ships, the "Willing Mind," from London, and the fly-boat "Martha," from Hull, arrived with one hundred and fourteen passengers, who settled in Yorkshire Tenth.

On the 10th of December, 1678, the ship "Shield" arrived from Hull. This ship anchored where Burlington was afterwards built, and the morning after their arrival the passengers went ashore on the ice. On this ship came most of the first inhabitants of the

¹ From material furnished by Joseph H. West.

section soon afterwards known as Nottingham township. Among them were Mahlon Stacy, who built the first mill at Trenton on the Assanpink; Thomas Lambert, from whom Lamberton was named; Thomas Potts, Thomas Newell, Thomas Wood, with their families; also Godfrey Newbold, John Newbold, Richard Green, John Hyers, and a merchant from Hull named Barnes. About this time came also Isaac Watson, Robert Pearson, and others.

The old minute-book of the proceedings of Nottingham township from 1692 to 1710 discloses many interesting things relating to this locality. The minutes of 1695 contain all the names of the taxable persons in the township at that date as follows:

Mahlon Stacy, Thomas Lambert, William Embly, Ann Pharo, John Lambert, Jr., Robert Pearson, Samuel Overton, Thomas Gillenthorp, William Quicksall, William Watson, Sarah Scholey, William Biddle, Matthew Clayton, Nathaniel Petit, Moses Petit, Jonathan Davis, Ralph Hunt, Theophilus Phillips, John Lambert, Sr., Joshua Wright, Martin Scott, John Rodgers, John Abbot, Ann Warson, William Hixson, Anthony Woodward, Thomas Tindall, Isaac Watson, Benjamin Maxle, Joshua Ely, John Lees, John Brearley, Richard Ridgway, Thomas Green, Samuel Hunt, Charles Biles, Thomas Smith, Thomas Coleman, and John Richardson.

The minutes for 1703 contain the names of the taxable persons and the number of acres each possessed. In addition to the above-named persons there appear the names of Caleb Wheatley, John Tantum, William Warson, Matthew Grange, William Stevens, Gervas Hall, Thomas Silverthorp, Sylvanus King, Henry Scott, Abraham Marshall, Francis Davenport, and Matthew Watson. These persons owned from thirty to thirteen hundred and fifty acres each, but most of them had from two hundred and fifty to six hundred acres. The two largest land-owners were Robert Pearson and William Stevens, each having thirteen hundred and fifty acres. The whole number of acres these men possessed in 1703 amounted to eleven thousand and ten, which shows that most of the land was taken up at that date, except, perhaps, some not worth owning. After 1703 there came many to Nottingham and Hopewell townships from Long Island and East Jersey. Among these may be mentioned the Stouts, Cubberleys, Howells, Mounts, Burroughs, Clarks, Scudders, Lannings, Reeds, and Appletons. Later there came the Wests, Hammells, and many others. The Hammells came from Holland originally to Ulster County, N. Y., then settled in the lower part of this State; thence to Mansfield, where John Hammell came from to Washington township in the middle of the last century.

The Hutchinsons came, some of them at least, from Ewing township (then Hopewell), where they had first settled. There came also to this township from Burlington and other places the families of Eldridge, Nelson, Butcher, and Hughes. The families of Van-

nest, Dey, Flock, and others came in from Middlesex County. Probably nine-tenths of the first inhabitants of this section were English, but there were some Scotch and some Hollanders. There were probably a few Swedes from the settlements in Delaware, and some of other nationalities not mentioned above.

SOME OF THE PIONEER FAMILIES.—Tradition says that three families of the name of Cubberley came from France to America. They were probably Huguenots. Two of them settled on Long Island, and the third came to these parts. They must have settled in this township since 1720, as the record-book to that date does not contain the name. James Cubberley, who died in 1754, and his wife Mary, who died in 1772 aged eighty-two, are buried in the Pearson burying-ground, and headstones mark their graves. They were probably the first of the family to settle in the township. The headstone at James Cubberley's grave is marked J. Cubberley. By the will of James Cubberley, made in 1753, we find that he had six children,—Thomas, William, James, John, Isaac, and Mary. His residence was on the place now owned by Joel Taylor, near Hamilton Square, and his large estate extended into what is now Washington township. He gave to his grandson William, son of his son Thomas, tract No. 3, now in Washington. Part of the Cubberleys of Washington township are descended from this line. William, the second son, was born in 1720, died 1774. He married Lydia Rulon, who was of French descent. His descendants are very numerous. He had three children,—William W., Hannah, and Achsah. Hannah married John Hammell; Achsah married Richard Appleton; and William W. married Ann Hammell. His children were Elisha, Eli, Isaac, Ann, Theodosia, and others, and their children and grandchildren bring us down to date.

John Cubberley, the fourth child of James the first, also married a Rulon, and his descendants are numerous. His son David was one of the founders of the Hamilton Square Presbyterian Church, and his children were John C., Athaliah, David, and others. The late James Cubberley, of Newtown, and his offspring, and Francis, John H., and others of that line, and George W. and that line, are descended from one of the other sons of the first James; and in fact all the ancestry of the name of Cubberley in this part of New Jersey can be traced back to James and Mary Cubberley.

The Watsons are of English origin. They came to this section from Nottingham, in England, and when the township of Nottingham was formed it was named "Nottingham" by Isaac Watson, in honor of his native place. In the old minute-book of Nottingham township, under date of 1695, appear the names of Isaac Watson, as the possessor of four hundred and forty acres; William Watson, of one hundred and fifty acres; and, at a later date, Matthew Watson, of

thirty acres. From these persons have descended most of the Watsons of this locality. They are not very numerous at present in this section, but are scattered in various directions.

In 1708, Isaac Watson built the house, which is still standing, on the bluff between White Horse and Trenton, and lately occupied by Andrew K. Rowan. The old house on the bank of the creek below White Horse, now occupied by Norman Stevens, was built two years earlier by the second Robert Pearson. The house on the B. F. Stewart estate, near Yardville, was built in 1754, and the house of John A. Beck, in that vicinity, in 1759. These are the oldest dwellings in the township.

In the old Nottingham minute-book it is recorded that Thomas Tindall owned four hundred and sixty acres of land in 1695. His farm was where part of Trenton has since been built. The Tindalls are quite numerous, and it is supposed are descendants from Thomas Tindall, who was English by birth or descent.

Among the early settlers of "Yorkshire Tenth" were some of the Butchers, whose descendants were years ago quite numerous in this township and vicinity. They were of English origin. The family is now much scattered.

Robert Pearson settled in what is now Hamilton township, and was one of the two largest land-owners in old Nottingham. In 1695, according to the minutes of Nottingham, he possessed thirteen hundred and fifty acres. This tract lay on the north bank of Crosswicks Creek, to the north and west of Back Creek. A few years later, one William Stevens owned the same number of acres. The old graveyard at White Horse was laid out by the Pearsons as early as 1722, and perhaps many years before. The locality was called by them "South Hill."

They are believed to have been Episcopalians, and it has been said that the Pearsons and Hutchinsons came to America together. The name of Pearson is almost lost in this locality at present, though the Pearsons have many descendants in the prominent families of the township. Most of the Pearsons favored the king during the Revolution, though few of them took any active part in the struggle; but the third Robert Pearson befriended Samuel Tucker, the treasurer of the State, when he was captured by the Tories, and gave him parole that Tucker should stay with him until called for, thus saving him much rough treatment. Isaac Pearson, an active Tory, was shot at Hightstown by a party who were pursuing him. A stone marks his grave in the old Pearson burying-ground.

Sarah How (or "Sallie Howe," as her name has appeared in history), a sister of the wife of William Pearson, who was a son of Isaac Pearson above mentioned, was one of the six little girls who sang and strewed flowers before Washington as he passed through Trenton on his way to New York to be in-

augurated as President of the United States. She lived for a long time with her sister Susan (Mrs. Pearson), and died unmarried in 1841, and is buried in the Pearson family lot. Sheriff Micajah How was her father, and Robert How was her brother.

Mary Pearson, daughter of William Pearson and niece of Sarah How, married Thomas Hopkinson, a grandson of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

The most of the Reed family in Hamilton are descended from the Reeds of Ewing and Lawrence; others came from East Jersey. Jeremiah Reed, the ancestor of the Reeds of Hamilton Square, was one of the founders of the Methodist Church there.

The Fords were among the Scotch Covenanters, and settled early in the township. Their descendants are plentiful, but not many bear the name which was formerly spelled "Foord."

The Quigleys were among those who settled here in the early part of the eighteenth century. Some of them were noted deer hunters. They kept many dogs for hunting purposes, and the cluster of houses on the road from White Horse to Sandtown, called "Dogtown," was so named on account of the large number of dogs kept by the Quigleys resident there.

Cornelius Appleton came from Germany, and settled near Hamilton Square before 1730. A part of the original Appleton tract is now in possession of the Pryors, and adjoins land of William H. West, W. H. Hughes, and Albert Hooper, and others in their neighborhood. The old Appleton house was built to front to the south, as the old road ran on that side. The oldest part of this house, the east end, was originally only one story high, and was built, tradition says, about 1730. In 1772 the west end was built; in the early part of this century the east end was raised to the height of the rest of the house.

Cornelius Appleton married Mary Cox Nov. 10, 1726, and had children, as follows: Joseph, born Aug. 8, 1727; Richard, born Nov. 28, 1728; and Josiah, born in 1735. He died in 1779, aged seventy-eight; and his wife, five years earlier, aged eighty-eight.

George Appleton, who lives near Mercerville, is a descendant of Cornelius Appleton, as are many others of the name, and of other families with which the Appletons have intermarried in this section.

WEST FAMILY.—The first of the West family in what is now Hamilton was William West, who was born in 1750, and died about 1830. His residence was the dwelling now of Samuel Hughes, near Hamilton Square, which he built. His estate consisted of three hundred acres, perhaps more, adjacent to the dwelling, which is now cut up into numerous farms. Two of his grandchildren reside on parts of the original tract.

The progenitor of the somewhat numerous Wests of this section was Bartholomew West, whose homestead was near the present village of Allentown

(Monmouth County), on the farm now of William Hulse. He had five children,—John, Mahew, Jane, Mary, and the William above mentioned. John lost the bulk of his property during the Revolution. He was engaged in buying and shipping produce to the army, and at one time, having sent a large quantity, it was captured by the enemy, proving a total loss to him. He afterwards removed to Pennsylvania. Some of the Wests about Trenton are descended from him. Mahew was childless. His residence was near the present dwelling of S. P. Nicholson, in Hamilton township. Jane never married. Mary married a Stelle, and her descendants are numerous in this vicinity. One John West lived in Shrewsbury as early as 1687.

William West was impressed into the British service during the Revolution, but escaped from his captors at New Brunswick. He caught the smallpox from some of them, which broke out upon him on his arrival at Trenton the morning after his escape. He went home, and his father took the disease from him and died of it. William West married Anna Stout, who was born October, 1754, and died Jan. 25, 1814, and had issue as follows:

I. Susanna, born March 1, 1779, died May, 1851; married Joseph Watson, born 1773, died April 12, 1837, and had issue as follows: 1, Ruth, born Nov. 6, 1795; 2, John, born July 1, 1797; 3, Anna, born June 1, 1800; 4, Margaret, born July 24, 1802; 5, William, born Jan. 22, 1804; 6, Samuel, born Feb. 5, 1806; 7, Naomi, born April 23, 1808; 8, Mary, born May 17, 1810; 9, Susanna, born Aug. 10, 1812; 10, Joseph, born Jan. 30, 1815; 11, Elizabeth, born May 11, 1817; 12, Henry, born April 17, 1819; 13, Hope, born Nov. 6, 1821. After the death of Joseph Watson his widow married David Silver, whom she survived.

II. Margaret West, born Feb. 25, 1781, died in 1849; married April 15, 1804, David Gordon, who was born March 3, 1780, and had issue as follows: 1, William W., born March 1, 1805; 2, Sarah A., born Dec. 7, 1806; 3, James, born Dec. 19, 1808; 4, Lucy, born Sept. 10, 1810; 5, David, born Sept. 26, 1812; 6, Benjamin S., born Nov. 26, 1817.

III. John West, born March 21, 1783, died Aug. 13, 1856; married Feb. 4, 1808, Lydia Hammell, who was born April 4, 1788, died April 5, 1876, and had issue as follows: 1, Lucy, born Jan. 9, 1809; 2, Hannah H., born Oct. 3, 1810; 3, William H., born Dec. 16, 1812; 4, Anna, born June 3, 1815; 5, Louisa C., born March 26, 1818; 6, John S., born Dec. 22, 1820; 7, Lydia A., born Jan. 5, 1824; 8, Margaret G., born June 5, 1827; 9, Lizzie Y., born Oct. 29, 1829.

IV. Lucia West, born March 30, 1785, died in childhood, April 27, 1793.

V. Mary West, born Oct. 12, 1787, died April 2, 1810.

VI. Zimri West, born Feb. 22, 1790, died March 10, 1828; married Mary Hammell, who was born Aug.

24, 1791, and had issue as follows: 1, Henry Paxon, born Nov. 18, 1814; 2, Mary Ann, born March 13, 1816, died Oct. 29, 1852; 3, Elizabeth, born September, 1817; 4, Mayhew, born Oct. 24, 1819, died June 22, 1848; 5, Zimri, born March 28, 1821; 6, Mercy, born March, 1823, died in childhood.

VII. Hope West, born Aug. 30, 1792, died Sept. 26, 1863, married William Hammell, which see.

VIII. William Stout West, born Feb. 5, 1795, married Mary Appleget, March 27, 1817, who was born Oct. 4, 1799, and had issue as follows: 1, Hope, born Dec. 23, 1817; 2, George, born June 28, 1820; 3, Susanna, born Nov. 27, 1822; 4 and 5, Sarah Ann and Mary, twins, born March 1, 1826; 6, William, born Aug. 7, 1828; 7, Charles, born Oct. 22, 1830; 8, Phebe, born June 12, 1833; 9, Henry, born Oct. 17, 1836; 10, Edward, born Dec. 5, 1843.

IX. Joseph Lippet West, born Nov. 14, 1798, died Feb. 11, 1876; married, in 1823, Ann Pearson, who was born April 6, 1804, died 1835, and had issue as follows: 1, John W. P., born Oct. 18, 1823; 2, James G., born Sept. 12, 1825; 3, Ann, born March 6, 1828; 4, Joseph P., born Feb. 7, 1830, died in childhood; 5, Samuel N., born March 21, 1834. After the death of his wife, in 1835, Joseph married Hannah Forman, widow of Randolph Forman, Nov. 10, 1839, and had issue as follows: 1, Randolph Forman, Dec. 20, 1840; 2, Joseph H., born Nov. 5, 1845.

The Scotts were among the earliest settlers of the township.

Christopher Van Nest, son of John Van Nest, settled at Quaker Bridge, in Hamilton township. He married Catherine Voorhies, and had nine children. His brother John, a settler in West Windsor, had the same number, and from these two are descended the Van Nests in Hamilton and elsewhere in the county. The old Van Nest Bible, printed in Holland in 1640, is in the possession of William C. Van Nest, of Hamilton Square.

Those in Hamilton bearing the name of Dye are descended from Henry Dye, who lived on the farm now owned by Joseph Bowers.

The De Couts were among the early settlers.

Nearly all, if not quite all, of the Taylors of Mercer County seem to be descended from one John Taylor, who settled near Yardville, in the early part, or towards the middle, of the last century. He owned a large tract of land. In 1759 he built the house now owned by John Beck, of Yardville. He married a Quixsy, or Quicksall, and had a son Joel, and a daughter, who married a De Cou. Joel married a Vanderbeck, and it was through this marriage that the Taylors came to be numbered among the numerous heirs of the Trinity Church property in New York City.

Joel Taylor had numerous children. Among them were Benjamin, Joel, and Israel (who bought land near Hamilton Square), and Stacy (who lived between Yardville and Allentown), and several daughters. Their descendants are numerous in the county.

Hon. John Taylor, Esq., now senator for Mercer County, is a descendant of Joel Taylor. The old stock of Taylors were Quakers.

Richard Howell was born in Delaware. He commanded a New Jersey regiment from 1776 till 1779; was clerk of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and Governor of New Jersey from 1794 till 1802, when he died. He was one of the young men who burned the tea landed at Greenwich, N. J., Nov. 22, 1774. He was the author of the ode to Washington, commencing "Welcome, mighty chief, once more," and had a brother, Rednap Howell, who settled in the South, and was also somewhat of a poet. Richard Howell, after the war, moved to the vicinity of Trenton. He had a son, Arthur, who lived near Trenton, in Hamilton, and two other sons, who lived above Trenton. One of his daughters married Jesse Coleman, of Hamilton, and another, Thomas Riall, of Trenton. Arthur Howell had a son, Richard, who lived on the farm now of the William G. Cook estate in Hamilton, and he was the father of Arthur Howell, of Hamilton Square.

Three brothers, John, William, and Joshua Norton, came from England near the middle of the last century. John was born Dec. 20, 1725, and settled in East Windsor township. He married Grace Gilham, and had seven children, the most of whom died unmarried. One son, Joshua, born in 1752, married Lydia Combs, daughter of Thomas Combs, and John Norton, Jr., born 1761, married Mary Ely, daughter of Richard Ely. Joshua, who married Lydia Combs, settled in Hamilton, near White Horse. He had children, of whom Joshua married Hannah Condit and settled in Hopewell; John married Ann Van Schoick and lived on his father's place; William married Sarah Hughes first, and secondly Henrietta Hill, and lived on a part of the homestead now owned by Caleb Pitman, of Hamilton; Sarah married Joseph Anderson, of Pennsylvania; Ann married Joseph Hill, of Trenton; and Hannah married Charles Hunt, of Hopewell. The descendants of all are numerous. William Norton had thirteen children, and they married into the families of Hutchinson, Lee, Clark, Coleman, Tilton, Hendrickson, and Beecroft, and many of their descendants live in Hamilton and other parts of the county. The other branch of the Nortons, of East Windsor, and their connections are also very numerous.

The descendants of John Norton, who had four children, are not numerous.

The Colemans were early settlers of the northern portion of Hamilton and Lawrence. The different branches could probably be traced to one family originally. J. B. Coleman, of Mercerville, is descended from Timothy Coleman, who settled near what is now Baker's Basin, in Lawrence. J. B. Coleman represents the fourth generation of Colemans of this line. The other Colemans, of Hamilton, represented by Benjamin, Elijah, David, and others are of Jesse

Coleman, who married a daughter of Governor Howell. The family and their connections are numerous.

One Abram Eldridge, in the last century, owned a tract of land extending northeast from Hamilton Square, and including a part of the village. It was nearly a mile square, and extended beyond the township-line into East Jersey.

The homestead house was in the centre of the farm now owned by James C. Robbins. Abram Eldridge was one of the founders of the Baptist Church in Hamilton Square. The descendants of the family are numerous but much scattered. Two of the descendants of Abram Eldridge live on parts of the old tract.

It is family tradition, but not verified, that some of the Hutchinsons are descended from Thomas Hutchinson, an early settler in Ewing, and others from George Hutchinson, who settled at Burlington about 1678. There were two branches, but their connection is not proved. One John Hutchinson married Elizabeth Pearson, daughter of the second Robert Pearson, who was born in 1710, and from them the Hutchinsons of Yardville and many others are descended. One Amos Hutchinson, who was one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church at Hamilton Square, owned a large tract of land north of Miry Run, in Hamilton and West Windsor. He had a large family, and his descendants live at Windsor, in the vicinity of Trenton, and elsewhere in this section. His daughter Betsey was the first person buried in the Presbyterian churchyard at Hamilton Square.

There was another branch that settled about the locality of James I. Hutchinson's mills. The house now owned by J. I. Hutchinson, a descendant, was built by one of this family in 1785. The descendants of this branch are numerous, and many of them live in Hamilton, Washington, and East Windsor. One Daniel Hutchinson, of this branch, married Deborah Hammell, daughter of John and Mercy Hammell, who was born in 1755. Their descendants live about Edinburg, in Washington township, and at Hamilton Square and elsewhere.

Those bearing the name of Ivens in Hamilton are descended from one Daniel Ivens, who married Theodosia, daughter of John and Mercy Hammell.

Those bearing the name of Steele are descended from one of this family who married Mary, daughter of Bartholomew West, who was born prior to 1750.

William and Matthias Mount lived in this township in the last century. Both were connected with the Presbyterian Church at Hamilton Square in its infancy. Matthias Mount owned a large tract, of which the part containing the homestead house is now owned by Jasper Mount. Matthias had children, —Richard, Robert, Matthias, Samuel, Elijah, and others, and from them almost all bearing the name in this section are descended. A daughter of Matthias Mount married Elisha Jewell, of Penn's Neck.

Thomas Tindall owned land in Nottingham in 1692. He was a native of England. It is supposed that all of this family are descended from him. He lived in the neighborhood of Trenton. The Tindalls of West Windsor township are descended from John Tindall, who married Amy Hammell, daughter of John and Mercy Hammell, who was born in 1761. The first graves made in the Baptist churchyard at Hamilton Square were those of this branch of the Tindalls, and in all probability were the parents of the above John Tindall. The homestead of the above family was the house now owned by Alexis Rainear, near Edinburg.

The Scholey family were among the English Quakers that came to Burlington about 1678. In 1695 one Sarah Scholey owned land in this township. She was probably the widow of one of the emigrants of that name. In the last century one Samuel Scholey bought the Scholey's mountain tract in Morris County. He had a brother, Joseph Scholey, who lived in Burlington County, and who had several children, one of whom was James, who bought of David Cale the large tract of land lying to the north and west of Hamilton Square, joining the Appletons, Mounts, Eldridges, and others. James Scholey had a large family, and his children married into the Hughes, Ivens, and Wainwright families, and others.

The Wainwright family are descended from one Daniel Wainwright, who was an early settler of Monmouth County. He had a son who was a prominent official of Monmouth County during the Revolution, and was killed by the Price brothers, who were notorious refugees. The Wainwrights of Hamilton township represent the fourth and fifth generations of this family.

There are several branches of the Robbins family, all of which descended from early settlers of the name in Monmouth County. The progenitors of Dr. G. R. Robbins, of Hamilton Square, and others of that branch, formerly lived in the vicinity of Allentown. Some of the Robbins were among the soldiers who saw service in the Revolution.

The Johnsons, Nutts, Middletons, Asays, Fagans, Andersons, Savidges, Chambers, Hendricks, Conovers, Scattergoods, Souths, Cales, Applegates, Gordons, Williamses, Bowerses, Coxes, Gingles, Woods, Naptons, Curtises, Woodmankeys, Allens, Gaskills, Tassums, Nelsons, Butchers, Rossells, Seeds, Abbotts, Stewarts, Wilkinsons, and others are descended from families who lived in the township in the last century.

Revolutionary Incidents.—During the dark days of 1776-77, when the British were encamped at Trenton, at Princeton, and at Bordentown, this township was sometimes overrun for foraging, scouting, and plundering parties of troops.

The night before the battle of Princeton, Washington and his troops passed through Mercerville en

route for Princeton, and there are yet living some who have heard their parents tell of being awakened on the morning of Jan. 3, 1777, by the booming of the cannon at Princeton. Less than twenty years ago a lady named Lanning died at Hamilton Square, aged ninety-six, who lived near Princeton at the time of the battle, and who stated that her father sent her with the rest of the family into the cellar during the action.

The barn on the old Eldridge homestead was struck by a cannon-ball during the Revolution. This shot is thought to have been fired by a prowling party of the enemy with a field-piece, as no action took place in that vicinity. The British officers forbade their men to fire at buildings thus, but their orders were sometimes disobeyed.

"When the British troops marched from Philadelphia, on their way to Monmouth, in June, 1778, they came through this part of the country in three detachments,—one by Mount Holly, one through Columbus, and the third by Bordentown. The latter attempted to cross Crosswicks Creek over a draw-bridge near the latter place. The Continental troops and a great part of the militia stationed in that vicinity under Gen. Dickinson had been withdrawn, excepting those of Cols. Phillips and Shreve, who had been previously detached to guard a ford one mile farther up the creek, and only the three regiments of Cols. Frelinghuysen, Van Dike, and Webster remained when a party of the enemy appeared, and with great zeal began to repair the bridge, the planks of which had been pulled up and the draw raised. For this purpose they ripped off the planks from an adjoining hay-house. Upon their approach the troops rushed down with the greatest impetuosity, and a small party from one of the regiments happening to be considerably advanced, caused them to retire with the loss of four killed and several wounded. This detachment then united with the other two at Crosswicks, and in the course of the same day attempted crossing the bridge there, which had also been destroyed by the Americans. Another skirmish occurred, in which a British officer and two or three men were shot. The wounded officer was conveyed to the dwelling now occupied by Mr. Thomas Newell. An American named Clevenger was killed. He had cut away the last sleeper of the bridge, and while retreating was shot in the back of the head, fell among the high grass, and was discovered a few days after by the stench of his decomposing body. The next day the enemy repaired the bridge and proceeded on their march. During this skirmish the Americans, who were stationed on the Woodwardville side of the creek, fired several cannon-balls, one of which lodged in the Friends' meeting-house, and there remained until the house was repaired a few years since. Soon after the battle of Trenton, the American troops for a time occupied the Friends' meeting-house for barracks. On Sun-

day the benches were arranged and worship held as usual."¹

A gentleman with the troops during these skirmishes expressed his opinion of the importance of these encounters in a publication of the day, as follows:

"The conduct of the militia saved, in my opinion, Trenton and the country adjacent from rapine and desolation. In short, their conduct during the whole time gave me the most pleasing ideas of the *strong love of liberty* which is natural to the human soul. Surely while the farmers of the country are induced by the mere fondness of freedom to leave all their domestic concerns at this season of the year and undergo the hardships of a soldier's life, to suffer the severest fatigues, and with pleasure face every danger, I say, while this continues, *Americans must and will be free.*"

There were some royalists in this township. Some were doubtless royalists from choice. Some had not sufficient faith to foresee the victory so long delayed, and were royalists from policy.

In the list of the names of New Jersey soldiers who served in the Revolution, published some years ago, are those of men from Hamilton.

In the early part of the present century, Joseph L. West plowed up a six-pound ball on the farm now of the Samuel Hughes estate, near Hamilton Square. How it came there is not known. Two cannon-balls have been found on the Hunt farm, south of the draw-bridge, which were fired by the Americans during the skirmish there previously referred to.

Organization.—Hamilton was taken from the now extinct township of Nottingham, and erected into a separate township by an act of Assembly passed March 11, 1842.

Civil List.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Samuel Jacques, 1842.	Clarkson Hutchinson, 1856-58.
Joshua Wright, 1842.	Joseph S. Mount, 1859-62.
Robert C. Hutchinson, 1843-45, 1847-49.	R. Rowland Hill, 1859-61.
Elijah Mount, 1843-50.	Sylvester Hutchinson, 1862-65, 1880-81.
Josiah Buzby, 1846, 1866-67.	Tilton Rogers, 1863-65.
Joseph Walen, 1850-51.	George Howell, 1866-68.
Robert L. Hutchinson, 1851-54.	Lewis R. Wilkerson, 1869-71.
Jeremiah Lelor, 1852-54, 1858.	David S. Hutchinson, 1872-75.
James G. West, 1855.	C. F. Forman, 1876-79.
George W. Norton, 1855-57.	

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

Charles Borden, 1842-43.	William H. West, 1862-66.
James B. Coleman, 1844-47, 1849-54.	A. Cubberley, 1867-68.
Joseph Walen, 1848.	Joseph H. Hill, 1869.
Sylvester Hutchinson, 1855.	William C. Vannest, 1870-74.
Charles H. Hughes, 1857-60, 1866.	Joseph H. West, 1875-77.
G. O. Barber, 1861.	Henry N. Burk, 1878-80.
	Elijah C. Hutchinson, 1881.

ASSESSORS.

George H. Steward, 1842, 1845-46.	George W. Norton, 1861-63.
George W. Borden, 1843-44.	Charles H. Hughes, 1864-66.
Robert L. Hutchinson, 1847-49.	Joseph S. Mount, 1867-70.
Amos H. Lee, 1850.	Samuel C. Appleton, 1871.
Tilton Rogers, 1851-52.	Abraham G. Staats, 1872.
William H. Wynkoop, 1853-55.	Thomas Cubberley, 1873-76.
H. A. Anderson, 1856-57.	Thomas F. Applegate, 1877-79.
John H. Coleman, 1858-60.	Joseph H. West, 1880-81.

COLLECTORS.

William S. West, 1842-44.	John Hammell, 1862-64.
William C. Sinclair, 1848-49, 1851.	David C. Relon, 1865-70.
John C. Cubberley, 1849.	Charles V. Mead, 1871.
George W. Norton, 1852-53.	William Hammell, 1872.
Samuel C. Appleton, 1854.	Ralph Hooper, 1873.
John McCanay, 1855.	Charles A. Beecraft, 1874-76.
James B. Coleman, 1856-57.	William Clark, 1877-79.
Tilton Rogers, 1858-60.	Timothy Scobey, 1880-81.
Eden Rogers, 1861.	

CONSTABLES.

Thomas S. Pearson, 1842-43.	Henry P. Parent, 1866-68, 1870, 1871, 1873-80.
Joseph West, 1844, 1849.	Charles McClosy, 1866.
Samuel C. Thorne, 1845-46.	James B. Harden, 1867, 1868.
Major Voorhees, 1845.	Joseph Loveless, 1869, 1871-74.
John Appleton, 1846.	N. B. Burroughs, 1870.
John Holeman, 1847-51.	George W. Bowers, 1870, 1872.
William Hughes, 1850.	R. W. Taylor, 1870.
William Y. Ford, 1851-53.	Joseph H. West, 1870.
Thomas Parent, 1851, 1853.	John H. Coleman, 1871-75.
H. B. Moore, 1852.	Benjamin F. Wood, 1871.
Alexander Eldridge, 1854-56, 1858-60, 1872, 1878.	Albert S. Douglass, 1871.
Asher S. Cubberley, 1855.	Levi Brady, 1872.
Ira Jolinson, 1856-62.	M. S. Ellis, 1873, 1875, 1877.
Clark T. Forman, 1857, 1862, 1864-67.	J. Nelson, 1874.
Arthur R. Howell, 1859-60.	Henry Johnson, 1876.
John Worthley, 1859-61, 1869.	Alfred Hughes, 1876-78, 1880, 1881.
Martin Adams, 1861, 1865.	T. F. Van Camp, 1876.
Samuel H. Nutts, 1861.	William Van Brunt, 1877.
James C. Robbins, 1862-69, 1873-77.	Jacob R. Hughes, 1878-81.
William King, 1864.	Singleton Hooper, 1878-80.
Henry Hendrickson, 1864.	Franklin E. Frazier, 1881.
Thomas P. Parent, 1865-69.	George A. Morris, 1881.
	Henry N. Burk, 1881.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

Enoch Middleton, 1842.	George S. Cubberley, 1857-60, 1866-68, 1872.
James B. Coleman, 1842, 1843.	Joseph Whitehead, 1857-58.
Enoch Knowles, 1842.	John Hammell, 1857-58.
John H. Rulon, 1842, 1844, 1846-47, 1849.	Charles H. Hutchinson, 1859-62.
W. Redman, 1842, 1851-54.	Eden Rogers, 1859-60, 1862-65.
Samuel Chambers, 1843-47, 1849.	William Coleman, 1859-60, 1866.
George H. Steward, 1843.	John L. Hammond, 1859-61.
Henry Tusker, 1843.	Samuel Vandergrift, 1861-67, 1870-71.
John West, 1853-44.	Edward P. Tindall, 1861, 1863-65, 1867-69.
James Anderson, 1844-46.	David Lee, 1862-66, 1871-72, 1874.
Lewis Redford, 1844.	Clark T. Forman, 1863.
Marvel Shore, 1845.	T. W. Robbing, 1864-66.
Alfred Mitchell, 1845-48.	Samuel Allison, 1867-68.
Israel J. Woodward, 1845-47.	Samuel Applegate, 1868-69.
Peter Decow, 1847.	Samuel N. West, 1868-70.
William Tindall, 1848.	John S. West, 1869-71.
Nathan Robbins, 1848, 1850-53.	John H. Clark, 1863-70.
Asher S. Cubberley, 1848.	Charles A. Ashton, 1870-71.
George S. Cook, 1848, 1849.	Joseph H. Hill, 1871-72.
John F. R. Combs, 1849.	Joseph S. Middleton, 1872-73.
Samuel Hughes, 1849.	Levi Mather, 1872-74.
Major Voorhees, 1850, 1855.	Matthew Decow, 1873, 1875.
Jeremiah Lalor, 1850.	George C. Dye, 1873.
Caleb Coleman, 1850-54, 1856.	Thomas F. Applegate, 1874-76, 1880, 1881.
Daniel Ivens, 1850.	Redway Robbins, 1875-77.
Joseph Hendrickson, 1851.	Benjamin Goldy, 1875-76.
George A. Hutchinson, 1851-54, 1856-58, 1861-62, 1867, 1873-74.	Edward Eversham, 1875-77.
Thomas F. Dye, 1852-54, 1856.	Amos H. Cole, 1876-78.
Tilton Rogers, 1854.	Charles Blake, 1877-79.
Josiah Buzby, 1855.	Timothy Scobey, 1877-78.
George Anderson, 1855-56.	Samuel M. Smith, 1878-80.
David C. Rulon, 1855.	Samuel H. Labow, 1878-80.
Charles H. Hughes, 1855.	M. Robbins, 1881.
William S. Titus, 1856.	Edward Cubberley, 1881.
Abel Taylor, 1857-58.	

¹ Barber and Howe's Collections, 1844.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

I. J. Woodward, 1845.	Edward R. Shoebrick, 1857.
Joel Taylor, 1845.	S. Reed, 1857.
James B. Coleman, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1856, 1861, 1866.	Edward P. Tindall, 1858.
William C. Sinclair, 1845.	Asher S. Cubberley, 1859, 1864, 1869.
Marvil Shove, 1850.	William Hammell, 1859-60, 1865, 1870, 1875.
John H. Rulon, 1850.	Clark T. Forman, 1860.
Daniel Wainwright, 1850, 1857-58, 1874.	Edward P. Good, 1866-67, 1872, 1877.
Joseph Wain, 1855, 1863.	William H. Rusling, 1867.
George W. Cubberley, 1855.	George R. Borden, 1868, 1873.
Joel Middleton, 1855.	Z. Wood, 1871.
William L. Titus, 1855.	D. C. Rulon, 1873.
Robert L. Hutchinson, 1856.	J. Buzby, 1878.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

I. J. Woodward, 1842-43.	Henry Tucker, 1844.
William H. Ellis, 1842.	John H. Corrier, 1844.
Peter Decow, 1842-45.	Able R. Taylor, 1845-46.
John West, 1843, 1846.	John C. Cubberley, 1845-46.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

I. J. Woodward, 1847.	Edward Shoebrick, 1861.
Marvel Shove, 1848-51.	H. A. Anderson, 1862-64.
William H. West, 1852-53, 1857-60.	Robert S. Manning, 1865-67.
Samuel T. Duffell, 1855-56.	

Roads.—The roads at first were nothing more than paths through the woods marked out by common consent, and in various directions so as to come as near as possible to each house. The road running east and west through Hamilton Square was one of these crooked paths leading from Trenton to Allentown (Monmouth County), or in that direction, and was probably used as early as 1725. The road through Hamilton Square is the original road, but on leaving that village at each end it veered to the southeast of Hamilton Square, passed to the south of R. F. West's shop, and continued in that direction until near George S. Cubberley's, when it veered to the north, entering Newtown where the present road is. West of the village it passed south of Hooper's and Pryor's, and south of John S. West's, when it deviated to Mercerville, and continued to Trenton in a crooked manner on the line of the present Hamilton Avenue. This was the only road to Trenton from this part of the township until about 1808, when the present straight road was surveyed, four rods wide, and forking to the west of Mercerville, making two roads leading into Trenton, which are known as the "Millham" and "Millhill" roads.

Villages and Hamlets.—HAMILTON SQUARE.—Among the early settlers at Hamilton Square and its immediate vicinity were the Scholeys, the Appletons, the Cubberleys, the Hutchinsons, the Eldredges, and others. The families of Wilgus, Hughes, Nelson, Butcher, Taylor, Hill, Chambers, and Reed were residents there in the last century, and many of their descendants are to be found there. This village is in the eastern part of the township north of the centre, on the road from Trenton easterly. In 1750 there were probably not more than three or four farm-houses on its site. Among the oldest houses standing there during late years may be mentioned some

buildings on the farm of C. L. Rogers, on a beam in one of which is the date 1764, the year in which it is supposed to have been erected; the old Nelson house torn down a few years ago by Jacob Snediker; the old Ivens' house, removed still earlier; the house on the southeast corner of Main and Mercer Streets; and the Wainwright farm-house. The Nelson house is probably the oldest house in the village. The house on the southeast corner of Main and Mercer Streets was built about 1766. The Sinclair house is also an old one. The Wainwright farm-house, out of the village, was built by the Scholeys, and took the place of a log house on the same spot.

At the time of the Revolution the settlement probably consisted of six or eight houses and a blacksmith-shop. In 1835 there were about twenty dwellings, two churches, a tavern, two stores, a chair-factory, some cabinet-shops, and brick-yards. The number of dwellings had increased to about twenty-five in 1848, when there were ninety inhabitants, and to thirty-nine in 1851. In 1876 there were seventy-one dwellings (counting double houses as two each), and two hundred and ninety-seven inhabitants. In 1882 the number of domiciles is seventy-three, and the population is three hundred and twenty-five.

It is deemed probable that a tavern of some sort was kept in the place during the Revolution, but there is no reasonable tradition to that effect. The present public-house was built by William Nutt about 1790, but was not occupied as such until about 1805. A descendant of Nutt's states that when the latter sold the house he bound his successor to entertain all preachers who might hold meetings in the village free of expense if they chose to avail themselves of his hospitality. About 1800 an inn was kept in the old Nelson house, on the northeast corner of Main and Mercer Streets. Among those who have done the honors of these hostleries since 1800 have been Samuel Gordon, William Napton, William Nutt, David Gordon, Benjamin South, Isaac Barber, Sylvanus Hutchinson, Thomas Butcher, Sr., Hannah Jackson, William Butcher, Thomas Butcher, Jr. (1828), William Ogborn, Aaron Eldredge, William Gingen, David Gingen, George Nauness, John Anderson, 1848; Joseph West, 1849; F. M. Hall, 1852; Mary Hall, 1854; Elijah Hughes, 1856; Israel Pearson, 1866; R. W. Taylor, 1868; William Hall, 1870.

Christopher Harrer kept a store in the place as early as 1800, and for many years thereafter, at first in the old house mentioned as having been demolished by Jacob Snediker, afterwards in various places about the village. The next merchant was John R. Combs, about 1832, in the old house at the corner where the White Horse road enters the village. The next was Simeon Reed, first in a building where Hooper's store now is, later on the southeast corner of Main and Mercer Streets until 1849. In 1834, Marmaduke Earle kept a store on the corner of Main Street and the White Horse road, and for some

years there were two stores in the village. In 1849 Amos Lee had a store on the southeast corner of Main and Mercer Streets.

In 1850, G. W. Norton built the store on the corner east of the hotel, and traded there some time. He was succeeded by James Lee, and Lee by Lee & Brock. Charles H. Hughes succeeded this firm. In 1855, H. J. Smith bought this store and kept it till 1864, enlarging it considerably during his time of possession.

Under the firm-name of Reed & Cubberley, S. R. Reed and Azariah Cubberley kept the store just mentioned from 1864 to 1866, when they were succeeded by Smith & Reed, the new member of the firm having been H. I. Smith. In 1868 this firm built the brick store on the southwest corner of Main and Mercer Streets. In 1873, S. R. Reed retired from the firm and engaged in the clothing trade in company with James Smyth, under the firm-name of Reed & Smyth. The mercantile business was continued by H. I. Smith until he was succeeded by C. Smith, whose successor is Alfred Fagans. Alfred Cubberley erected a store in 1879, and has since occupied it.

Moses A. Hooper opened a store about 1854, and did a gradually increasing business until his death a few years ago, latterly in partnership with his son Alfred, under the firm-name of Hooper & Son. Alfred Hooper is now proprietor of the establishment.

A tobacco and ice cream store was established in 1869 in the old store east of the hotel by J. T. Reed, which closed in 1872. The store was reopened in 1877 by John E. Cubberley, who was succeeded by Samuel M. Robbins in 1879.

Blacksmithing was done here during the Revolution and long afterward by David Cubberley, Sr. Jesse Hutchinson, James Danser, Samuel Danser, Theodore Hill, Israel Taylor, Isaiah Silvers, John Hutchinson, David Cubberley, Jr., Maj. Hooper, Charles D. Cubberley, William H. Forman, John Lewis, Thomas Wood, and Charles McCabe have been the village Vulcans since. Elijah Ridgway, Jonathan Appleton, William I. Robbins, John Hutchinson, George Middleton, John Anderson, Cornelius Voorhies, John Scudder, William Walton, A. A. Campbell, and R. F. West have been wheelwrights in the village since 1812. The village Crispins since 1846 have been William Hughes, William Nelson, Joseph Hughes, Aaron Prevo, and D. C. Wilgus.

The post-office was established some time between 1840 and 1850. The following, and perhaps others, have served as postmasters: William Tindall, Simeon Reed, Rev. Searing Stites, James Lee, M. A. Hooper, 1854-61; Howard I. Smith, 1861-72; William C. Vannest, 1872-79; and E. R. Good, since 1879.

Unsuccessful attempts to establish bakeries were made by Rev. Searing Stites about 1852, William H. Nelson in 1861, and William H. Cubberley in 1870.

The Patrons' Fire Insurance Company was organized at Hamilton Square in 1881. It is conducted

on the mutual plan, and its benefits are confined to the members of the order of Patrons of Husbandry. The officers are John Hammell, president; John C. Cubberley, treasurer; and Theodore Cubberley, secretary.

This village contains three churches, a school-house, two general stores, a tailoring establishment, an extensive rubber-works,¹ an undertaking establishment, two blacksmith-shops, a wheelwright-shop, a hotel, and several small enterprises of different kinds.

YARDVILLE, on Doctor's Creek, near its junction with Crosswicks Creek, on the southern border of the township, is a station on the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and, though comparatively small, has long been a place of some local importance. It was formerly known as Sandville, and received its present name from John Yard, the first postmaster there, who was succeeded in 1858 by Robert C. Hutchinson. Clark Hutchinson, the present postmaster, was commissioned in 1859.

The first hotel was opened many years ago by John Nelson, as is supposed. After occupying it four years, Nelson rented the building to John Longstreet. In 1833, John Ginglen bought the house, and in 1848 sold it to Moses Johnson, who has since kept it. A few years ago there were two hotels, the second that of E. King, at the station.

Among the merchants of Yardville have been Hill & Hutchinson, C. & S. Hutchinson, and S. Hutchinson. A lumber-yard was established by Clark Hutchinson a few years ago, and a coal-yard by Amos H. Cole in 1877.

A business in pressing and dealing in hay was begun about 1857 by Joshua Taylor, who, after a few years, sold out to Jacob Hornord, who, probably twenty years later, sold to the present proprietor, John Kiffcart.

The first blacksmith to open a shop here was John Taylor, about 1825. Some time before 1845 he sold out to Stephen West, who continued the business about five years, when he was succeeded by John Furman, whose successor was H. Tantom. The present blacksmith, John Hart, succeeded Tantom in 1878. George McCabe built a blacksmith-shop in 1860, and occupied it some years, after which it was for some time closed until reopened by John Mitchell in 1881.

George W. Middleton opened the first wheelwright-shop in 1831. In 1835 he sold out to George H. Steward. In 1845, Steward gave place to Lewis Thorne, who died in 1850. The shop was unoccupied until 1880, when it was purchased by Amos H. Cole.

The elder Robert C. Hutchinson at one time carried on quite an extensive trade here in wood and lime, buying wood, and shipping it by sloops from

¹ For sketch of this and other manufactures, see industrial history of the township.

navigation on Crosswicks Creek to Philadelphia, where he purchased limestone, which he burned, selling the lime throughout the surrounding country.

When the Camden and Amboy Railroad was first put in operation, passengers for Trenton left the cars at Yardville, and were conveyed thence to the State capital by stage.

Yardville contains a general store, a saw-mill, a grist-mill, a Presbyterian Church, and thirty-four dwellings. It has the usual variety of shops and business enterprises, and ample hotel accommodations. The population is about two hundred.

NORTH CROSSWICKS.—Crosswicks is a village on the creek of the same name, partially in Burlington County. It was the scene of the labors of Brainerd among the aborigines, and of a short and sharp encounter between the patriots and the British during the Revolutionary war, both of which events are elsewhere referred to. That portion of the village lying within the township of Hamilton was early known as Woodwardville, in honor of Samuel Woodward, who was once prominent there. Its later appellation is North Crosswicks, given in contradistinction from South Crosswicks, on the opposite side of the creek.

The nucleus around which North Crosswicks grew up was the old grist-mill, which stood there from far back in the last century until some time during the Revolution, and its successor built after peace was established.

A tannery was established by Samuel Fowler about 1800. It subsequently passed into other hands, and was abandoned about twenty years ago. William Potts opened a blacksmith-shop in 1842, which has since been in the possession of H. Chaffee and the present proprietor, John Hampton. In 1852 a wheelwright-shop was established by Alexander Wood. He was succeeded by Albert Hendrickson. The present wheelwright is Morgan Perrine.

Frazer & Johnston had a store in North Crosswicks from 1860 to 1862. There has been no store since.

North Crosswicks contains a grist-mill, a saw-mill, a plaster-mill, a turning-mill, a blacksmith-shop, a wheelwright-shop, and about thirty dwellings. South Crosswicks contains two Quaker Churches, an Episcopal Church, a Methodist Episcopal Church, an African Methodist Episcopal Church, a post-office (Mrs. English, postmistress), two stores (kept by J. J. Woolman and Edgar Brick), a hotel, a carriage-shop, a wheelwright-shop, a blacksmith-shop, a saloon, and about one hundred and seventy-five dwellings.

WHITE HORSE.—White Horse is a cross-roads settlement in the southern part of the township, on the elevation overlooking Crosswicks Creek. It contains only four dwellings and a public-house, to which was long ago given the name by which the locality is known.

John Satterly kept an inn there during and probably prior to the Revolution, and from the fact that Washington one day passed by mounted on his his-

torical white horse, Satterly gave the name "White Horse" to the house, procuring a sign on which was painted the representation of a white horse, which, or one similar to it, has been conspicuously before the tavern since.

Satterly kept the house many years, and finally sold it to Benjamin South, who enlarged the building and remained there about forty years. In 1830 he was succeeded by James Hollinshead, who was sheriff of Burlington County before the erection of Mercer, and hung Joel Clow, at Mount Holly, for the murder of Mrs. Hamilton, of Bordentown, about fifty years ago.

The successor of Hollinshead as "mine host" of the White Horse was James Risdon. He was followed in turn by George Vannest, S. King, Patrick McCann, John Taylor, William King, J. H. Hendrickson, and the present landlord, Thomas J. Parent, in 1878.

The pioneer blacksmith was John Satterly, the tavern-keeper above mentioned. A man named Dunn had a shop as early as 1820. Joseph Scott was the first wheelwright, about 1820. Alfred Nutt now combines the trades of blacksmith and wheelwright.

Fifty years ago or more there was a store at White Horse, kept a few years by James Risdon.

EXTONVILLE.—The old establishment which was successively a grist-mill, a woolen- and cotton-mill, and a carpet-warp manufactory was the centre of the growth which resulted in Extonville, which contains eight dwellings all told.

About 1837, William Gibson opened a store here, but abandoned the enterprise as unprofitable in two or three years. There was once a blacksmith whose name was Brown.

MERCERVILLE (SANDTOWN).—For many years this place was known as "the Corners," on account of its location at the intersection of five roads in the north part of the township. This fact also at one time led some one to call the place "Five Roads," a name which never was popularized. The latest name for the place is Mercerville, which it will probably bear in time by common consent, but the old name Sandtown, given in description of the soil thereabouts, will doubtless cling to it many years to come.

This hamlet contains a grocery-store, kept by Mrs. James Van Camp; a hotel, kept by Lewis Anderson, and owned by Spafford Sutton, of Trenton; the blacksmith-shop of Peter P. Anderson, the wagon-shop of David H. Anderson, a school-house, and twelve dwellings.

GROVEVILLE.—Settlements were made at a comparatively early date south of Doctor's Creek, about half a mile from the central portion of Yardville. This place is now known as Groveville. In 1821 there were here a small woolen- and grist-mill, a saw-mill, and a store, all the property of John Longstreet, and fifteen dwellings.

At the date mentioned George S. Green and Churchill Houston purchased of Longstreet all of this hamlet except two or three houses, and built

new manufacturing establishments elsewhere referred to, and the place entered upon an era of growth.

The hotel here has been kept open most of the time for many years. The present occupant is Mrs. Elizabeth Allen.

There are two stores in the village, which were formerly kept by the successive proprietors of the mills. The merchants at this time are E. A. Beaumont and Randolph Rider.

The first blacksmith was William Chitty, who opened his shop about 1845. He had several successors, the last of whom was John Gamble, who, in company with William Gamble, manufactured augers about two years.

Groveville consists of two stores, a hotel, a school-house, a warp-factory, a Methodist Episcopal Church, and sixty dwellings, a good share of the population depending on the manufactory mentioned for employment.

Educational.—The history of the public schools of Hamilton does not differ materially from that of other townships in New Jersey similarly circumstanced. The early schools were select schools, kept in log houses. These were followed by pay schools, very little different in organization or operation, in houses which were no great improvement on the first ones.

The public school law of the State brought about a systematization of the educational facilities of the township, and school districts were formed, and one after another better school-houses were built. There are now nine school districts, known as Washington District, No. 26; Mercerville District, No. 27; Hamilton Square District, No. 28; Edge Brook District, No. 29; Groveville District, No. 30; Yardville District, No. 31; White Horse District, No. 32; Friendship District, No. 33; and Farmingdale District, No. 35.

In 1880 the school statistics of Hamilton were as follows:

Amount of appropriation from the State fund, \$2950.27; total amount received from all sources for school purposes, \$3025.27; value of school property, \$9650; number of children of the school age, 817; number enrolled in the school registers, 540; estimated number who attended private schools, 57; estimated number who attended no school, 248; number of teachers employed, three males, seven females; average monthly salary, males, \$36.60, females, \$29.77.

Industrial History.—**MILLS AND OTHER ENTERPRISES.**—The first Crosswicks grist-mill was built probably in the early part of the last century, and was destroyed by fire some time during the Revolution. It was rebuilt by one Britton about 1779. After some years Britton sold out to one Danser, from whom the property was sold by the sheriff of Burlington County to Joshua Wright, of Trenton, who was succeeded in its ownership by Samuel Woodward. Josiah

Buzby became the proprietor in 1845. In 1847 the old mill was torn down, and the present mill was erected near where the old one had stood. A saw-mill which stood for many years beside the old grist-mill was removed in 1855 to make room for the present saw-mill then built, under the same roof with the saw-mill, where an extensive business is done in the manufacture of chair-parts, pumps, oat-forks, and rakes. Near his grist-mill and saw-mill Mr. Buzby has a mill for grinding plaster, which is imported from Nova Scotia, and after its preparation for market shipped to Philadelphia.

At Yardville was an early grist-mill owned by a man named Britton (perhaps the same mentioned above), which had several owners, the last of whom was R. C. Hutchinson, who tore it down in 1869, building his present mill on the same site. In 1866, Mr. Hutchinson built a saw-mill near the grist-mill, which he rebuilt in 1869.

The old Lowrey mill (later the Hutchinson mills), on Back Creek, near its mouth, and about midway between Yardville and White Horse, was built prior to 1800. It has had several owners, one after another, and is now the property of D. C. Hutchinson.

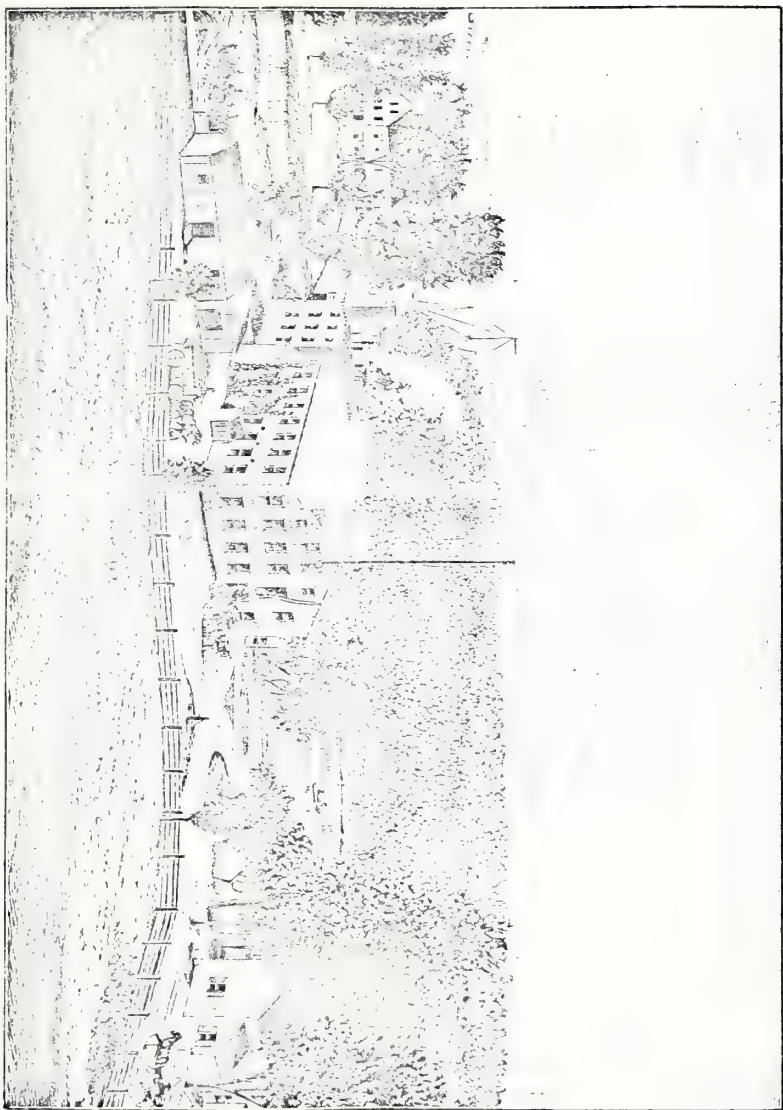
Joseph B. Reed's grist-mill, on Miry Run, was erected early, as is supposed, by Samuel Hutchinson, and came into the possession of the present proprietor about 1865. It was burned in 1880, and rebuilt in 1881.

The Coleman grist-mill, on Miry Run, was built in 1824 by Gunner Coleman, who owned and operated it many years. Afterwards it had quite a number of proprietors at different times until 1876, when it was purchased by Elijah C. Hutchinson, who renovated and improved it, substituting a thirty horse-power engine for its former water-power, increasing its grinding capacity to thirty-five thousand five hundred bushels of grain per annum, and introducing what is known as the "patent process" with much success.

At Groveville were early established a saw- and grist-mill, and a small woolen-mill. These, with other property there, passed into the hands of George S. Green and Churchill Houston in 1821. Green & Houston tore down the woolen-mill about 1829, and on its site built a mill three stories high and one hundred and twenty feet long for the manufacture of satins. It contained fifty power-looms, and gave employment to fifty hands. In March, 1837, it was sold to James Houghton, and a few months later it was destroyed by fire, the saw- and grist-mill burning at the same time.

At an early date brick were made quite extensively about Hamilton Square.

There was an early flouring-mill at Extonville, which in 1840 was purchased by William Richardson & Brother, who converted it into a cotton- and woolen-mill, and operated it as such till about 1860. About 1865 it passed into the hands of a Philadelphian named Cheatham, who remodeled it and introduced



WHITEHEAD BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURERS OF RUBBER GOODS,
TRENTON, N. J.



William Whitehead

machinery for the manufacture of carpet-warp. As a warp-factory its existence was of brief duration. It has been torn down.

An old tannery, which formerly stood near the White Horse Hotel, on Crosswicks Creek, and was early owned by John Abbott, is reasonably supposed to have been built about 1740. John Abbott was succeeded by Timothy Abbott, in whose ownership it went to ruin. In 1830 it came into possession of John Cornish, who tore it down.

Thomas Butcher, Sr., the first cabinet-maker at Hamilton Square, opened a shop there in 1800 or earlier, and was a cabinet-maker and carpenter until he became too feeble to continue in active business. He died in 1853. His grandson, Thomas Butcher, was a cabinet-maker there some years. A. R. Hutchinson began business in 1830. R. F. West opened an undertaking establishment in 1873.

About 1850, John Viot began the manufacture of candy at Hamilton Square, and in a few years removed the business to Yardville, where after a time it was discontinued.

The manufacture of chairs was carried on at Hamilton Square by John Appleton sixty years. His son, John Appleton, succeeded him, and continues the business.

A harness-factory was started at Hamilton Square in 1875 by John C. Bennett, who removed from the place in 1876. Later the business was carried on by A. Madden, who now leases the shop to Samuel Vaughn.

In different parts of the township other smaller enterprises have from time to time been started by different persons with various degrees of success.

WHITEHEAD BROTHERS' RUBBER-MILLS.—In Hamilton, two miles and a half from Trenton, is located the factory of Whitehead Brothers. Here John Whitehead & Sons began the manufacture of woolen goods in 1842. The business was continued till 1865 or 1866. In 1869 the Messrs. Whitehead converted the then idle mills into a factory for the manufacture of rubber goods, which was at once put in operation, and has since done a large and increasing business. The firm of John Whitehead & Sons has been succeeded by that of Whitehead Brothers, sons of John Whitehead. About forty-five hands find employment at this establishment, and a great variety of rubber goods is manufactured and shipped to all parts of the United States and Canada.

WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, manufacturer of rubber goods, on the Assanpink River, in Hamilton township, near Trenton, N. J., was born in Yorkshire, England, Oct. 10, 1810. Both his father and grandfather were manufacturers of woolen fabrics there, and the latter died where he had spent his life. His father, John Whitehead, and mother, Anna, left their native country in 1817, came to America, and settled at Hatborough, Montgomery Co., Pa., where the father established and carried on the manufacture of

cassimeres and cloths until 1838, when he settled in Newtown, Pa., and engaged in the same business. His eldest sons, William and John, who had been partners in business with him at Hatborough, came in advance of their father in 1842, and purchased the property since used by them on the Assanpink, which was formerly a fulling-mill, but then a paper-mill. This they remodeled, put in new machinery for the manufacture of woolen goods, and established the "Whitehead & Sons' Woolen-Mills." The father closed out the interests of the firm in Newtown, Pa., and joined the sons in 1845, where he continued in active business till his death in 1852, at the age of sixty-four years. His wife survived until 1866, and died at the age of seventy-six years. The other children are Mary (wife of Nathaniel Johnson), Esther, Anna (wife of Francis Collins), Richard, James, Charles, Joseph, and Ann (widow of David J. McVaugh, of Norristown, Pa.). After the death of the father three other sons, Richard, James, and Joseph, joined the partnership, and the firm was afterward known by the name it still retains in 1882 as Whitehead Brothers. John died in 1860, and Joseph withdrew from the business in 1879. The Whitehead Brothers continued the manufacture of woolen fabrics at Assanpink until 1865, when in 1870, after remodeling their mills and putting in proper machinery, they began the manufacture of rubber goods, such as hose, packing, car-springs, etc., which they have successfully carried on since.

William Whitehead has remained the senior member of the firm since his father's decease, is a careful business manager, and now, seventy-two years of age, is the oldest representative of three generations who have spent their lives as manufacturers. The religious persuasion of the Whiteheads is Baptist, and their political affiliations were formerly with the Whigs, but after the dissolution of that party with the Republicans. William Whitehead married Ann P., daughter of Caleb Valentine, who died in 1859, aged forty-five years, leaving the following children: Clara, William Henry, Charles, Mary, Anna, Nellie, and Nathaniel.

THE FACTORY OF THE MERCER RUBBER COMPANY.—In 1866, C. V. Mead, associated with Rev. R. S. Manning, built the rubber-mill at Hamilton Square. C. W. Norton and R. L. Hutchinson went into the business soon afterward, and the firm bore the name of C. V. Mead & Co. They did a flourishing business, but not enjoying the railroad facilities they wished they removed to Trenton in 1870.

The mill at Hamilton Square was closed for some months, when the Mercer Rubber Company assumed possession and management, with T. E. McDonald, Judge Campbell, and Edward Scudder in control. In 1872, T. E. McDonald retired. In 1873 the east wing of the factory was built. Edward Scudder dying suddenly, the business was continued under charge of Charles W. Sloan. It is now conducted by

Charles W. Sloan and John Clancy, with A. S. Phillips as book-keeper.

The Mercer Rubber Company of Trenton is officered as follows: Charles Sloan, president; J. E. Olaney, secretary and treasurer. The capital of the company is seventy-five thousand dollars. During the past three years its average sales have amounted to three hundred thousand dollars. The number of hands employed is sixty-five. Belting, packing, hose, and mechanical rubber goods are manufactured.

THE CLARENCE COTTON-MILLS.—The satin-mill of James Houghton, at Groveville, a few years after its purchase by him in 1837, passed into the hands of James Woodward, of Philadelphia, and another capitalist, who carried on quite an extensive manufacturing business for some years. This firm was succeeded by Woodward's partner, and he by James Woodward, from whom the enterprise descended to James E. Woodward & Son, the present proprietors.

For history of Trenton Marble Works see "Industries of Trenton."

THE NAVIGATION OF CROSSWICKS CREEK.—On account of its peculiar formation, to the high piece of ground below Yardville, on the left of the road and between Doctor's and Crosswicks Creeks, was early given the name of "Hog-back."

The traffic up Crosswicks Creek to Hog-back was large for many years, the wharves there and at the landing below the railroad bridge being crowded with vessels, which brought lime and fertilizers from Philadelphia and elsewhere. The boats were poled up the creek from Bordentown.

Navigation of this creek has ceased and the wharves have long since gone to ruin. The bridge over the stream below White Horse is yet called the draw-bridge, although the draw has long been done away with. A bridge with a "draw" in it was built there before the Revolution. In this century that convenience was removed, and all sail vessels which have since passed up the creek have been such as were provided with a "struck" mast.

The Presbyterian Church of Hamilton Square.—The first house of worship of this society was built before the Revolutionary war. The second building, which was torn down in 1867, had a tablet in the front wall which bore the inscription: "Built in 1776. Rebuilt in 1837." The first building stood in that part of the churchyard which lies to the east of the line between the land of Simon Reed and the lower part of the present graveyard. It was painted yellow, and as it began to grow old was designated as the "Old Yellow Meeting-House." In 1837 the old yellow church was removed to give place to a brick building then erected west of the old site, and on land deeded to the church by the late William C. Sinclair. The lower part of the graveyard has been added to at different times by the late John Clarke. The brick church was considerably improved in 1862, but in 1867 it was torn down and the present beautiful house

of worship was built, north of the road, at a cost of about fifteen thousand dollars. The corner-stone of this church was laid by Rev. Henry Perkins, and a copper box, provided by Rev. R. S. Manning, containing many curious records, was deposited therein. The boys of the village placed bottles containing various things in the walls at different times during their erection. The first bell ever hung in the village was swung in the steeple in 1868.

Nov. 2, 1877, a tornado swept over the village. It was of only brief duration, but did much damage. The spire of the Presbyterian Church, one hundred and twenty feet high, was torn from its trusses and hurled to the ground. It fell in the garden of Jeremiah Reed, adjoining the church lot, and was literally dashed to pieces. The belfry struck the ground and fell back against the building, and the bell, though it had fallen from such a height and weighed one thousand and ten pounds, rolled out at the top uninjured.¹ Three of the large windows of the church were blown in by the wind. Many headstones in the churchyard were blown over, and one was broken off at the base. The steeple was replaced by a smaller one in the fall of 1881.

The first pastor of this church was Rev. George Faintout, who was called in 1779 and gave one-third of his time to this society for about two years. The second pastor was Rev. Joseph Clark, who was called in 1784, and who tradition says had been a chaplain in the American army during the Revolution, and at one time an aide to Gen. Washington. Jonathan, Thomas, John, Amos, and Isaac Hutchinson, Job Richardson, William Wilgus, Robert Phares, William Mount, David Cubberley, and David Chambers were prominent in securing his services.

In 1820, Rev. John Cornell, of the Dutch Reformed Church, became pastor. Upon his retirement the Presbytery supplied the pulpit for some months, Revs. Miller, Alexander, Woodhull, Comfort, and Howe, and perhaps others, officiating at different times.

Rev. Henry Perkins was called in 1820, and ordained and installed December 20th of that year. He preached at Hamilton Square and at Allentown alternately. At that time the elders of these two churches were David Cubberley, Jacob Fisher, Robert Vanderbeck, Cornelius Vanderbeck, James Hughes, Amos Hutchinson, Theophilus Furman, David W. Rue, and Ebenezer Smith. In 1827 the following were among the active members of this church: David Cubberley, James Hughes, Christopher Vannest, Matthias Mount, Capt. Amos Hutchinson, and Joseph Appleton.

Rev. George Ely assumed the pastorate of this church, in connection with that at Dutch Neck, in 1840. In 1856 he asked for a release on account of

¹ Only a short time before, the sexton, J. T. Reed, had been in the belfry tolling the bell for a funeral. Other buildings were damaged.



David J. Hendrickson

certain afflictions which were sorely troubling him, and a call was extended to Rev. R. S. Manning, who was in charge until 1868, when he resigned and was succeeded by Rev. I. V. W. Schenck, whose pastorate was a successful one, and continued until the winter of 1879-80. In 1875 or 1876, William Tindall, of Newtown, deeded a lot to this church, upon which, chiefly as the results of the efforts of Rev. Mr. Schenck, a chapel was built in 1877.

The present pastor, Rev. William Luke Cunningham, a graduate of Princeton, was called in the spring of 1880, and preached his first sermon to his congregation June 13th following.

In 1844, the present parsonage was erected. The church was broken into and robbed in March, 1871, of its best carpets, its pulpit Bible, the Sunday-school library, and other articles. The thief was caught some months later, and the stolen property was returned. The elders in 1882 were John C. Cubberley, David Lee, John S. La Baw, George R. Cook, John E. Gordon, William H. Hughes, and William H. Sharp. Elisha Hughes was a deacon.

The Baptist Church of Hamilton Square.—There were probably not many Baptists in the township in the last quarter of the last century, but there were a few, and they are said to have made up in zeal what they lacked in numbers. One of the most zealous was Abram Eldridge, who seems to have been ably seconded by his wife, and by William Nutt and others. It was Abraham Eldridge who gave to such a Baptist Society as then existed at the Square a lot on which a church was built in 1785. The church must have languished, for in 1788, Eldridge and his wife and Nutt deeded the property to the Baptist Church of Hightstown, for seventeen pounds eight shillings, with a view, it is thought, to having it held by a corporate body. The old church was a frame building of good size, with a gallery and an old-fashioned sounding-board.

Among those who preached here early was Rev. Peter Wilson, who held religious meetings in this section and at Trenton in 1787, and administered the rite of baptism by immersion in the Delaware for the first time, March 4, 1788, and subsequently became the first regular pastor of the Hamilton Square Church. The old church was occupied irregularly by different traveling preachers up to 1812.

The original lot deeded to the church by Abram Eldridge, whose farm at that time extended to the village, was about two-thirds of the present land owned by the society. About 1851 a piece of land east of the original lot was bought off the Cubberley tract, and about 1864 the society bought the lot known as the Reed property, which is now in the graveyard. The first of the two additions just mentioned has been converted to other than church uses. Thirty-five years ago the lower part of the graveyard was quite full of forest-trees, and was locally known as the "meeting-house woods."

April 25, 1812, the church was regularly constituted with thirty-one members, mostly formerly of the Hightstown Church. There were present at its recognition Revs. Peter Wilson, William Boswell, and John Boggs. The first deacons were Daniel Hutchinson, John Flock, and William Appleton. The first trustees were William Tindall, John James, John Tindall, William S. Cubberley, and Ashur Quigley.

Dec. 29, 1812, the property, which had been held in trust by the trustees of the Hightstown Church, was deeded to the trustees of this church.

The first pastor, Rev. Peter Wilson, divided his time between this and the mother church at Hightstown, and resigned about 1816. Rev. William Boswell was the second pastor, and preached alternately at Hamilton Square and South Trenton until 1820, when he resigned and discontinued preaching, holding principles which, it is said, were in some respects at variance with the Baptist faith. Rev. John Seger became pastor in 1820, preaching half of the time at Hightstown, and continued until about 1832. The church was without a pastor until some time in 1835, when Rev. William D. Hires came, but remained less than a year.

In 1837, Rev. Searing Stiles came, and was the first pastor who gave his undivided labor to this church. He remained until 1852, his pastorate being long and successful. Near the end of his pastoral connection with the church, in 1851, a second church edifice was built, at a cost of two thousand two hundred dollars. In 1866 a recess was added, and a baptistery put in.

Rev. William Paulin succeeded to the pastorate in 1853, and remained until 1859. Rev. A. H. Bliss was pastor 1859-62; Rev. W. E. Watkinson, 1863-70; and Rev. W. W. Case, from October, 1871, to the fall of 1881, since which time the church has been without a pastor, though a call has, in the present year, been extended to Rev. J. B. Hutchinson, of Hatboro', Pa.

The pastorate of Rev. W. W. Case was a successful one, resulting in much advancement in both the spiritual and material interests of the church, the membership of which is now about three hundred and fifty, though in 1874 fifty members withdrew to form the church at Allentown (Monmouth County). A few of the members had long been discussing the advisability of building a new house of worship, but had been opposed by others who were in favor of making the old church serve for some time yet. But in 1880 the agitation culminated in a resolution to erect a larger and more substantial edifice, the church having in 1874 received from the late Wilhemina Hutchinson a large bequest, and later another from the late Elizabeth Lipes, and having another in prospective from the estate of the late William Tindall, of Newtown. A building committee was appointed, and the contract for building the church, according to certain plans and specifications made by William

Hammell, was left to John H. Martin, of Cranbury (Middlesex County), who covenanted to complete the structure by Jan. 1, 1881, for thirteen thousand dollars.

The last sermon in the old church was preached by the pastor June 13, 1880, and its demolition began the following day. A bottle placed in its walls in 1851 by Rev. Searing Stiles was found, but the articles therein were nearly destroyed. Some printed matter was in a state of partial preservation, but a small book containing a writing made by Mr. Stiles was mostly mouldered away. Enough of the writing could be deciphered, however, to show that the book had contained a list of the members of the church in 1851, and a list of baptisms by the then pastor since 1837. On a fragment of a leaf were the following words, plainly legible:

"The oldest person whose funeral I attended was Elizabeth Cubberley, aged 98;" and "the number of dwellings in Hamilton Square is 39."

The corner-stone of the new church was laid Aug. 10, 1880, by the pastor, assisted by Rev. W. E. Watkinson, Rev. William Luke Cunningham, and others. A copper box, made by P. H. Bennett, was placed in a receptacle which had been fashioned to receive it. Its contents consisted of various papers selected by the pastor, and a copy of a historical address delivered by Joseph H. West at Hamilton Square, July 4, 1876. The contractor failed to complete the church at the specified time, and early in 1881 the building committee took it off his hands, and under their direction it was finished, and dedicated Oct. 19, 1881, by Rev. M. Everts, of Jersey City, assisted by the pastor and others. Since the 10th of the preceding July services had been held in the Sunday-school room, which had been finished for such use, a bell weighing one thousand five hundred and forty-seven pounds having been purchased of the Good Will Fire Company of Trenton and hung in the belfry June 30th.

The trustees in 1882 were James C. Robbins, David S. Hutchinson, Samuel Flock, Enoch South, Ezra Cubberley, Samuel M. Smith, and Alfred Fagans. The clerk was R. F. West. The deacons were William J. Robbins, James B. Coleman, John S. West, George S. Cubberley, George C. Dye, and Samuel Flock.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Hamilton Square.—The Methodist Church at Hamilton Square was built in 1844, and a box containing records was placed in one of its walls. The corner-stone was laid and the building dedicated by Rev. J. B. Wakely. The house of worship was considerably enlarged in 1874, when it was rededicated. There were three religious services held in it on the day of rededication, Rev. T. Hanlon preaching in the morning, Rev. C. H. Whitecar in the afternoon, and Rev. J. Wilson in the evening.

Among those prominent in the organization of this

church were Enoch Knowles and wife, Jeremiah Reed, Sr., Jeremiah Reed, Jr., Ashur S. Cubberley, Elijah Wall, Charles D. Cubberley, and Simeon Reed. The first trustees were Enoch Knowles, Charles D. Cubberley, Joseph Appleton, Jeremiah Reed, Jr., Simon Reed, Elijah Wall, and Ashur S. Cubberley.

Among the early local preachers of the Methodist faith at Hamilton Square were Revs. Enoch Knowles and William Lutes. Until 1870 this church was a preaching station on a circuit, and it has been found impossible on account of frequent changes to present a complete list of the ministers who have labored here.

The following names of preachers who have served the church during what may perhaps be termed the latter half of its history: Revs. J. J. Graw, J. L. Souder, Joseph Atwood, G. H. Neal, E. F. Moore, J. Wilson, J. Hill, J. O'Hara, — Miller, Charles Elder, 1877; Rev. D. M. De Hughes, 1877-79; H. J. Conover, 1879-81, and the present pastor, Rev. Gideon Elvin, who came in 1881.

During his pastorate Rev. D. M. De Hughes published a small but ably conducted monthly paper, called *The Methodist Record*, in the interest of this church. Its first issue was dated September, 1878, and its publication was continued until Mr. De Hughes went to another charge.

This church now has a good membership, and its property is valued at four thousand five hundred dollars. It was officered as follows in 1882: Trustees, C. D. Cubberley, J. Reed, E. Wall, L. C. Holmes, S. R. Reed, C. Hammell, E. Lambert, and D. Holman; stewards, C. D. Cubberley, E. Wall, D. Holman, S. R. Reed, E. Lambert, J. Clark, C. Hammell, A. Reed, and J. Stall.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Groveville.—The Methodist Episcopal Church of Groveville was erected on a lot purchased of Richard Jaques and his brother for an almost nominal price, and dedicated by Rev. Charles Pitman in 1836.

Previous to that time meetings had been held in the school-house by Rev. (better known as "Papa") McNeil, a circuit preacher. The following named were the original members of this church:

John Moore, Joseph Furman, Samuel F. Chambers, Joel Blakesley, John Bennett, and Daniel Britton, and their wives, and John Rulon and Enoch Knowles.

The first officers were as follows:

George S. Green, John Bennett, Joel Blakesley, John Rulon, and John Furman, trustees; and John Rulon, John Chambers, John Bennett, and Daniel Britton, stewards.

In 1882 the officers of this church were as follows:

Trustees, James Woodward, Samuel T. Duffield, John N. Clymer, Thomas Cubberley, Andrew Asay, Joseph Nelson, and Reed Pearson; stewards, G. O. Barber, Amos N. Cole, William H. Burke, Thomas Cubberley, James Wood, Ambrose Asay, and Samuel T. Duffield. The pastor was Rev. Samuel White.



Edward Davis

The membership is sixty. The value of the church property is fifteen hundred dollars.

The Presbyterian Chapel of Yardville.—There has never been a regularly organized branch of the Presbyterian Church in this village, but many of the residents have long been and are deeply interested in the work of that body.

About 1852 a subscription was raised and a house of worship erected at a cost of fifteen hundred dollars, which was dedicated by Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler.

The pastors of the Hamilton Square and Allentown (Monmouth County) Churches have officiated there.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of White Horse.—A house of worship was erected at White Horse in 1858 by the Methodists of that vicinity, greatly assisted by Mary Pearson Hopkinson, who also donated the land on which it stands. It cost about one thousand dollars, and was dedicated by Rev. Alfred Cookman.

The second Robert Pearson had desired to have a church built there, but he had at this time been dead a hundred years. The generous benefactor of this church owned the land around about it, and solicited subscriptions for the erection of the house of worship. She is said to have borne the larger part of the expense herself, however. Her death occurred shortly after the building was completed, and she left money in trust for its preservation. She was an Episcopalian, but conveyed the property to the Methodist Church there, no doubt feeling that as Methodists were much more numerous in the neighborhood than Christians of her own sect, it would, in the possession of this society, be much more likely to be taken care of than by the scattering Episcopalians in the vicinity.

The constituent members of this church were John Gordon, William Chapman, George H. McCabe, Ambrose Asay, David Williams, David Holman, and Ralph Pearson, and their wives.

The trustees in 1882 were William Chapman, Thomas Worthly, Alfred Nutt, William Buckenheizer, and Mahlon Sprague.

This church is on the Groveville charge, the pastor being Rev. Samuel White.

The Mormons.—In 1842 or 1843 some Mormons held camp-meetings in the woods in the neighborhood of Hamilton Square, gaining a few converts, some of whom emigrated to Utah.

Rev. David Brainerd at Crosswicks.—Early in the latter half of the last century, Rev. David Brainerd, the renowned missionary among the Indians of New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, preached to the Indians at Crosswicks, near the creek, and in that part of the settlement formerly known as Woodwardsville, now North Crosswicks, in Hamilton. His work here was attended with considerable success.

Burial-Places.—Some few of the early settlers had private burial-lots on their own plantations. One

John Rogers had one of this description on his farm, on land now owned by Ralph Rogers, of West Windsor township.

Previous to 1786 most of the dead in this township were buried at Crosswicks, in the Friends' churchyard, in the Pearson burial-lot at White Horse, and in a graveyard near Mercerville, on the road to Edinburg, on land now owned by Samuel Hughes.

This latter burial-place had become neglected, and over fifty years ago it was desecrated by being plowed over, and all traces of it have long since disappeared: yet beneath that sod lie the bones of many of the pioneers of New Jersey, among whom may be mentioned the Rosells. This graveyard was very little used after the churches were built at Hamilton Square, and no one living now ever remembers seeing an interment made there. The monuments in it were but field-stones. There has probably been no interment made there since 1800.

The Pearson graveyard at the White Horse was set apart for that purpose probably as early as 1700 by the Pearsons. The oldest monument in it bearing a date is dated 1722, and marks the grave of the wife of Robert Pearson. There are many buried there besides the Pearsons, among whom are the Cubberleys, Douglasses, Quigleys, and others. The ground contains many headstones in a good state of preservation. It has been supposed by some that this had been an Indian burying-ground long before the advent of the whites, but there is no good authority for so believing. However, in digging for graves recently bones have been found outside of the present inclosure. It is by some thought that the original lot was much larger than the present one, which may account for bones being found beyond the fence now standing.

The first person ever buried at Hamilton Square was a daughter of Amos Hutchinson, named Betsey Hutchinson, in 1786. Her grave is in the Presbyterian yard, and an inscription on the monument upon it states that she was the first person ever buried in that yard. The church was built ten years before. The Baptist Church was not built until 1785, and the lot had not previously been used for a burying-place. There are no stones in it bearing date earlier than 1793.

From about 1820 to 1858, Nottingham and Hamilton townships had a burial-lot west of Mercerville, just to the left of the forks of the road, and very many were buried there. During the cholera in Trenton in 1835, or about that time, large numbers were brought here from Trenton to be buried. There were a few marble monuments, which were removed by the friends of the deceased when the lot was sold by the township of Hamilton to Enos Bowne in 1858.

The Methodist churchyard at Groveville contains many graves of comparatively recent date. Richard Jaques, the first sheriff of Mercer County, is buried here.

GREENWOOD CEMETERY.—The Greenwood Cemetery Association of Trenton was incorporated in 1874. Its officers are Adam Exton, president; Dr. John Wolverton, vice-president; Joseph McPherson, treasurer; Stacey B. Fine, secretary. Greenwood Cemetery is located in the western part of the township, and under the management of the officers of the association is being improved and beautified.

ST. MARY'S CEMETERY.—St. Mary's Cemetery is under control of St. Mary's Catholic Church of Trenton, and is located in Hamilton township a little beyond the city line. The first interment there was made in August, 1876.

SOLDIERS' GRAVES.—In the various graveyards of the township are buried soldiers of the late war. In some of them repose the bones of soldiers of the war of 1812-14, and in one or two those of Revolutionary martyrs. In the old burial-place at the rear of the Baptist Church at Hamilton Square is the grave of F. W. Allen, a victim of the Andersonville prison. In the same row is the grave of his father, Thomas Allen, who fought in the last war with Great Britain. Next to the latter is a mound under which sleeps John Likes, a soldier of "the days that tried men's souls." The graves of soldiers are now all marked with suitable headstones, most of which were furnished by the relatives of the deceased. Decoration Day has been observed regularly since 1878.

Lodges and Societies.—**HAMILTON LODGE, NO. 97, I. O. O. F.**—This lodge was instituted at Hamilton Square, Sept. 1, 1849, with the following officers: G. R. Robbins, N. G.; Israel C. Voorhees, V. G.; Richard R. Rogers, Sec.; Elijah Mount, Treas. The lodge was in a flourishing condition until the outbreak of the Rebellion, after which it decreased in membership, and not much interest was taken in it until 1870, although meetings were held at stated periods, which were slimly attended. In 1870 the lodge revived, and has steadily increased in numbers, the present membership being seventy-five. The officers in March, 1882, were as follows: Charles Hammell, N. G.; Peter H. Bennett, V. G.; Theodore Cubberley, Sec.; R. F. West, Treas.

HAMILTON LODGE, I. O. OF G. T.—In 1869 the above-named lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars was organized at Hamilton Square, and meetings were held in the Odd-Fellows' Hall. The lodge continued in a prosperous condition until 1872, when the interest began to abate. The charter has never been resigned, but no meetings have been held for some time. In 1874 the Hamilton Temperance Alliance was organized, and meetings are held occasionally in the churches.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.—The Hamilton Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, No. 79, was organized at Hamilton Square, Aug. 10, 1874, and has a membership of sixty. The present officers are William Clarke, Master; David McGilliard, Overseer; David Lee, Chap-

lain; Azariah Cubberley, Sec.; William Hughes, Treas.

Physicians.—The first resident physician in Hamilton was Dr. Ezekiel Wilson. The next was Dr. Job Wilson. Neither of the Wilsons remained long. Dr. McMellen was a resident practitioner for a time many years ago. Dr. Frederick Piper came about 1815, and his son, Dr. Tobias Piper, was afterwards associated with him. Dr. Applegate came next, and Dr. Silah Gulick about 1830. In 1835, Dr. Isaac Hutchinson began to practice in the township, remaining about two years. In 1837, Dr. G. R. Robbins came, and practiced continuously until his death, Feb. 22, 1875, except during his congressional terms, from 1854 to 1858, when Dr. Thomas Belange took his place and practice. In 1867, Dr. Cloud, a homœopathist, practiced in the township a few months. In 1868, Dr. Wyckoff, from Hornerstown, came, but in 1869 sold his practice to Dr. A. T. Applegate, who left in 1870. In the latter year Dr. G. R. Robbins, Jr., began to practice and continues. Dr. Elmer Barwis practiced from 1875 to 1879. All of the physicians above mentioned have resided at Hamilton Square. Dr. Robert C. Hutchinson located in Yardville in 1879, and Dr. Anton Moke has recently settled at North Crosswicks.

St. Francis' Hospital.—St. Francis' Hospital was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, approved Feb. 12, 1873. It had been opened in 1871, when the three-story brick building since in use was erected by the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis. It is valued at forty-six thousand dollars. The grounds embrace an area of two acres. The hospital is provided with eighty-one beds, sixty-two of which were occupied by patients in March, 1882.

Neither insane persons nor those affected with contagious diseases are under any circumstances admitted. Serious accident cases are received without charge, if brought within twenty-four hours after the reception of the injury. Such cases, however, as may be able to defray the expenses of their treatment are required to do so.

Pay patients, before admission, are required to pay two weeks' board in advance, and assure its prompt payment thereafter at the close of each week.

Charity patients are always cheerfully received. When they are without relations or friends the hospital provides for them, and in case of death inters them decently.

This institution is doing a noble, charitable work, which highly commends itself to all who wish to be instrumental in ameliorating human suffering. Many of those who are now so carefully cared for would, if left to the charity of the world, want the comforts so necessary in case of sickness.

This institution is in charge of the following officers and medical and surgical staff: Consulting Surgeon, John Woolverton, M.D.; Consulting Physician, Cor-



John Hammell



JAMES B. COLEMAN

nelius Shepherd, M.D.; Surgeons in Charge, Richard R. Rogers, M.D., T. H. Mackenzie, M.D.; Physicians in Charge, Charles H. Dunham, Cornelius Shepherd, M.D.; Secretary of Medical and Surgical Staff, T. H. Mackenzie, M.D.; Sr. Servant in Charge, Sister Mary Hyacintha; Solicitor, James S. Aitkin, Esq.; Physician and Surgeon-in-Chief, John Woolverton, M.D.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DAVID T. HENDRICKSON.

Daniel Hendrickson, of Holland extraction, born Feb. 14, 1737, married Ann Stewart, born March 28, 1748, and settled about 1778 on the present Hendrickson homestead, then having only six acres of cleared land. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and died Sept. 19, 1812; his wife, Feb. 4, 1831, leaving children,—David, Joseph, and Daniel, all of whom married and settled in New Jersey. Daniel succeeded to the homestead, served in the war of 1812, and died Dec. 1, 1863, at an advanced age. His wife, Mary, daughter of Jehu Lippincott, of Crosswicks, Burlington Co., N. J., born Nov. 9, 1788, bore him nine children—Jehu, born Sept. 25, 1809, died March 9, 1874; Achsah L., born July 7, 1812, was first the wife of Daniel Wright, and after his death of Aaron Satterthwait; Enoch L., born Sept. 20, 1815, died Feb. 22, 1862; Hannah, born Dec. 24, 1818, became the wife of Joseph Taylor, and settled in New York; Henry, born Dec. 17, 1821, died Feb. 25, 1876; David T., born Feb. 14, 1824; Daniel, born Sept. 10, 1826, remained unmarried, was a bricklayer in Philadelphia, and died at the old home Dec. 9, 1880; Mary Ann, born Sept. 10, 1826, became the wife of Thomas Wright, of Princeton, and after his death of Stacy Taylor, and resides in 1882 at Crosswicks; James, born ——— 23, 1830, settled near Crosswicks.

Of these children, David T. Hendrickson, subject of this sketch, married Susan M., daughter of Samuel and Mary (Tilton) Stewart, of Burlington County. He succeeded to and owns the original Hendrickson homestead, which has been in the family over one hundred years, and is a representative farmer. The Hendricksons were formerly members of the old Whig party, and latterly of the Republican party. Mr. Hendrickson has never been solicitous of any public preferment, but has felt it his duty at times to share the burdens of local office. He has the confidence of his fellow-men and friends, and has been chosen as the guardian of many valuable legacies in trust. He has no children.

EDWARD DAVIES.

Edward Davies was born at Wexham, Wales, March 14, 1800. He received a college education, and was prepared for the profession of the law, but concluded

to lead a business instead of a professional life. For a time he served as a clerk in the Bank of England. In 1820, with only money enough to defray his expenses across the ocean, he landed in Boston, and soon after found his way to Trenton, where he engaged in the vicinity of the city as a teacher, and during his earlier years here he engaged in surveying. He purchased a farm where Whitehead Brothers' mills are, which he carried on for a while and then sold, and about 1830 purchased twelve acres of land lying on the creek, dug clay from the land, which he burned in a tin-plate iron stove, thus manufacturing fire-brick, and in one year's time sold enough to complete the purchase of the farm of sixty-five acres which remained his homestead the balance of his life. This was the founding in a small way of the fire-brick manufacturing interest in Trenton. Mr. Davies gradually increased his facilities for making fire-brick, and afterward established the business where the Trenton Iron Company's works are, and subsequently in 1846 he purchased property and established the Trenton Terra-Cotta Works, which he successfully carried on until 1867, when he sold out the business to O. O. Bowman & Co., proprietors of the Terra-Cotta Works in 1882. Mr. Davies died May 10, 1870. Edward Davies was a man of enterprise, public spirit, and fixed purpose in life, and while he may be regarded as the founder of the terra-cotta interest in Trenton, and brought that interest to rank favorably with other manufacturing interests in the State. He was a man of great resolution, and whatever he turned his attention to he carried forward to a successful issue. He was liberal, generous, and kind-hearted, and sought to fulfill the full duties of the citizen. Although a member of no church, he was a supporter of religious and kindred interests, and an attendant of St. Paul's Church, Trenton.

His wife, Mary Evans, a sister of Evan Evans, a prominent lawyer of Trenton, died in 1857, aged sixty-nine years, leaving an only child, Mary Evans Davies, who became the wife of William J. Boyd, of Trenton, and died Aug. 4, 1872, having been born March 23, 1835. The children of William and Mary Evans Boyd are Mary Evans, Anna Davies and Ellen Eliza (twins), Edward Davies, and William Wolverton Boyd. Of these children, Edward Davies Boyd succeeded to the Davies homestead by inheritance, and places the portrait of his grandfather in this work.

JOHN HAMMELL.

John Hammell was born in what is now Hamilton township, Mercer County, on Jan. 1, 1813, and is the oldest son of William and Hope Hammell. His father died when he was five years old; his mother in 1863. The family are descended from the first settlers of New Jersey. The Hammells were early settlers of Middlesex County, and the family records back to near the year 1700 are preserved. Mr.

Hammell's maternal grandfather was William West, a descendant of the settlers of Monmouth County. William West saw service in the Revolution, and his wife was Anna Stout, who was a great-grandchild of Penelope and Richard Stout, whose history is familiar to all students of New Jersey history. The records of the Stouts have been collected and preserved, and cover a period of more than two hundred and fifty years.

His paternal grandmother was a Cubberley. The Cubberleys married into the Rulon family. Both are descended from the early French settlers. The Cubberleys came to these parts from the neighborhood of New York in the early part of the last century, and records of them have been collected back to about the year 1700.

Mr. Hammell learned the mason's trade and worked at it for nearly twenty years. He married Elizabeth Hulze, and resided at Hightstown for several years. He has had six children, three of them now living.

In 1846 he was elected sheriff of Mercer County by the Whig party, his opponent being Budd Vanderveer. After his term of office expired he settled near Hamilton Square, and for some time during the war was collector of taxes for Hamilton township. During the late Rebellion he was zealous in the Union cause, and was employed to secure two quotas, being invested with power to employ such assistance as he needed. In 1870 he was appointed lay judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Mercer County, and completed the term for which he was chosen.

In 1880 he retired from farming business, deeding his farms to his children for a nominal sum, and moved into the village of Hamilton Square. Mr. Hammell is treasurer of the Trenton and Allentown turnpike.

In 1881 his wife, Elizabeth, died lamented by all who knew her. Their children are Julia A., deceased, William, Sarah, deceased, Charles, Theodosia, deceased, and John. Mr. Hammell is yet hale and hearty, and generally cheerful. He was recently married to Mrs. Hetty Lee, widow of Andrew Lee.

JAMES B. COLEMAN.

His grandparents, Timothy and Hannah Coleman, resided in Lawrence township, at Baker's Basin, Mercer County (then Hunterdon), where he owned a farm of fifty acres and reared his children. By an agreement dated in 1803, John Coleman and his mother, Hannah, before mentioned, bought the interest of the other heirs in the homestead, and on this he resided and died at the age of eighty-seven years. His wife, Mary Brearmore, survived him, and died at the age of ninety-five, having borne him the following children,—James B., subject of this sketch; Nathaniel, deceased, was a shoemaker at Ewingville; Sarah, deceased, was the wife of Charles Waters; and Lewis,

who was for several years a tailor, and later a farmer in Ewing.

James B. Coleman, born at Baker's Basin, July 11, 1808, in early boyhood learned the lessons of industry and economy. He obtained very little education by home assistance, and recollects that the result of his first day at school was the advice that he be sent no more; but in after-years he became a popular and efficient teacher at the same place. Through the kindness of John Brearly, a neighbor, young Coleman was furnished board and sent to the English school at Lawrence, then taught by the eminent teacher, Roswell Howe, where his progress was rapid, and he became proficient in English, mathematics, and surveying. At the age of eighteen he began teaching in Mercer County, and for twenty years following he pursued his chosen vocation most of the time. As soon as possible, and through the aid of Edward Davies, he obtained a compass, and during his teaching days followed surveying. In this he became so well established that he made it his principal business most of his active life, and his name is familiar throughout Mercer County as the "Old Surveyor."

Mr. Coleman married, in 1828, Theodosia, daughter of Capt. Amos Hutchinson, of Hamilton Square, who was born in 1810. In 1833 he purchased a small place near Sandtown, in Hamilton township, built his present residence, and has made it his home since, a period of nearly fifty years. Mr. Coleman is a man of sterling integrity, plain in his ways, judicious in business, and by his industry has a competency. The public, trusting his ability, have kept him in the office of justice of the peace for some fifteen years, and as commissioner of deeds, conveyancer, and master in chancery he has done public business for many years.

His children are Mary, wife of Samuel Bennett, of Cranbury; Elizabeth, wife of Randolph B. Tutten, of Washington township; Christiana, wife of John F. Robbins, of Clarksville; John H., a surveyor and commissioner of deeds; and Sarah Jane, wife of George A. Morris, of Hamilton Square.

SHIPLEY W. HAINES.

His grandparents, Stacy and Susan Haines, resided in Evesham township, Burlington Co., N. J., and had children,—Asa, David, Simeon, Ezra, Joseph, Nathan, Mary (became the wife of Amos Hewlings), and Susan (the wife of David Rogers). Of these only Simeon and Ezra survive in 1882. Stacy Haines was a farmer, and with his family were members of the Mount Laurel Friends' Meeting.

Simeon, father of our subject, born about 1795, spent his life in his native county, and was an industrious and thrifty farmer. His first wife, Mary Austin, bore him children,—David, Franklin B., William D., Emeline S. (wife of Asa C. Hancock), and Shipley



Edwin H. Groves

W. The mother died in 1861. His second wife is Rebecca Bowker, whom he married Sept. 30, 1869. Simeon Haines and his family have been also identified with the Friends' Meeting at Mount Laurel.

Shipley W. Haines, born Jan. 1, 1835, in Evesham township, remained at home until 1861, when he removed to Columbus, in the same county, where he worked at his trade, that of a mason, until his removal to Hamilton township in 1869, where his general business has been farming. He was clerk of Mansfield township while a resident there, and is a member of the Baptist Church where he resides. He married, Nov. 24, 1859, Susan, daughter of Richard and Letitia (Conover) White, of Hamilton township. Their children are Richard Ellsworth and Walter S. Haines.

KINNETH SCOBY.

His father, Timothy, born Dec. 3, 1780, married Jane Thomas, who was born May 16, 1784, and bore him children,—William and Kinneth, deceased, and Eleanor, wife of Samuel Coxe. The mother died Jan. 15, 1850. Timothy Scoby was a farmer in Burlington County most of his active business life, was a thoroughgoing business man, a supporter of the Friends' Meeting, and died Oct. 13, 1836.

Kinneth, second son, and subject of this sketch, born on the homestead in Burlington County, removed with his parents and settled in 1826 upon the farm now owned and occupied by Timothy Scoby, his son, to which he succeeded upon the death of his father, partly by inheritance and partly by purchase, and which he carried on the remainder of his life. He was industrious, prudent, and possessed strong personal characteristics. He supported church and kindred interests, and worshiped at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Hamilton Square. He was public-spirited and interested in local matters, and he was a staunch member of the Republican party after its formation. He died March 7, 1863. His wife was Sarah, daughter of John W. Pearson and Nancy Gordon. John W. Pearson, born July 16, 1767, in Hamilton township, was a lineal descendant from Robert Pearson, who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1680, and settled at South Hill, Burlington Co., N. J., and died March 27, 1794. Robert, only son of Robert Pearson, born in 1680, by two marriages had eighteen children, and died May 21, 1753. He was a principal contributor to St. Michael's Church in Trenton when first erected in 1751. His son was Robert, who died January, 1820, aged eighty-one years, and who had a son, John W. Pearson, before mentioned.

The children of Kinneth and Sarah Scoby are John Wesley, Joseph (deceased), Timothy, Ann Elizabeth (deceased), and Jane (wife of M. C. Stryker). Of these children, Timothy was born March 10, 1842, and upon the death of his father succeeded to the

homestead. He is a representative farmer, and has been honored by his townsmen with positions of trust. He was a member of the township committee for some time, and has held the office of collector for three consecutive years.

ALEXANDER ELDRIDGE.

The Eldridge family were among the first settlers of West New Jersey from England. One, John Eldridge, was concerned with William Penn in the partition of New Jersey in 1676.

In 1678 a ship from London brought over one Jonathan Eldridge, who settled in Burlington County, and in 1695 he owned land north of Trenton.

The subject of this sketch is descended from one Abram Eldridge, who owned a very large tract of land lying to the northeast of the village of Hamilton Square, and extending over the province line into East Jersey. The tract was nearly a mile square, and included some of the land now covered by the northeast part of the village. The homestead house stood in the centre of the farm now owned by James C. Robbins. Abram Eldridge was one of the founders of the Hamilton Square Baptist Church, which was built in 1785. He gave the lot to the church upon which the first building was erected, and deeded the property to the Hightstown Church in 1788. Abram Eldridge had several children, among whom were John, Obadiah, and Wilson. Wilson was the youngest, and was born in 1787. His father died when he was young, and the old tract was divided, Wilson receiving the northern part of it. Wilson Eldridge married Lydia Douglas, daughter of Robert Douglas, of Trenton, and died Sept. 4, 1872. His wife died Nov. 6, 1875, aged eighty-six years.

Robert Douglas was a son of John and Rachel Douglas, of Lambertton. Rachel's maiden name was Pearson, daughter of the second Robert Pearson, and she was born in 1714. Robert Douglas died when Lydia was young, and she lived with her uncle, Alexander Douglas, who was a captain in Washington's army. It was at his house on Broad Street, Trenton, that the council of war was held the night before the battle of Princeton.

Wilson and Lydia Eldridge had thirteen children, and all except two are yet living. Alexander Eldridge, the subject of this sketch, is the second son, and was named after his mother's uncle, Capt. Alexander Douglas. He was born at Lambertton, Mercer County, Aug. 26, 1811, and soon after removed with his parents to the farm he now occupies. Outside of farming pursuits, Mr. Eldridge has dealt in stocks, negotiable paper, etc. He is recognized in the community as an honest and upright citizen. He married Hannah S., daughter of Thomas N. Holmes and Ann Silvers, of West Windsor township, Dec. 24, 1838. Their children are Obadiah W., Ann Amanda (deceased), and Adeline D.

ISAAC DE COU.

The De Cou family in New Jersey trace their origin to the French Huguenots who fled their country at the time of the persecution of Protestants following the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and found homes in Holland, England, and subsequently in America. The progenitor of the family here was Isaac De Cou, who sailed from England in the ship "Shields," and settled at Burlington, N. J., over two hundred years ago.

The earliest record is taken from the Friends' Meet-



Isaac De Cou

ing records: "The twelfth day of eighth mo., 1692, Francis Davenport and Rebecca De Cou, widow of Isaac De Cou, were married at Burlington."

A deed for one hundred and ninety-two acres of land in Mansfield township, made by Hugh Hutchins to Jacob De Cou, bearing date 1696, the farm being occupied in 1882 by Joseph De Camp. Jacob De Cou had a brother Isaac, who settled at Burlington, and was at one time surveyor-general of New Jersey.

The marriage certificate between Jacob De Cou and Elizabeth Newbold is dated Dec. 21, 1699. Their children were Susanna and Rebecca, born Feb. 23, 1703; Isaac; Esther, born March 22, 1705; Elizabeth, born Dec. 19, 1708; Jacob, Feb. 19, 1710; Eber, Feb. 6, 1712; Abi, May 24, 1714.

Jacob De Cou's will, dated 1735, gave his son Jacob five hundred acres of land in Sussex County, N. J., his son Eber two hundred acres, it being the homestead, Isaac having had his share previously. This

Isaac De Cou is the ancestor of our subject, and had one daughter named Hannah by his first marriage, who married David Antrim in 1766, and by his second marriage, to a Mrs. Crips, whose maiden name was Eaves, one daughter, who married Samuel Satterthwaite.

Deeds and other papers in possession of the subject of this sketch show that one Isaac De Cou owned lands in Freehold, N. J., in 1722, and that the family have been residents mostly of Burlington, Monmouth, and Mercer Counties. His grandfather, Isaac De Cou, resided in Mansfield township, Burlington County, and was a farmer. His will was dated July 18, 1761. His children were Stacy, who died in Mercer County, was clerk of the Chesterfield Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends for many years, and at the time, in 1827, when that society was divided, since being known as Orthodox and Hicksites; Daniel lived and died in Burlington County; Isaac resided in Mercer County; Achsah married and settled in Burlington County; and Nathan, father of our subject, spent most of his active business life in Hamilton township, Mercer County, was a representative farmer, accumulated quite a large property by his own industry, and died in 1850, aged about fifty-five years. Nathan De Cou's wife was Deborah, daughter of Nathaniel Coleman, who died in 1854, aged about fifty years. Their children are Mary, deceased; Samuel C., of Burlington County; Nathan, deceased; Isaac; Frank, of Hamilton township. The De Couts have always been identified with the Society of Friends, good citizens, and known as industrious and thrifty agriculturists.

Isaac, son of Nathan and Deborah De Cou, born in Hamilton township, Jan. 15, 1840, spent his boyhood at home, and during his minority received a liberal education in the Friends' school at Providence, R. I., and in the private school of William Ivans, near Trenton. In 1866 he purchased the property he now occupies in his native township of two hundred and twenty-six acres, called the Lee farm, and has been engaged mainly since in dairying, berry-, fruit-, and vegetable-raising, finding a home market for most of his products.

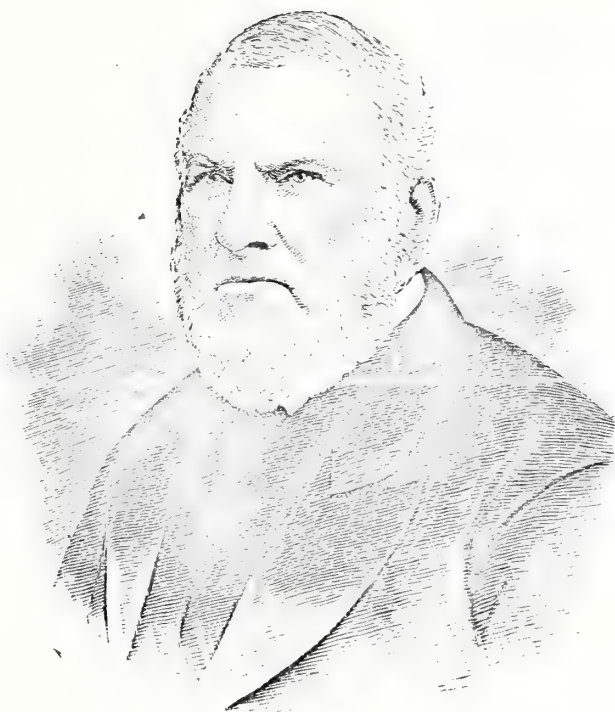
He married, in 1867, Sarah T., daughter of Joseph Satterthwaite and Mary C. Taylor, of Burlington County. Their children are Samuel S., Joseph, and Lilly S.

The Satterthwaits were among the early settlers of Burlington County, and records in possession of Isaac De Cou show that His Excellency William Franklin, Esquire, Captain-General, Governor, and Commander-in-Chief over His Majesty's province of New Jersey, appointed Robert Burchan surrogate of the county, before whom the will of Samuel Satterthwaite was proved on Aug. 23, 1773, and that this Samuel married, in 1745, Susanna Forsyth.

The De Couts have never been identified to any extent with official place, but have been stanch members of the Whig and Republican parties.



Alexander Glazide



Major Voorhies

MAJOR VOORHIES.

Coert, grandfather of our subject, was born Aug. 21, 1735, in Holland, came to this country when a young man, and settled at Dutch Neck, where he spent the remainder of his life in farming. He was a member and deacon of the Presbyterian Church at Dutch Neck, was a Whig in politics, held slaves, and participated in the war for the independence of the colonies. He died in 1817. His wife, Catharine Hutchinson, bore him several children, one of whom, Coert, was father of Major Voorhies, was born Feb. 28, 1756, at Dutch Neck, where he spent his entire life a farmer, and died March 9, 1821. He did service in the Revolutionary war also, and was closely identified with the Presbyterian Church where he lived. His wife, Ann Hutchinson, born March 3, 1760, whom he married May 27, 1779, bore him eleven children, who grew to maturity,—Catharine, wife of William Conover; William; Cornelius; Ann became the wife of William Tindall; Elizabeth, wife of Elijah Cubberley; Mary, wife of David M. Cubberley; John C.; Major; Elijah; Joseph; Ellen, wife of Henry Hutchinson. The mother, devoted to her family and to her many friends, died July 13, 1845.

Major Voorhies, born May 12, 1798, in the township of his ancestors, spent his youth at home, and while quite young went to Cranbury, N. J., where he learned the tanner's trade. He afterwards carried on the tanning business at Sampink, now Edinburg, N. J., for a few years, and then settled at Hamilton Square, where he carried on agricultural pursuits the remainder of his life. Mr. Voorhies was a staunch member of the old Whig party, later of the Republican party, and for several years served as one of the committeemen of his township. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church, and took an active interest in educational matters. He married, Jan. 8, 1820, Athaliah, daughter of David and Elizabeth (Mount) Cubberley, who was born Aug. 7, 1799, and who has been for fifty years an active member of the Presbyterian Church, and a contributor to all worthy local objects presented to her notice. Although she never had any children of her own, she has remembered the needy, and given homes to and reared three adopted ones,—Allison E. Nutt, Voorhies Cubberley, and Amanda Cubberley. Mrs. Voorhies survives in 1882, now in the eighty-third year of her age, and retains remarkably well strength of body and a well-balanced mind.

SAMUEL T. DUFFELL.

Samuel T. Duffell, son of Rev. David Duffell, was born at Danbury, Conn., Feb. 5, 1821, and removed with his parents to Camden, N. J., in 1822. From 1834 to 1840 he resided in Haddonfield, and attended the classical seminary at Mount Holly, conducted by William Brown and Connelly Plotts, and further

prosecuted his studies until 1843, when he entered the sophomore class of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, from which he was graduated in 1846. In 1838 he was licensed to preach the gospel, which he has done on an average of once every Sabbath since, and during this time he has been an able teacher of youth in the natural sciences and classical literature. In 1861, Mr. Duffell purchased a residence at Yardville, upon which he has since resided.



Samuel T. Duffell

He was united in marriage in 1848 to Sarah B. Stiles, a member of a well-known Welsh and French family. They have four daughters, viz.: Ella E., wife of William H. White, of Newton, N. J., an artist; Irene Julia, wife of Capt. George Cathcart; Annie J., authoress of "In the Meshes" and other tales that have been favorably received by the public; and Lucretia, authoress of acrostic on Garfield.

David Duffell, a native of England, with his three brothers came to America about 1700. The paternal grandfather of our subject resided in Camden, N. J. Rev. David Duffell, father of Samuel T. Duffell, was a Methodist minister and member of the New Jersey Conference for fifty years, and is now superannuated.

Dr. Charles Duffell, a brother of Samuel T., is a practicing physician at Clayton, Gloucester Co., N. J., and was a surgeon in the Army of Tennessee during the Rebellion.

WILLIAM H. WHITE.

His grandfather, John L. White, was born at Ocean Beach, N. J., was a farmer, reared a family of children, and died there. One son, Richard, father of our subject, born in 1798 at Ocean Beach, was also a farmer. He was a man of sterling characteristics, and held positions of trust in his township. His first wife was Hannah Pearson, who died about 1832, leaving children,—John Pearson, Susan, and Ellen. His second wife, Latitia Conover, was a descendant of Wolfert Gerretson Von Covenhoven (now spelled Conover), who settled on Long Island in 1630 from Holland. She bore him children,—Lydia Ann, wife of L. B. Fox; Susan, wife of Shipley W. Haines; and William H. White. Richard White died in 1880, and his second wife died March 24, 1882. William H. White, youngest son of Richard and Latitia White, was born Aug. 27, 1845, on the homestead in Hamilton township, Mercer County, and has there, so far, spent his life, engaged in agricultural pursuits and dealing in real estate. In 1881 he began the manufacture of bone dust as a fertilizer, in partnership with Joseph Y. Dilatush, which business is not only successful, but the demand for their product increasing. Mr. White married, Oct. 16, 1873, Ella E., daughter of Samuel T. Duffell and Sarah B. Stiles, of Hamilton township. Their children are Richard Irving, Aileen Duffell, Samuel Jerrald, and William Norman and Ella Norra (twins). The latter died in infancy.

JOSEPH Y. DILATUSH.

His father, Nahor, born in Washington township, Mercer County, died there in 1873, aged seventy-six years. His wife, Lydia McCabe, survives in 1882. Their children are Loretta, John, Lavinia, Enoch, Annie, Joseph Y., Edward, George, and Louise. Of these, Joseph Y. Dilatush, born in Jamesburg, Middlesex Co., N. J., July 22, 1853, at the age of five years removed with his parents to Newtown, Mercer Co. He married, Dec. 20, 1875, Annie, daughter of John Ayres, of Hamilton township, who has borne him children,—Carrie Maud, died in infancy; Robert Mortimer, and Mary Lavinia. The same year of his marriage Mr. Dilatush settled where he now resides, and owns one hundred and five acres of land. In 1879 he conceived the idea of manufacturing a land fertilizer from bones, and in a small way began the manufacture of bone dust on a small creek on his own farm, where for two years he successfully carried on this business. With a desire to increase his business and meet the increasing demand of this product he, in 1881, erected his present commodious mill, which has a capacity of ten tons per day. This business has increased one-half within the past six months, and Mr. Dilatush, as its founder, sees promise of a large and lucrative manufacturing interest.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

Situation and Boundaries.—This is by considerable the largest township in the county. Historically, it is perhaps the most important.

Descriptive.—Hopewell contains an area of thirty-six thousand nine hundred and ninety acres, mostly in improved farms. The surface in the northern part is hilly. The southern portion is level and fertile. In the western part is a small elevation known as Belle Mount.

The general worth and enterprise of the inhabitants of Hopewell tends greatly towards its development and progress.

Settlement.—The early history of this township is so ably and so succinctly stated by Rev. George Hall, D.D., that it is deemed best to reproduce here what he has written.

The Survey of the Township.—Sir George Carteret sold out his right in the part (of New Jersey) which subsequently bore the name of West Jersey to John Fenwick, as trustee for Edward Billinge and others. This section having been divided into one hundred parts and distributed among the proprietors, the tract called the thirty thousand acres above the Falls of the Delaware fell to the lot of Thomas Sadler and Edward Billinge, who, on the 20th of October, 1685, sold out their title and interest to Dr. Daniel Cox, of London. This is the original township of Hopewell, the first accurate survey of which extant is to be found in the Book of Surveys, page 103, in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton, having the marginal note, "Resurvey of Hopewell tract for Col. Cox, 31,000. By Daniel Leeds."

The Purchase from the Indians.—It may be interesting to know that there is every reason to believe that the land in this region was fairly purchased of the Indians. We have here a copy of the deed from the Indian chiefs to Adlord Bowde, agent of Dr. Daniel Coxe, as follows:

"To all people to whom this present writing shall come, Hoham Teplaopamun, Mehakighue, Capernonickon, Nahusing, Mehakaekan, and Shawonne, Indian Sachimachers and owners of the following tracts of land in the Province of West Jersey, send greeting,

"Know ye that the said Indian Sachimachers and owners of the Tract of land hereinafter mentioned for and in consideration of one hundred fathoms of wampum, Tenne stript Dutch Duffields, Tenne broad steawel-water matchroles sixty matchroles, Thirty Gunus, Twenty Kittles, Twenty shirts, forty pair of stockings, Eighty Hatchetts, two half Anchors of powder, one hundred knives, one hundred and twenty barres of lead, sixty pounds of shott, one Anchor of Runne, Two Barrels of Beere, Three pounds of Readlead, Three hundred pipes, Three hundred needles, and Three Anchors of tobacco, by Adlord Bowde now of Burlington, merchant and within ye Province of West Jersey aforesaid and before the sealing and delivery hereof for and on the behalfe of Daniel Coxe, Esq. Govnor of the said Province to them the said Indian Sachimachers and owners in hand paid whereof and wherewith they doe hereby acknowledge themselves fully contented & satisfy'd. Have granted bargain'd and sold, aliened, enfeoffed and confirmed, and by these presents do fully clearly and absolutely grant bargain and sell, alien, enfeoff and confirm unto the said Adlord Bowde, for ane to the only proper use & behoofe of the said Daniel Coxe and his Heirs & Assigns forever, All that and those



W. H. White



Joseph V Silatash

tract and tracts of land beginning at a white oak markt on four sides being on the South South west side of Shabbicunck Creek by the road-side leading to New York three miles from the Delaware River or three miles from Hugh Stanaylands, from thence running north by the land of Thomas Budd to a white poplar and a Beeche tree upon the head of Shabbicunck creek on four sides and from thence to a small hickory standing by a black oak markt by the line of Thomas Budd aforesaid, from thence to a gumme tree standing by the side of Stony Brook by a lyne tree, from thence along the line of Thomas Budd aforesaid to a line of markt trees running west north west to one white and one black oake marked on four sides a little above Menapenasson, and from thence by a direct line west and by north to the mouth of a creek called Laocoton running into Delaware River about Atecokin's wigwam, and soe to run down the side of Delaware river to a line of markt trees lying two miles above the falls mill, and from thence running East to the white oake on the south west side of Shabbacunke Creeke aforesaid. And also all and every the mines mineralls woods fishings hawkings huntings and fowlings. And all & every the Rivers, Rivulets, Creekes, Isles, Islands, Lakes, Ponds, Marshes, Swamps, Meadows, feedings, Pasturings, profits, commodities & appurtenances whatsoever to the said granted tracts of land or any part thereof belonging or in any wise appertaining. And also all the estate, Right, tytle, Interest possession, pperty, claim and demand whatsoever of them the said Indian Sachimachers & owners or any of them in Lawe & Equity & either of them of in or into the said granted pmisses or any pte or psel thereof, and the reversion & reversions, Remaind^r and Remaind^rs of the same and every pte thereof. To have & to hold to the said Adlrd Bowde his Heirs & Assigns forever.

"And the said Indian Sachimachers and owners doe for themselves and every of them & for their and every of their Heires & successors, covenant promise and agree to and with the said Adlrd Bowde his heirs & Assignees by these presents. That it shall & may be lawful to and for the said Daniel Coxo his heirs & Assigns forever hereafter peaceably & quietly to have hold and enjoy the said granted & bargained tracts of land & every pte & psel thereof to & for the uses aforesaid without any lawfull lett molestation or disturbance of them the said Indian Sachimachers & owners or any of them or of their Heirs or successors or of from or by any other pson or psons whatsoever clayming or which shall or may clayme any estate Right, title, Interest, Inheritance or pperty of in or out of the said granted & bargained premises or any pte or psell thereof by from or under them or any of them or by or through their or any of their meanes, assent consent tytle, privity purement.

"In witness whereof the said Indian Sachimachers and owners have hereunto sett their hands & affixed their seals (according to the English An^o), the Thirtieth day of the month called March in the year one thousand six hundred and Eighty Eight Annoque R. R. Jacobi Sedi Ang^t & Quarter.

"Signed, Sealed & delivered in ye p'sence of

"Thomas Budd,	"Hoham,
"Henry Greenland,	"Tapiopamun,
"Thomas Bowman,	"Meroppe,
"Will ^m Biddle, Jun ^r ,	"Wewernolng,
"John Wills, Interpreter.	"Lummusecon,
	"Pluze,
	"Meheekissue,
	"Copenakoniskon,
	"Nehuoing,
	"Neheekau,
	"Shawwuna."

Purchases from the West Jersey Society.—Public records show that the following tracts of land were taken under the title of the West Jersey Society, Thomas Revell, agent:

John Lee 250 of the 30,000 acres, Feb. 20, 1693-4.

John Smith 500 of Do. June 15, 1696.

Edward Hunt 122½ Do. May 24, 1696.

" " 97¼ in Maidenhead,

within the branches of the Shabbacunk.

Col. W^m Hallet of the 30,000 acres 1000 acres July last 1697.

Joseph Sacket 300 acres Do. near Samuel Hunts.

Roger Parke 400 " Do. April 1697 at

Wissamenson, north side of Stony Brook.

Anne Parke 100 acres adjoining.

Andrew Smith for his son Tho^s. Smith, Ap. 1697.

100 acres above Roger Parkes.

Andrew Smith 200 acres more for his son Tho^s. Smith, Ap. 1697.

John Parke 300 acres near Tho^s. Twiggse, Feb. 27, 1696.

John Rue 200 " Feb. 17, 1699.

Johannes Lawrenson 1050 acres July 12, 1697.

Edward Burrows 200 acres Nov. 7, 1699.

Andrew Smith 200 acres May 20, 1688,

in which Deed the tract is called *Hopewell*.

Hopewell's Tax-Payers in 1722.—Previous to certain ejectment suits, and shortly after the settling of the boundary between Trenton and Hopewell, and when Hunterdon County embraced the five townships of Hanover, Amwell, Maidenhead, Trenton, and Hopewell, in 1722, we have a roll of one hundred and thirty-eight men subject to taxation, sixteen of whom were single men. There were, besides eleven slaves, seven hundred and eighty-seven sheep. There were two mills, that were owned by Philip Ringo, now Moor's mill, and the other owned by Cornelius Anderson, in the southwestern corner of Hopewell.

The number of acres of land then in possession was sixteen thousand nine hundred and ninety-five. The tax-list is as follows:

	Acres.		Acres.
Hue Standland.....	50	Samuel Fitch.....	200
Thomas Smith.....	200	John Everit.....	100
Richard Arnd.....	50	John Framton.....	100
Nicolas Hazerte.....	130	Samuel Furman, Jr.....	50
Joshaway Ward.....	50	Jonathan Furman.....	50
Eldad Davis.....	100	Thomas Runyon.....	150
John Feald.....	200	Viencien Runyon.....	50
Robert Darck.....	50	Roger Parke, Jr.....	200
Abraham Laru.....	50	Roger Parke, Sr.....	50
James Laru.....	50	John Park.....	300
Peter Laru.....	50	John Reede.....	240
Thomas Woacer.....	50	John Sharp.....	50
John Albado.....	200	William Whited.....	50
Samuel Bouldwin.....	500	Joseph Longlee.....	60
Frances Hege.....	600	Samuel Furman, Sr.....	100
Ely Albado.....	200	John Capender.....	50
Cornelius Albado.....	150	Joshua Ely.....	200
Frances Fonnoy.....	150	Richard Smith.....	100
Robert Shaw.....	140	Joses Lombard.....	50
Timothy Titus.....	200	Joseph Stout.....	230
Thomas Roberts.....	40	Hezekiah Bonel.....	10
William Reede.....	50	Isaak Asstall.....	50
Joseph Huff.....	50	Thomas Combs.....	140
James Evanse.....	200	David Stout.....	250
Robert Maclelean.....	100	Thomas Evans.....	100
John Johnson.....	100	Thomas Curtes.....	150
Roger Woolverton.....	100	William Brient, Sr.....	100
Andrew Millburne.....	100	Robert Blackwell.....	250
Jonathan Sticklin Senor.....	100	Enoch Armitage.....	250
Henry Helden.....	100	Ralph Hunt.....	300
John Bennett.....	100	Thomas Huff.....	50
John Murched.....	200	Henere Hendrix.....	100
John Coe.....	40	Jeremiah Hendrix.....	50
Ezekel Oleno.....	100	Peter Hendrix.....	50
Nathaniel Moore.....	300	Addon Bratten.....	50
Charles Huff.....	100	William Larason.....	160
Jonathan Stickler, Jr.....	100	John Titus.....	200
Joseph Hart.....	100	Efron Titus.....	100
John Smith.....	166	Ralph Hunt stone brock.....	100
William Merrel Juner.....	130	John Hunt yoreng.....	100
Hezekiah Bonham Jr.....	150	Elisha Bord.....	40
Philip Ringo.....	50	Elmathan Boulker.....	100
Benjamin Drack.....	200	Thomas Reede.....	200
Joshua Andrus June.....	100	John Hart.....	200
Frederick Debough.....	100	Samuel Hunt.....	200
Aran funhuck.....	200	John Hunt.....	200
Tunus Huff.....	50	Edward Hart.....	50
Andrew Routten hors.....	110	Isaac Herreu.....	200
Daniel Deno.....	50	Thomas Merel.....	100
Samuel Runyoun.....	50	Peter Ringo.....	50
Jemse Hide.....	200	William Cornel.....	200
Danel Geano.....	100	Andru Foster.....	100
Steven Geano.....	50	Jemse Terrel.....	3
Joseph Combs.....	100	Calap Carman.....	50
William Merel, Sener.....	300	Andru Smith.....	500
Benjamin Merel.....	100	John Hickson.....	100
Nehemiah Bonham.....	150	William Larance.....	200
Jabes Jarvis.....	100	Henry Oxly.....	200
Joseph Davis.....	100	William Huff.....	500
Ananias Olen.....	350	William Brient Stone bruk.....	300
Edward Butler.....	100	Cornelius Andrus sun.....	134
Barth Corvine.....	100	Samuel Everit.....	100
Johannes Hendrick.....	149	Joseph Reeder.....	200

	Acres.		Acres.
William Miller.....	120	William Lin.....	200
Joseph Reed sener.....	80	Joseph Nasbet.....	.....
Thomas Finne.....	.....	Nicolas Roberts.....	.....
Joseph Reede Jr.....	60	Jorge Wolse.....	200
James Melven.....	500	Thomas Burrus.....	297
David Price.....	.....	

SOME OF THE PIONEERS.—May 20, 1688, Cornelius Empson, of Brandywine Creek, sold to Andrew Smith two hundred acres, which tract, the deed says, he, the said Empson, "doth enfeof and confirm unto the said Andrew Smith, heretofore laid forth in the county of Burlington aforesaid, and also settle upon, and by him the said Andrew Smith called and to be called Hopewell." This two-hundred-acre tract is probably the homestead near Harbortown. Andrew Smith was a professional surveyor) as was also his son Timothy), and this would be reason sufficient for the adoption of a name suggested by him. He had three sons,—Andrew, Jonathan, and Timothy.

THOMAS BURROWES, son of Edward Burrowes, of Jamaica, L. I., owned the three farms now occupied by his descendant, Stephen B. Smith, the heirs of Aaron H. Burroughs, and the Messrs. Craft, land bought on the 17th of November, 1699. He had five sons,—Edward, Thomas, Stephen, Eden, and John,—and two daughters, Hannah and Charity, the wife of Zebulon Stout. He died a short time previous to Dec. 15, 1764.

ELNATHAN BALDWIN, probably from Hempstead, L. I., married Keziah, daughter of the Rev. John Prudden, of Newark, sister of Mrs. Joanna Moore, lived below Pennington, near the turnpike gate. In his will, executed Dec. 6, 1738, he mentions five sons,—Stephen, Moses, Thomas, Joseph, and Elnathan, and daughter, Ruth Burt.

The farm of Edward Hart is that now owned by the Temple family, on the Hopewell and Ewing turnpike. His son John was baptized in the church at Maidenhead by the Rev. Jedediah Andrews, of Philadelphia, on the 12th month, 21st day, 1713, old style, corresponding to Feb. 10, 1714, new style. This John became a representative of the Provincial Legislature of New Jersey, a member of the Committee of Safety, a member of the Continental Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. As his will was executed April 16, 1779, and approved May 26, 1779, the time of his death is nearly ascertained, which was probably in the sixty-sixth year of his age. He was originally buried in the private burying-ground of the Hunt family, but was a few years since removed to the cemetery of the Hopewell Baptist Church. On the occasion of dedicating the monument erected to his memory, on the 4th of July, 1864, Governor Joel Parker, of this State, delivered an oration before a large assembly. He spent the latter part of his life on his farm adjoining the Baptist Church, now the property of Moore Phillips. He gave the ground on which that meeting-house was built. John Hart's children were Jesse, Nathaniel, Edward, Sarah Wikoff, and Deborah.

Edward Hart had a daughter Sarah, who first married Timothy Temple, and after his death became the second wife of Stephen Burrowes, Sr., and mother of Maj. Stephen Burrowes.

GEORGE WOOLSEY came from Jamaica, L. I., about 1700, and settled "on the north side of the road leading from Maidenhead to the Delaware River, over against Thomas Burrowes." His grandfather, George Woolsey, came to Manhattan Island in 1635, and lived among the Dutch, and removed thence to Jamaica, L. I., in 1665, and had three sons,—Capt. George, Thomas, and John. It was George, the son of Capt. George, who settled in Hopewell. His children were Daniel, Jeremiah, Henry, and Joseph and Jemima, wife of Ralph Hart, and mother of Dr. Noah Hart, and of his sisters, Jerusha, Hannah, and Elizabeth.

I. Daniel had a son Benjamin, who lived in Trenton, and was the father of a son and daughter,—Henry and Nancy.

II. Henry lived in Pennington, south of the churchyard; married Martha, daughter of Ephraim Titus and granddaughter of Enoch Armitage, and had only one child, Martha, wife of Philip Vancleve, of Lawrence.

III. Joseph married a Montgomery and removed to Maryland.

IV. Jeremiah married Mary, daughter of Joseph Hart, Dec. 15, 1753, and had the following children: Hannah, born April 27, 1755; Ephraim, born March 6, 1757; Mary, wife of Louis Perrine, of Freehold, born July 27, 1759; Jemima, born Aug. 28, 1761; Susannah, born Dec. 4, 1763; and Jeremiah, born June 16, 1769.

George Woolsey's will was proved March 11, 1762, and the will of his son Jeremiah was proved May 2, 1801; he died April 14, 1801. Ephraim succeeded his father, Jeremiah, in the ownership of the homestead; married Ann Johnson, of Bucks County, Pa., and had the following children: George, the present owner of the old homestead; Ephraim, father of Capt. Henry Harrison Woolsey, who lost his life before Petersburg, Va., in the late war; Hannah, wife of Deacon Andrew Titus and mother of the ruling elder, William J. Titus; Mary, wife of Philemon Blackwell, and Eliza.

Dr. Jeremiah Woolsey, son of Jeremiah, graduated at the College of New Jersey, 1787, and married a Montgomery.

"Deacon" George Woolsey served three years as a member of the Legislative Council of New Jersey. Like the Woolseys, of Hopewell, President Theodore D. Woolsey, of Yale College, is a descendant of the first George Woolsey here mentioned.

NATHANIEL MOORE came from Newtown, L. I., and took up land about 1708. He married Joanna, daughter of the Rev. John Prudden, and lived where his lineal descendant, Mrs. Hannah Moore, recently died. He died Sept. 6, 1759, in the seventy-second year of his age. His children were John,

Joseph, Samuel, Benjamin, Abigail, wife of her cousin, Sackett Moore, and Sarah, wife of Abraham Temple. The descendants of these have been numerous and some of them prominent.

JOHN MUIRHEID was born in Glasgow, Scotland, married Rebekah Bailey, of Jamaica, L. I., Nov. 22, 1706, and settled here about that time on the farm now owned by Henry B. Perrine, one mile below Pennington. He died in January, 1725, and the widow died Dec. 25, 1759. Both are buried side by side in the Ewing churchyard. Their children were Jane, George, John, William, Andrew, Rebekah, Ruth, and Elizabeth.

Mr. Muirheid was the first high sheriff of the county of Hunterdon. The first jail of the county was built of logs, and stood not far from Mr. Muirheid's dwelling. A descendant of Mr. Muirheid, of the fifth generation, bearing his name, John, was not long since sheriff of Mercer County. Jane, wife of Edward Burrowes, through the marriage of her daughter Catharine with Jesse Atchley, became the ancestor of all the Atchleys of this region. Andrew married Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Waters. Their children were: 1, John, born Oct. 18, 1750; 2, Deborah, born March 20, 1753; 3, Jonathan, born May 7, 1755; 4, William, born Oct. 18, 1757; 5, Rebekah, born Feb. 8, 1759; 6, George, born June 25, 1760; 7, Andrew, born Dec. 7, 1764, who married Hannah, daughter of John Stevenson. Jonathan, the son of Andrew, married Mary Lott and had children,—John, Andrew, William, Elizabeth, wife of William Beakes, Mary, wife of James Disborough, Ann, wife of George Schenck, and Rebecca, wife of George McDowell. Jonathan Muirheid died Nov. 2, 1837, and Mary, his wife, died July 30, 1817, in her fifty-seventh year. George Muirheid was married to Charity, daughter of the Rev. John Guild, June 9, 1788, and their children were: 1, John Guild, who by his wife, Elizabeth Howell, had eleven children, five only of whom, Charles H., John Guild, William Harrison, and two daughters, survive. The patriotic devotion of Charity, wife of John Ogden, and the gallant conduct of Gen. Henry P. Muirheid, of the Rush Lancers, in the late war are held in cherished remembrance by the people of this township. 2, Benjamin, who by his wife, Sarah Howell, had children, of whom two sons, John and William B., and two daughters survive. 3, Deborah, wife of Jesse M. Howell, and mother of Rev. Jesse L. Howell and several daughters. 4, William. 5, George. 6, Elizabeth, wife of George Woolsey, and mother of Theodore F. Woolsey and three daughters, now living.

Jan. 4, 1745, Andrew Muirheid bought of Joseph Furman the farm near Harborton, which has been the homestead of the Muirheid family one hundred and forty-two years.

ABRAHAM TEMPLE lived on the farm more recently owned by the late Isaac Primmer, and there lies buried. He married Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel

Moore, Sr., and had daughters Sarah and Joanna, and sons Benjamin and Timothy. Timothy married Sarah, sister of Hon. John Hart, and had John and Nathaniel. John married a daughter of his uncle Benjamin, and had Asher, Timothy, William, and Sarah, wife of Asher R. Hart. Nathaniel married twice, had a son John, a daughter who married her cousin, William Temple, and another daughter, wife of Benjamin Hendrickson. John, the son of Nathaniel, lived and died in Trenton; had a son, William H., who, by his marriage with Elizabeth McClellan, became the father of the Rev. Asher Brown Temple, of Seneca, N. Y.

In 1790 some of the Stout family published a small pamphlet containing an interesting account of the family, from which the following extract is made:

"Penelope Vanprinces was born in Amsterdam about the year 1602. She and her first husband, whose name is not known, sailed for New York (then New Amsterdam) about the year 1620. The vessel was stranded at Sandy Hook, and the crew got ashore and went towards New York, but the husband of Penelope being hurt in the wreck could not travel with them, and they both tarried in the woods. They had not been long left before the Indians came upon them and killed them, as they thought, and stripped them of their garments. However, Penelope revived, although her skull was fractured and her left shoulder so injured that she was never able to use it like the other; besides, she was so cut across the body that her bowels protruded, and she was obliged to keep her hand upon the wound. In this situation she continued for seven days, taking shelter in a hollow tree and living on what she picked from off the trees. On the seventh day she saw a deer pass with arrows sticking in it, and soon after appeared two Indians, whom she was glad to see, hoping that they would put her out of her misery. Accordingly, one made towards her to knock her in the head, but the other, who was an elderly man, prevented him, and throwing his watch-coat about her took her to his wigwam and cured her of her wounds. Afterwards he took her to New York and presented her to her countrymen, expecting, no doubt, a present in return. It was in New York that Richard Stout married her, in her twenty-second year. He was an Englishman, of a good family, and in his fortieth year. They had several children, and Mrs. Stout lived to the remarkable age of one hundred and ten years, and saw her offspring multiplied to five hundred and two in about eighty-eight years."

In 1794 three families of Stouts and others moved from Middletown to the northern part of Hopewell. Jonathan Stout, a son of Richard and Penelope, was the head of one of these families, and the founder of the Baptist Church in Hopewell, his family furnishing eight of its original fifteen members. Joseph Stout, a son of Jonathan, was one of the first members of the General Assembly from Hunterdon County.

JOSEPH HART, who occupied the farm now Amos Furman's, had sons Joseph (the father of Aaron Hart, Sr., and grandfather of Jonathan Smith, Aaron, Jr., George H., and Ann, wife of James Burroughs). Besides Aaron, Sr., he had a son Israel, who married Mary Davison, and had several children, all now deceased. There were other sons of Joseph Hart, and a daughter Jane. Amos, the son of Joseph Hart, Sr., was the father of Mrs. Daniel Furman; Rebecca, wife of Ezekiel Furman; and Mary, second wife of Amos Laning, Sr. Mary, daughter of Joseph, Sr., became the wife of Jeremiah Woolsey.

JOHN HART's farm was on the west side of Roger's

road, leading to Trenton, lately in possession of his grandson, Asher R. Hart. He was of a family of Harts not related to the Harts previously mentioned. He had sons, Richard and John, and Mary, who married a Dean. Richard had sons: (1) Joseph, (2) John R. (of Honey Hollow, who, by his wife, Mary Dean, had Richard, John Dean, Phoebe, and Mrs. Naomi Baldwin), (3) Asher R., the father of Samuel Stockton Hart, and several daughters. John, the son of John, settled on the farm long held by his grandson Abner. By his first wife had Elijah, father of Catharine Hunt, and grandfather of Charles, Elijah, and Theodore Hunt. 2 John, unmarried; and by his second wife, Phillips and Abner. Phillips took the homestead, and was father of John, Abner, Benjamin, Joseph, Palmer, and Israel, with Mrs. Clara Dunn, Elizabeth, wife of Elijah Atchley, and Susan.

There were two Ralph Hunts who were early landholders, and for a time residents within the limits of Hopewell. One of these, "Stony Brook Ralph," owned the farm below Mount Rose, since in the possession of Abraham Terhune. He was the father of Charity, wife of Rev. John Guild, of Azariah, prominent in the public affairs of the township, and of Nathan, Elijah, and Noah. Azariah's sons were Ephraim (who was killed by a horse), and Ralph (distinguished by his flaxen hair), who was father of William, Catharine, and Nancy. Nathan's sons John and Enoch never married, but Noah married a Drake and had John, who married a sister of Theophilus Quick; Enoch, who married a daughter of Smith Titus, and another who became the wife of Andrew Blackwell. The other Ralph Hunt, known as "London Ralph," is referred to in the history of Lawrence.

JOHN HUNT, son of Edward, of Newtown, L. I., owned the farm where Stephen Hunt now lives. He had by Margaret, his wife, sons, Noah, Wilson, John, Jonathan, Enoch, Gershom, and Daniel, and daughters, Johannah and Charity. He died in 1749. Noah settled on the homestead, and had Stephen and Achsah, both of whom married and reared families. Wilson settled northwest of Marshall's Corners, and had ten children, the youngest of whom, John Price, was the father of Wilson P. Hunt, the hero of Irving's "Astoria," who was born in Hopewell, and served his time in the store of his uncle, Abraham Hunt, of Trenton. His adventurous and enterprising spirit brought him to the notice of John Jacob Astor, who intrusted him with the command of an expedition across the Rocky Mountains, the first of a commercial nature that ever reached the Pacific slope by that route. He died in St. Louis in 1842. John's children were John (inn-keeper at Pennington, who had one daughter, Eliza, Mrs. Welch, of Boston), Wilson, Margaret (wife of James Wilson, of Amwell), Rebecca (wife of Gershom Lambert), and by a second wife had Lemuel, Isaac, and Eure, wife of Cornelius Larrison. Jonathan went South, had a son George.

EDWARD HUNT was of another family, and was possibly the Edward to whom Ralph Hunt, of Maidenhead, in his will, made 1732, bequeathed one hundred and fifty acres in Hopewell. He married Susanna, daughter of his neighbor, Timothy Titus, and had Timothy, John, Keziah (wife of Elijah Hart), Mary (wife of Moore Scott), Phoebe (wife of John Furman), Hannah, and Sarah. Timothy married Fanny, a daughter of Richard Phillips, and had children,—Richard (who married Hannah, daughter of John Phillips, and had children,—Abner, Wilson, Elisha, Abigail, wife of Abner Hart; Rhoda, wife of Richard Brewer; and Frances, wife of Smith Titus), Timothy (by Catharine, daughter of Elijah Hart), and Theodore, Charles, Elijah H., and Francina. John married Jane, daughter of Theophilus Phillips, and had children,—Theophilus, who, by his first wife, a daughter of John Smith, Esq., had Philip Titus and John Smith; and by his second wife, Elizabeth Farley, had George and Jane, wife of Daniel Howell Phillips.

JOHN WELLING, from Jamaica, L. I., bought two hundred and twenty-three acres, of which he was then in possession by a year's lease, July 18, 1728, of Terit Lester, who had bought of John Muirheid, and he of John Fitch, to whom it had been conveyed by John Reading and James Trent, commissioners of the loan-office. He had a son, John Welling, Jr. (who married Esther, the oldest daughter of Rev. John Guild, and had children named Enoch, John, Hannah, Charles, Asa, and Isaac), and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Jacob Carle, of Ewing.

JOHN CARPENTER came to Hopewell from Jamaica, L. I. He made his will Oct. 1, 1744, and it was admitted to probate April 2, 1745. He married Capt. Ralph Hart's daughter Mary, and had sons Hezekiah and John, between whom his farm was to be divided according to the will, and daughters Mary, wife of John Hunt, inn-keeper at Pennington; Sarah, wife of Augustine Moore; Hannah, wife of Maj. Stephen Burrows; and Caroline, wife of Israel Moore. John married Ann Van Cleve, and died at an advanced age Sept. 15, 1831.

ENOCH ARMITAGE, son of John Armitage, was born in England in 1677. His wife died there in 1713. His children—Mary, John, Reuben, and Lydia—were born in England, and with the exception of John, are known to have settled with their father in this country. Mr. Armitage set sail from Liverpool March 14, 1719, arrived at New York May 30th, and soon took up his permanent residence on a farm a mile northeast from Pennington. His property has been owned and most of the time occupied by successive generations of the family. In about eighteen months after his arrival he was chosen clerk of the township.

Of the numerous descendants of Mr. Armitage may be mentioned Rev. Enoch Green, who died at Deerfield, N. J., Nov. 2, 1776, while pastor of the Presbyterian Church in that place; the late Enoch

Green, of Easton; Charles H. and Henry P. Muirhead, of Philadelphia; Dr. W. W. L. Phillips, of Trenton; Daniel Christopher, of Freehold; Lewis J. Titus, of Lambertville; Daniel G. Howell, Enoch A. Titus, of Pennington; and Daniel C. Titus, of Hopewell; Elizabeth Moore, widow of the Rev. William J. Blythe, and her brothers, Imlah, Charles, Ely, and Thomas. Reuben Armitage, his son, died in 1783.

EPHRAIM TITUS married Mary, daughter of Enoch Armitage, and through his daughters, Martha and Lydia, has numerous descendants. Timothy Titus, grandfather of the late Capt. Timothy Titus, owned the lands of Aaron Stout and the late Pierson. Bake. His daughter Susannah married Edward Hunt, Sr., who lived on the River road, and through her and other female branches he became the ancestor of many in Hopewell.

JOHN TITUS (of another family of Tituses) and his wife Rebecca had sons—Joseph, Andrew, Samuel, Benjamin, Philip, John, and Thomas—and daughters named Susannah and Mary. He owned the two farms since held by Joab and Noah Titus. His descendants bearing the name are numerous. Many of them have been prominent during successive generations in township affairs, and by intermarriage John Titus has descendants in several of the old families.

ADAM EGE was one of three brothers who came to America from Germany about 1731. He was then thirteen. In 1748 he married Margaret Hunt, and settled on a farm half a mile southeast of Woodside, near the road leading from Trenton to Flemington. He had seven children, and was the ancestor of the Eges of this section, through Samuel, Sarah, Hannah, Jacob, Elizabeth, Nathaniel, and George.

Samuel Ege, born June 24, 1750, married Anna, daughter of John Titus, born in 1755. Their children were John, William, Sarah, Andrew, George, Mary, Titus, Mahala, and Nathaniel.

John married Mary Schenck, of Amwell, and located on the farm now owned by Ralph Ege. He had children named Ralph S., Anna, and Andrew. Ralph S. died unmarried. Anna married William Mershon, located near Woodville, and had children, three of whom (Benjamin, Ralph, and Margaret) died young, while John E. married Rebecca Hurlburt, settled on the homestead and had four children, and Mary A. lives in Hopewell, unmarried. Andrew married Sarah A. Voorhees, and lived on a part of the homestead. His son Ralph married Mary E., daughter of Abraham Skillman, lives on the homestead, and has children,—Albert A., Sarah, A. Howard, Ida S., and Mary. His daughter Marian married Martin N. Van Zandt, located in Hopewell, and has two children,—Charles M. and Dora V.

William married Amy Dunn and located at Woodside. His children were named Titus, Elijah, Melancthon, and Asa H. Titus married Susan Reed, lives at Pennington. His children are named Jo-

sephine and Atwood. Elijah married Abigail Updike and located at Woodville. Their children were Paul D. and Sarah M. Melancthon married Elizabeth Parke, and had children,—Cornelia A. and Wellington. Asa H. married Ellen Riley, and after her death a Miss Hartman, and had children,—William, Andrew D., and Alonzo.

Sarah married Philip Pearson, located near Woodville, and had children, Samuel, Ege, Anna, and Ephraim, none of whom, except Anna, the wife of Rev. John Moore, of Hunterdon County, live in New Jersey.

Andrew and Mahala died unmarried.

George married Elizabeth Murphy and located near Ralph Ege's farm. His children were Andrew S., Azariah, and Samuel. Andrew S. removed to Illinois. Azariah married Elizabeth Slack, and later Elizabeth Van Buskirk, and had children, Elizabeth, George V., Sarah F., Zilpha, Samuel S., Bayard V., John, Stephen, David, Abraham, and Matilda. Samuel married Eliza Labaw and located at Woodside. Their children were Ellen and Samuel L.

Mary married Amos Hunt and removed to Hunterdon County.

Titus married Mary Runkle and located at Woodville. His son, Augustus T., lives on the homestead. He married a Miss Wilson, and after her death Helen Holcomb. His children are John M., Flora, and Estella.

Nathaniel married Mary Phillips and settled at Woodville. His children were Elias P., Horatio N., Samuel, and Asher. Elias P. married Lavinia Skid; Horatio N. married Margaret Reed; Samuel married Catharine Larrison; and Asher married Emma Larrison.

Among the settlers were Jesse Atchley, from Cranbury (Middlesex County), father of Edward, Thomas, Levi, Asher, Daniel, and Jesse Atchley; Jonathan Furman, ancestor of Theophilus Furman; Samuel Hunt; Thomas Hoff; Charles Hoff; Francis Vannoy; John Phillips, from Lawrence, a resident at Pleasant Valley; John Ketcham, father of Levi, grandfather of Enoch, and great-grandfather of Joshua, Enoch, and William S. Ketcham; Robert Blackwell, whose sons Francis and Thomas were the ancestors of the many of the name in the township; Crynance Vancleve, father of Col. John, and great-grandfather of John S. Vancleve; Robert Drake; Andrew Morgan; Thomas Roberts; John Field; Joshua Bunn; John Bainbridge, son of John Bainbridge, of Lawrence; William Bryant; John Reed; Edmund and Philip Palmer; Abraham Pittinger; Josiah Beakes; John Davison; the Bakers; Robert Lanning; Joseph Burroughs, son of John B. Burroughs, of Ewing; William Cornell, who had five sons, Smith, William, John, Edward, and Benjamin. One of the latter's descendants was Samuel C. Cornell. His old homestead is occupied by William Cornell Lewis, another descendant.

The following-named persons were subscribers of money in 1731 for the purchase of a parsonage for the pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Maidenhead and Hopewell:

Timothy Titus.	Ralph Hunt.
William Lawrence.	Joseph Hart.
Thomas Burrowes, Jr.	Abraham Anderson.
John Barnes.	Barth. Anderson.
Cornelius Anderson.	Joseph Price.
Benjamin Severance.	Ephraim Titus.
Francis Vannoy.	Robert Blackwell.
Jonathan Moore.	Ralph Hunt, Jr.
Edmund Palmer.	Richard Bryant.
Alexander Scott.	Jonathan Stout.
Edward Hunt.	Jonas Wood.
Thomas Hendrick.	Thomas Read.
Robert Akers.	John Hunt.
Peter LaRue.	Jonathan Furman.
John Fidler.	Samuel Furman.
Andrew Milbourne.	John Carpenter.
Roger Woolverton.	Samuel Hunt.
Benjamin Wilcocks.	Nathaniel Moore.
Johannes Hendrickson.	George Woolsey.
Henry Oxley.	Jonathan Wright.
Roger Parke.	Caleb Carman.
John Parke.	Elnathan Baldwin.

The persons mentioned below were subscribers to the pastor's salary in 1769:

Ralph Hart.	Matthias Baker.
Joseph Moore.	Jacob Ashton.
David Adair.	Joseph Vankirk.
Amos Moore.	Reuben Armitage.
John Moore.	John Hart.
Joseph Hart.	Richard Hart.
John Welling, Jr.	Martha Lanning.
Theo's Bainbridge.	John Temple.
Miss Ringoe.	Nathaniel Reed.
Nathaniel Moore.	Philip Roberts.
John Carpenter.	Samuel Hart.
Timothy Hunt.	Gershom Moore.
Moore Scott.	Naomi Reed.
Foster Burrowes.	Noah Hunt.
Henry Mershon.	Samuel Titus.
Jeremiah Woolsey.	Nathan Hunt.
Ralph Hart.	Edmund Herin.
Nathan Moore.	John Baker.
Stephen Burrowes.	Thomas Houghton.
Andrew Muirheid.	— Lott.
Asa's Hunt.	William Cornell.
Wm. Bryant.	Josiah Hart.
William Burk.	Timothy Smith.
Andrew Hoff.	Simeon Phillips.
Edward Cornell.	Seth Field.
Benjamin Titus.	Daniel Howell.
John Ketcham.	John Akers.
Edward Hunt, Sr.	Joseph Titus.
Ephraim Titus.	Edward Hunt.
Job Burrowes.	John Hunt.
Stephen Burrowes, Jr.	Robert Laning.
Wm. Campbell.	Ralph Laning.
George Huss.	John Titus.
Theophilus Moore.	Benjamin Cornell.
Joseph Baldwin.	Joshua Bunn.
Thomas Baldwin.	James Hart.
Robert Combes.	Catharine Christopher.
Henry Baker.	Thomas Blackwell.
Noah Hart.	Joseph Burrowes.
Amos Hart.	Job Sayer.

Hopewell in the Revolution.—This township entered with patriotic and self-sacrificing spirit upon the work of maintaining the liberties of the country in 1776. Three companies of men were raised, of

which the names of officers and men are here recorded. They were Revolutionary soldiers worthy of a lasting record:

1st Company.—Capt. Henry Phillips, of Hopewell. 1st Lieut. Nathaniel Hunt, 2d Lieut. Daniel Howell, Ensign Timothy Titus; John Hunt, inn-keeper, Pennington; Levi Hart, William Larrison, Roger Larrison, Daniel Campbell, Zebulon Burrowes, Elias Golden, John Field, Jacob Moore, John Muirheid, Jonathan Muirheid, George Muirheid, William Moore, Nathaniel Hart, Titus Hart, Godfrey Chamberlain, Noah Chamberlain, Henry Burrowes, Joseph Smith (Tim's son), Andrew Smith (Tim's), John Cornell, Samuel Ege, Jacob Ege, Joseph Smith (Jonathan's), Jonathan Smith, Andrew Hoff, Jacob Hoff, Abraham Golden, Jonathan Bunn, Col. John Vancleve, Ezekiel Rose, Moore Scott, William Muirheid, Levi Atchley, Jonathan Stout, Andrew Stout, John Knowles, Anthony Burrowes, Uriel Titus (camp fever), Peter Lott, William Smith, Edmund Phillips, Andrew Phillips, Lott Phillips, Thomas Atchley.

2d Company.—Capt. Joab Houghton, 1st Lieut. Ralph Guild, 2d Lieut. William Parkes, Ensign Timothy Brush, Overbrook; John Herin, Gershom Herin, William Stout, Francis Vanney, John Vanney, Samuel Stout (weaver), James Hunt, William Jewell, Jesse Stout, Andrew Morgan, Benjamin Morgan, Thomas Yates, Jacob Blackwell, Andrew Blackwell, Benjamin Blackwell, William Golden, David Hunt, Johnson Titus, Solomon Titus, Enoch Armitage, John Vankirk, Josiah Vankirk, John Hunt (Nathan's son), Stephen Hunt.

3d Company.—Capt. John Hunt, 1st Lieut. Ralph Lanning, 2d Lieut. Henry Merson, Ensign Stephen Burrowes; William Bainbridge, John Bainbridge, Ralph Hunt (son of Edward, died in the prison-ship), Elijah Moore, Amos Lanning, William Moore, John Temple, Nathaniel Temple, Ephraim Woolsey, Joseph Inslee, Timothy Mershon, Philip Hart, Abner Hart, Edmund Roberts, Jesse Moore, Edward Atchley, Levi Ketcham, Ely Moore, Moses Moore, Samuel Beakes, William Baker, Joseph Burroughs (camp fever), James Burrowes (River road).

George Muirheid (aged seventeen), Uriel Titus, John Stevenson, and John Taylor went to Elizabethtown during the war on services alone. Col. Seeley was in command, and refused them pay and rations, but finally attached them to Capt. Updike's company. They served out for their month in twenty days, and were honorably discharged. Deacon James Hunt was a brave soldier, killed a British soldier half a mile west of Pennington in 1776. Benjamin Mershon saw a British soldier enter Thomas Burrowes' house, and having laid his gun by the fence, followed him in and took the soldier's gun from him, and took him prisoner. On the morning of Dec. 26, 1776, John Muirheid, John Guild, and David Lanning escorted Gen. Washington and his army from the Eight-mile Ferry to the north end of Trenton.

During a portion of the struggle the residents of the township were in constant fear, and at times they sought safety beyond its limits. Rev. Mr. Guild was obliged to escape with his children and take refuge for several weeks with a family named Slack, in Bucks County, Pa., while the enemy had possession of the church. His house was broken open by red-coat invaders, who destroyed his books and papers.

The church was used by British soldiers as a barracks, the seats were hacked in pieces in cutting meat on them, and the sacrilege was completed by breaking the top of the communion-table by a heavy blow with an English firelock.

The patriot, John Hart, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, has been previously referred to. In the "New Jersey Historical Collections" (1844) appeared the following concerning him, which is well worthy insertion:

"JOHN HART, ESQ., a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was a native of Hopewell; he was a deputy from Hunterdon County in the Provincial Congress of 1775, and a member of the Committee of Safety, and in 1776 was a member of the Continental Congress. Soon after the declaration of independence, New Jersey became the theatre of war. The progress of the British troops was marked by rapine and wanton destruction of property. The children of Mr. Hart escaped from insult by retiring from the neighborhood of the troops, leaving the farm and stock to be pillaged and destroyed by the Hessians. Mrs. Hart, at this time, was afflicted with a disorder which prevented her removal, and which terminated in her death. Mr. Hart was driven from the bedside of his dying partner, and hunted through the woods and among the hills. 'While Washington's army was dwindling down to a mere handful, this old man was carrying his gray hairs and infirmities about from cottage to cottage, and from cave to cave, while his farm was pillaged, his property plundered, his family afflicted and dispersed; he was, through sorrow, humiliation, and suffering, wearing out his bodily strength, and hastening the approach of decrepitude and death. Yet he never despaired, never repented the course he had taken.' At one time, being sorely pressed for a safe night's lodging, and being unknown, he was obliged to share the accommodations of a dog. He died . . . leaving a bright example of patriotism and devotion to his country."

From the same source is the following:

"Col. Joab Houghton, an active partisan officer of the Revolution, was a native of this township. He lived in the northeastern part, in the house now (1844) occupied by Mr. William Suydam, and died in that occupied by Mr. Joseph Swain. While this part of New Jersey was overrun by the British and Hessians, there were but few hardy enough to oppose even the small marauding parties that were daily plundering for the British camp. Nearly the whole of the active population had left their homes, some

with the army under Washington, and some to a place of safety. Pennington was occupied by the British troops, and the inhabitants who remained, being aged, were peaceable, and lay at the mercy of these plunderers. Col. Houghton being at that time at home, word was brought to him by night that the neighborhood of Moore's mill had been visited by the enemy, and that they would probably be out the next day. Early next morning, Col. Houghton collected a few of his neighbors, and placed himself on the point of a neighboring mountain, which overlooked the surrounding country. Presently he saw the party, who entered a house near by where Col. Houghton and his men were stationed, after stacking their guns on the outside. The colonel and his men now rushed from their hiding-place, seized first the arms, and then their owners—a Hessian sergeant and twelve men—whom they found regaling themselves in the cellar with metheglin. Col. Houghton remained in the field during the war, after which he was a member of the Legislature from Hunterdon County. He was a member of the First Baptist Church, and died at an advanced age about the year 1795."

Abraham Golden, who lived on the farm now of A. S. Holcombe, was taken out of bed by British soldiers and conveyed to Long Island, and there confined in a prison-ship, where he died.

Civil History.—In previous pages is presented everything of interest concerning the organization of Hopewell township that has been elicited as the result of diligent inquiry. Could they have been found, the earliest records of Hopewell would no doubt have yielded much valuable data. No minutes of the township committee previous to 1817 are to be found, and those since that date are so incomplete that the following is as complete a civil list as can be compiled from their pages:

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

David Stout, 1817-19, 1824-25.	Ephraim Wooley, 1854-57.
John Carpenter, 1820-22.	George Corwin, 1858.
Daniel G. Howell, 1823.	J. H. Titus, 1859.
Isaac Walling, 1826-27.	Israel Hart, 1860-63, 1866.
Nathaniel Smith, 1828-30.	Charles J. Steele, 1864-65, 1867.
Joseph Burroughs, 1834-35, 1837, 1839-41.	Joseph N. Conrad, 1868.
Josiah Hart, 1838.	Samuel H. Chatten, 1869-70.
Lewis Stout, 1842.	F. A. Hart, 1871-78.
Stephen B. Smith, 1843-44.	Edgar Hart, 1879-80.
D. N. Wiley, 1845-53.	Frederick E. Blackwell, 1881.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

George Muirheid, 1817-19.	Andrew Titus, 1826, 1834-38.
Joseph Phillips, 1817-20.	Nathaniel Smith, 1827-30.
Levi Atchley, 1817-19, 1823-25.	Aaron Hart, 1828-30.
Samuel Titus, 1817-22.	Jonathan Blackwell, 1828-32.
David Stout, 1817-25.	John Weart, 1829-30, 1832-42.
Daniel G. Howell, 1820-23.	John Dilts, 1831-32.
John Carpenter, 1820-22.	Jeremiah Vandyke, 1831-37, 1843-51.
Ephraim Roberts, 1821-26.	Benjamin Lewis, 1821.
Benjamin Van Cleave, 1823-25, 1827-30, 1833-42.	Ira Jewell, 1831-32.
Isaac Walling, 1824-27.	Benjamin Hill, 1833.
John West, 1826-28.	Amos Hart, 1833.

Joseph Burroughs, 1834-41.
 Henry Blackwell, 1838-40.
 Josiah Hart, 1838-42.
 Lewis Stout, 1841-42.
 John Savage, 1842.
 Reuben Golden, 1843-51.
 Westley A. Hunt, 1843-46.
 Stephen B. Smith, 1843-51.
 George Woolsey, 1843-44.
 Theodore Hoff, 1845-49, 1851-52.
 Aaron S. Vandike, 1847-51.
 Levi T. Atchley, 1852-54.
 Charles Fish, 1852-54.
 George R. Cook, 1852-54.
 Philemon Waters, 1852-56.
 Wilson Atchley, 1853-56.
 Uriel B. Titus, 1855-57.
 Jeninah Stout, 1855.
 Benjamin B. Drake, 1855-56.
 Benjamin F. Holcombe, 1856-58.
 Alfred W. Smith, 1857.
 Peter V. Drake, 1857-59.
 John V. Terhune, 1857-63.
 Charles Drake, 1858-59.
 Joseph Abbott, 1859.
 Patrick Riley, 1859.
 John Conrad, 1860-64, 1870-73.
 William Fleming, 1860-64.

Anthony Reed, 1860-61.
 Elias Reed, 1860-63.
 Elias Farley, 1862-63.
 William L. Titus, 1864-68.
 Jaques W. Voorhees, 1864-69.
 Alexander Nelson, 1864.
 Levi C. Voorhees, 1865-67.
 Joseph Abbott, 1865.
 Horatio N. Burroughs, 1865-68.
 Augustus T. Ege, 1866-69.
 William P. Mannor, 1868-69.
 Isaac Farley, 1869-73.
 Charles T. Blackwell, 1869-70.
 Charles W. Bateman, 1870-72.
 Amos Skid, 1870-73.
 John S. Atchley, 1871-76.
 Samuel B. Ketchum, 1874.
 Hezekiah Anderson, 1874-76.
 Isaac Horne, 1874-76.
 Ralph Ege, 1874-76.
 John Fleming, 1875-81.
 Cornelius Rose, 1877-78.
 Abner B. Tomlinson, 1877.
 A. L. Holmes, 1877-81.
 Ruben Titus, 1877.
 Ira J. Blackwell, 1878-81.
 Joseph Scott, 1878.

COLLECTORS.

James Stevenson, 1817-24, 1829-30.
 George W. Smith, 1825-28, 1830-31.
 William Rasco, 1837, 1843.
 Charles Hoff, 1838-42.
 C. W. Stout, 1845-47.
 George Cowine, 1849-51.
 C. T. Blackwell, 1853-54, 1856-57.
 Enoch H. Drake, 1858-59, 1872-73.
 Horatio N. Burroughs, 1860-63.
 George T. Hart, 1866-71.
 Israel P. Lane, 1874-76.
 Ira Stout, 1878-80.
 J. Britton Hill, 1881.

Villages and Hamlets.—PENNINGTON.—July 12, 1797, thirteen hundred acres of land were sold to Johannes Lawrenson, of Maidenhead, by Thomas Revell, agent of the West Jersey Society. Lawrenson conveyed his title to Richbell Mott, May 14, 1700, and Mott sold out his claim Nov. 11, 1708, to John Cornwall, John Mott, Nathaniel Moore, and Thomas Read. It is on this section of land that the village of Pennington was built, measuring about a mile and three-eighths north and south, and from east to west embracing about two square miles.

The first name of the village was Queenstown, which was given it in honor of Queen Anne. Later it was by some, in derision of its comparative insignificance, Pennytown, and as early as 1747 it began to be called Pennington.

The pioneer merchant is believed to have been John Smith, who had a store here about 1725, and perhaps earlier. John Carpenter kept store in the building now opposite the Presbyterian Church as early as 1800. He was succeeded by John D. Hart, in 1825, who admitted Henry Baker to partnership in the concern in 1835. Some years afterward Hart withdrew from the firm, and was succeeded by C. L. Wynkoop. Baker soon sold his interest to Wynkoop, who after some years took in Benjamin Holt as a partner. The latter withdrew in two years, and Wynkoop sold the establishment to Holmes & Martin. Two years later this firm separated, Holmes removing

to Cranbury. J. P. Martin carried on the business till his death about ten years later. The store was reopened by Benjamin Blackwell, who was succeeded by Wickoff & Bunn. This firm was in existence about five years, when Mr. Bunn withdrew from the enterprise. Four years later Wickoff sold out to Emmet Blackwell, who in about three years was succeeded by Charles T. Blackwell, the present proprietor.

Tumbleson & Welling were merchants four or five years.

In 1843, Augustus A. Frisbee bought a cabinet-making business of Titus & Bunn, and converted it into a general store. Five years later he was succeeded by his son, Joseph A. Frisbee, and he seventeen years later by his son, George H. Frisbee, the present proprietor.

In 1839, Andrew B. Drake erected a building, in which he traded until 1842, when he was succeeded by William Owens, who sold out to John Muirheid in 1844. In 1849, Augustus A. Frisbee became Muirheid's partner. In 1852 he disposed of his interest in the business, and the style of the firm was changed from Muirheid & Frisbee to Muirheid & Ogden. In 1854 it was changed to Muirheid & Silvers. Two years later John Muirheid became sole proprietor, and so continued until 1858, when he sold the establishment to Muirheid & Gray, who have continued the business to the present time.

John Bullman kept a public-house on Main Street, in Pennington, prior to the Revolution. John Hunt kept the same house in 1825, and was succeeded by Philemon Blackwell, who did the honors of the place only about a year. This building has several times been renovated, and had numerous occupants at one time and another. It is now occupied by Poe Reed, who keeps a restaurant in a portion of it. A hotel was built on Delaware Avenue at an early date and first kept by John Bullen, who occupied it many years. The present hotel, on Main Street, is kept by the widow of George W. Matthew, and is known as the Matthew House. An eating-house on Main Street is kept by Mrs. Noah V. C. Woolsey.

The first druggist was Rev. William McLenahan. The present druggist is John M. Titus.

The first cabinet-maker was Joseph Bunn, who began business about 1820. In 1840 he took in a partner, and the establishment was owned by Titus & Bunn three years, and by them sold in 1843 to Augustus A. Frisbee, who converted it into a general store. John C. Titus opened a cabinet-shop about 1841, and in a few years was succeeded by Daniel C. Titus, who continues the business. Ralph Hart is also engaged in this branch of industry.

Henry Simons was the first blacksmith, about 1800. Josiah Baldwin, George Lanning, and James R. Bergen are blacksmiths and wheelwrights.

The earliest remembered postmaster was Joseph Bunn, who kept the post-office in his cabinet-shop. Among others who have held the office may be men-

tioned Dr. Henry P. Welling, who kept the post-office in his house, J. P. Martin, Ripley T. Martin, and William B. Curlis, who was appointed in 1861, and has served continuously since.

M. & W. L. Taylor established a lumber-yard in 1872. They were succeeded by Drake & Buckman, from whom the business passed in 1876 to Lewis & Buckman, who in 1881 were succeeded by Clarkson, Knowles & Co., who removed the enterprise from the old yard on the old Mercer and Somerset Railroad to the present yard on the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, and deal in lumber, hay, grain, sand, coal, and produce.

About sixty years ago Amos Lanning had a tailoring shop in Pennington. He was succeeded by William B. Curlis, who in 1861 entered the army, leaving the business in the hands of Joshua Allen, who carried it on until 1865, since when it has been conducted by the firm of Curlis & Allen.

About 1864, Joseph B. Wiggins began the manufacture of cigars, which he has continued to the present. Another cigar-factory was opened in 1881 by David Chatten, Jr.

A decorative establishment was started in 1881 by Muirheid & Lewis. It is located on Delaware Avenue, and all kinds of pottery ware from potteries at Trenton here receive those final touches which add so greatly to their desirability in the market.

Meat-markets are kept by Benjamin Taylor and Liscomb Stout. A tinner's business is conducted by Nathaniel Reed.

Mercer County Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—An act of the Council and General Assembly of the State, passed in 1844, constituted Henry P. Welling, Henry Higgins, Stephen B. Smith, D. B. Skillman, John Conrad, Esq., Benjamin Muirheid, Ephraim Woolsey, Benjamin Vancleve, Jeremiah Vandike, Joshua Bunn, Isaac Welling, D. N. Wiley, Aaron W. Stout, and others, their associates, successors, and assigns, a body corporate and politic by the name of "The Mercer County Mutual Fire Insurance Company."

In 1882 the directors were as follows: Henry P. Welling, president; J. G. Muirheid, J. Moore Phillips, Enoch H. Drake, Charles Fish, J. C. Norris, and Edward Howe, of Mercer County; Clayton A. Black, Joseph Willis, and Charles Remine, of Burlington County; N. S. Rue, of Monmouth County; J. H. Voorhees, of Somerset County; and C. F. Fisher, of Hunterdon County. William B. Curlis was secretary.

The village contains three churches, one hotel, a lumber- and coal-yard, three general stores, three blacksmith- and wheelwright-shops, two meat-markets, three undertaking establishments, two furniture-stores, a tailor-shop, a fire insurance company, and three seminaries, and a permanent population of about seven hundred.

Among the early physicians who located in Pennington was Dr. Woodruff, who practiced some years,

and was followed by Dr. Henry W. Blatchley, who was very successful, and soon sent to New York for his brother Absalom, a law student, who dropped Blackstone and took up the study of physic. For years these two were among the most prominent physicians in the county, and enjoyed a large and lucrative practice. Dr. Lewis Sprenge practiced 1825-32, and was succeeded by Dr. Henry P. Welling, who has practiced continuously fifty years. Dr. James B. McNair began practice in 1834, and was succeeded by Dr. John H. Phillips in 1840, who remained till 1855. The present resident practitioners are Drs. H. P. and Edward L. Welling, and Drs. Israel and Edgar Hart.

HOPEWELL.—Hopewell village is situated in the northeast part of the township, and contains two stores, three blacksmith-shops, one wheelwright-shop, one harness-shop, a saw- and feed-mill, four churches, a female seminary, a public school, a drug-store, three physicians, a lawyer, a newspaper, a shoe-shop, three halls, an agricultural store, a hotel, a saloon, and a livery-stable. The population is four hundred and two.

Peter Gordon kept a store here, in the last century, for a few years. His successor was John, known as "Priest," Blackwell, prior to 1800. Blackwell kept his store in an old-fashioned building, well remembered by some of the oldest residents of the township, for about twenty years, and sold it to Dr. G. W. Case, who occupied it as a dwelling until 1830, when he built a more convenient residence. David Blackwell opened a store in 1806, and kept it thirty-five years. He was succeeded by Ralph Knowles, and he in 1870 by Nelson D. Blackwell, the present proprietor.

Jonathan V. Blackwell built a store on Main Street about 1863. About ten years later he was succeeded by John Q. McPherson, who sold the business to the present proprietors, Halcomb Brothers, in 1880.

The post-office was established July 4, 1825, with George Blackwell as postmaster. His successors have been Stephen Blackwell, James Ewing (in 1861), Charles Chatten (in 1868), and the present postmaster, H. V. D. Voorhees (in 1872).

Prior to 1800, Benjamin Blackwell kept a public-house in the village. About that date he was succeeded by his son, Daniel Blackwell, who was the village landlord till 1840, when the house was converted into a dwelling.

The present hotel was a dwelling up to 1821, when it was remodeled by Col. Ira Stout, and opened as a public-house by his son, Simpson Stout, who was succeeded by George Blackwell in 1825. It thereafter had many owners and occupants until 1869, when it passed into the hands of the present proprietor, Edward M. Phillips.

Dr. George W. Case was the earliest resident physician of whom any knowledge is extant. He came about 1800, and practiced forty years. Dr. D. Y. Hyde came about 1856, and practiced until his death, ten

years later. Dr. McDuffee was a resident physician about five years, and was succeeded about 1870 by Dr. J. A. Miller. Dr. R. M. Rankin has lived and practiced his profession here about five years, and Dr. E. C. Baker about four years.

The first harness-maker to set up a shop in Hopewell was Stephen Blackwell. His successors in the business have been Thomas Skillman, Sheppard & Pittenger, William Pittenger, C. W. Sheppard, and J. C. Harrison, who has conducted it since 1872.

Smith L. Scudder is a well-remembered shoemaker, who was the village Crispin until 1859, in which year James L. Ewing opened his shop. The latter and Nelson D. Blackwell are the present representatives of this trade.

James M. Stout was the first man who set up his forge and anvil in the village. He began business in 1842, employing a blacksmith. In a short time the shop was sold to Spencer S. Weart, who tore it down. The next shop was built by Enoch H. Drake, who hired a blacksmith. He was succeeded by Benjamin S. Lee, who bought the property, and later sold it to E. D. Wood, who leases it to George Staples, its present occupant. A shop owned by Miss Martha Phillips is occupied by S. S. Ege. The shop of Westley B. Merrill was opened in 1881.

About 1800 the first wheelwright-shop was opened by Benjamin Merrill, who continued the business till about 1846. Enoch H. Drake built a shop about 1852. He was succeeded by Benjamin S. Lee, and the latter by E. D. Wood, the present owner.

The first drug-store was opened in 1874 by Farley Taylor, and after a few years passed into the possession of Messrs. S. A. & S. Sexton, who discontinued business in 1882. The drug-store of Dr. E. C. Baker was established in 1878.

John S. Vandike, attorney, began practicing his profession in Hopewell in 1879.

The Hopewell Herald. (See page 545.)

TITUSVILLE.—Titusville is a village on the Delaware River, in the southwestern part of the township. It derived its name from Joseph Titus, who owned the land upon which it is built, and who was the first merchant there. He began trading at a comparatively early date, and was succeeded in turn by Schenck & Young, Titus, Hoff & Nevins, Hoff & Nevins, Nevins & Van Cleef, and John Hoff, who went out of business a little less than thirty years ago. About 1850, Hoff & Nevins moved into a new store, which was built in that year, on the opposite side of the street from the old stand, by Peter A. Van Cleef, who later had an interest in the business. In 1855 this building was converted into a hotel. The firm of Ege & Stout opened a store in the old building soon after it was vacated by the firm above mentioned, and were succeeded by Ege & Van Cleef, they by Ege & Quick, they by John Sargent, he by Pearson & Hart, they by B. Matthews, he by W. H. Snook & Son, and they by Alfred W. Smith, the present oc-

cupant, in 1874. In 1858, Hart & Ege built a store, in which they traded until 1860, when they were succeeded by Hart & Farley. After the death of Mr. Hart the business passed into the hands of his partner, who was succeeded by Farley Brothers, who ceased business some years ago. Samuel Halcombe established a trade in the same building shortly afterwards, and in 1881 sold to Hoppock & Trimmer.

A post-office was established many years ago. The present postmaster, Alfred W. Smith, was commissioned in 1874.

The hotel mentioned above, which from 1850 to 1855 was a store building, was opened in 1855 by Benjamin Burrows. It has had numerous occupants. It is now owned by Hoppock Brothers, and managed by Henry C. Savage. It is known as the Delaware House. The Riverview House was built in 1878 by C. H. Swift, who has occupied it continuously since.

In 1860, Jesse A. Holcombe established himself in the harness-making business, which he has continued.

Among the early blacksmiths was Joshua Perrine, who built a shop in 1845, which changed occupants as often as once a year, until it was purchased by George H. Smith, the present blacksmith, in 1862.

The wheelwright-shop of David H. Hunt was erected by him in 1862. Amos Harbourt, another wheelwright, began business in 1880.

The following-named physicians have from time to time resided in the village: Drs. Twining, J. W. Robinson, Lyman Leavitt, George W. Copeland, John Meeser, and Henry H. A. Neel, now a resident practitioner.

The village contains two churches, two hotels, two stores, one harness-shop, one blacksmith-shop, two wheelwright-shops, a post-office, a flouring-mill, a school-house, and a population of three hundred.

MOUNT ROSE.—This village, located in the eastern part of the township, contains one store, a post-office, a blacksmith-shop, a wheelwright-shop, a shoe-shop, a harness-shop, a distillery, an agricultural implement warehouse, and twenty dwellings. It was named by Ralph Sansbury, formerly a school-teacher in the neighborhood.¹ Richard Stout was the first merchant. He built a store, and began trade about 1822. About 1832 he was succeeded by Josiah Cook and John Savidge. Cook & Savidge were succeeded about two years later by Elias Griggs, and he about 1850 by Paul M. Tolan. About 1854 the enterprise passed into the hands of Philemon Golden, and about 1858 into those of the present proprietor, Reuben Savidge, who in 1868 removed the old store and built the one he has since occupied. In 1835, Alexander Waters built a hotel, which, after being kept two years, was converted into a dwelling.

The post-office was established thirty years ago or more. The first postmaster was Josiah Cook. The

¹ Name derived from the beautiful roses which surrounded the home-
stead of Maj. Houghton, an elevated residence on the edge of the village.

present incumbent of the office is Reuben Savidge, who has served continuously twenty years.

Thomas Reed was the first wheelwright. He has been succeeded by Benjamin Vankirk, James Robinson, Titus Drake, Isaiah Lee, and the present representative of the craft, Spencer Urdike. Benjamin Vankirk built a blacksmith-shop about 1849, and Thomas Reed became the first blacksmith, working therein until he made way for the first of a number of successors, the last of whom was Samuel V. Lee, the present owner of the shop, who took possession about ten years ago.

In 1828, Josiah Cook began business as a shoemaker, in which he continued until 1880. The shoe-shop of Reuben Savidge was opened by him in 1842. Azariah Titus was the first harness maker who plied his trade here. He began in 1876, and still continues.

The distillery of Nathaniel H. Drake was early established by members of his family. A distillery was erected by Theodore H. Reed in 1880.

Alfred Drake has dealt in agricultural implements since 1872.

WOODVILLE.—Woodville is a hamlet near the northern boundary of the township.

A hotel was erected by Titus Ege about 1832. It was kept for a time by tenants, and later by the owner, who converted it into a dwelling in 1852. It is now the residence of Augustus T. Ege. The Woodville Mountain House was built in 1854 by Abraham A. Darling, who has since kept it.

Joseph Wood, from whom the place derived its name, opened the first store. After some years he was succeeded by John Hill. The building was subsequently torn down, and the hotel was built on its site. A store was opened by Nelson Ege about 1852. He was succeeded in turn by Theodore Silvers, Samuel Halcombe, Halcombe & Rue, Rue & Taylor, John Riley, Liscomb Stout, and John Phillips.

Abraham Darling erected a blacksmith-shop in 1848, and in 1858 sold it to William Scudder, who has continued the business to the present time. E. Snoak built a second "smithy" about 1877, and rented it to Francis Runyan.

The first wheelwright was Elijah Ege, who built a shop about 1840, and carried on a general manufacturing and repairing business many years. The present wheelwright, Jacob Williamson, began business in 1857.

The first postmaster was Joseph Wood. The present one is J. R. Phillips.

Dr. William Jenney began the practice of his profession in Woodville in 1856, and continued it until 1869. Dr. A. W. Armitage was a resident physician for some years until 1877, when he was succeeded by Dr. Joseph T. Laning.

Woodville is pleasantly located, and contains twelve dwellings, a hotel, two blacksmith-shops, a wheelwright-shop, and a store and post-office.

MARSHALL'S CORNERS.—Marshall's Corners is a

hamlet containing a store, a blacksmith-shop, a wheelwright-shop, and eight dwellings, northeast of the centre of the township. It was named in honor of William Marshall, who was a merchant there from 1833 to 1839. His predecessor was Joseph G. Hunt, in 1828-32. He was succeeded by George W. Smith. In 1840, William Dean succeeded Smith, and traded until 1843, when Peter Ferris, the present merchant, bought him out.

HARBORTON.—Harborton, in the west part of the township, at the crossing of two highways, contains a store and post-office, a church, and four dwellings.

The pioneer merchant was Henry Rosseau, who opened a store as early as 1829, and traded until 1837, when he was succeeded by William Roscoe, who, in 1874, gave place to Silas Lawrence. John Harbor, from whom the locality is said to have received its name, built a house here as early as 1768, which, after a time, passed into other hands and was converted into a tavern, which Joseph Burrowes kept a few years, but was finally closed. About 1820, Isaac Williamson kept a tavern. About 1826 he was succeeded by Ira S. Williamson. About ten years later Jacob Hoff became the landlord. In 1837 or 1838 he was succeeded by Samuel S. Cornell, who soon abandoned the enterprise.

A quarter of a mile from Harborton are the wheelwright-shop of William S. Hunt, established thirty years ago, and the blacksmith-shop of George W. Kelly, opened in 1849.

The post-office was established in 1875, with Silas Lawrence as postmaster. He has held the office continuously since.

STOUTSBURG.—This is a small hamlet, containing a hotel, a post-office, a blacksmith-shop, a wheelwright-shop, and about half a dozen dwellings. It is located on the eastern border of the township, mostly in Somerset County. It was formerly called Dogtown.

A store was kept there as early as 1812 by Abraham and Richard Stout, in whose honor the locality was named. They were succeeded about 1815 by Stout & Anderson, Richard Stout withdrawing. In 1819 this firm sold out to Daniel Amerman, and he, about three years later, to Daniel Thorne, who converted the building into a hotel, which is now kept by F. W. Pittinger. The blacksmithing and wheelwright interests are represented respectively by W. A. Simmons and M. F. Perrine. Dr. James H. Baldwin for many years was the practicing physician in this neighborhood.

Educational.—THE FIRST BAPTIST ACADEMY IN AMERICA.—In 1756 the academy at Hopewell was opened under the care of the Rev. Isaac Eaton, who was likewise pastor of the Baptist Church in that town. "Be it added to Mr. Eaton's honor," said Morgan Edwards, thirty-five years later, "that he was the first man among American Baptists to set up a school for the education of youths for the ministry."

This first Baptist Academy on the continent was the cradle of Brown University, and was the first link in the chain of our institutions of learning.

It was in existence and rendered service from 1756 to 1767. In 1762 the Philadelphia Association wrote of it to the Baptists of England: "Some of the churches are now destitute, but we have a prospect of supplies, partly by means of a Baptist Academy lately set up. This infant seminary is yet weak, having no more than twenty-four pounds a year towards its support. Should it be in your power to favor this school any way, we presume you will be pleased to know how. A few books proper for such a school, or a small apparatus, or some pieces of apparatus are more immediately wanted, and not to be had in these parts."

With the rise of the college in Rhode Island, this academy went down. It ceased its work in 1767. To permit its decline was a serious error, which a century has not repaired. When it had gone down, the Rhode Island College, offspring of so many hopes, had no academy to which to look for Baptist candidates for the ministry, and few such candidates found their way to it for a long period thereafter.

Morgan Edwards looked back to this academy as one of the *magnolia* of our people. It had touched and blessed every department of intellectual life and influence. "The following," he says, "are the names of the divines who received the first rudiments of learning at this academy, viz.: James Manning, D.D., and president of Rhode Island College; Samuel Jones, D.D., Hezekiah Smith, A.M. (D.D.), David Thomas, A.M., Isaac Skillman, A.M. (D.D.), John Davis, A.M. (dead), William Williams, A.M., Robert Keith, A.M., Charles Thompson, A.M., David Jones, A.M., also Rev. Messrs. John Sutton, David Sutton, James Talbot, John Blackwell, Joseph Powell, William Worth, and Levi Bonnell."

More than a century has elapsed since this modest academy ceased its work. How imperishable have been its influences, and how have those influences diffused and multiplied themselves in the best forms of intellectual life and energy, sanctified by the gospel!

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Early public schools were supported by the payment of tuition, and did not differ materially from our modern select schools. They were kept open quite irregularly, and the course of study varied with the whims or the capacity of the successive teachers.

Under the provisions of the public school laws of the State of New Jersey, the township is divided into fourteen school districts, known and numbered as follows:

Pleasant Valley, 1; Harborton, 2; Woodville, 3; Tidd's, 4; Stoutsburg, 5; Columbian, 6; Mount Rose, 7; Centreville, 8; Federal City, 9; Pennington, 10; Marshall's Corners, 11; Woosamonsa, 11½; Bear, 12; and Titusville, 13.

The following statistics show the status of the schools in Hopewell for the school year ending Aug. 31, 1880:

Total amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$4914.99; value of school property, \$14,800; number of children of the school age in the township, 1268; average number of months schools were kept open, 9.9; number of children enrolled in the schools, 892; average number who attended schools during the time they were kept open, 390; estimated number who attended private schools, 95; estimated number who attended no school, 291; number of teachers employed, 8 males and 10 females; average salary per month, males \$30.47, females \$28.46.

THE PENNINGTON SEMINARY.—The Pennington Seminary and Female Collegiate Institute of the New Jersey Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church was founded in 1839.

The academic year is forty weeks long, beginning in September and ending in July, and is divided into three terms, as follows:

Fall term begins Monday, September 12th; closes Friday, December 23d,—fifteen weeks.

Winter Term begins Monday, January 2d; closes March 31st,—thirteen weeks.

Spring Term begins Monday, April 6th; closes June 30th,—twelve weeks.

The Pennington Seminary is a school of high grade for both sexes, with rare facilities for giving young ladies a finished education, and for training young men for college, teaching, or business, with the comforts and care of a good home.

This institution is under the immediate control and patronage of the New Jersey Conference. The Conference purchased it because they believed that the members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church of New Jersey ought to possess a school which would enable them to take part directly in the great work of Christian education. It began its career as a school for both sexes in 1853, and by its work has fully vindicated the wisdom of its organization.

The buildings are two hundred and seventy feet long, forty feet wide, and four stories high, and are well arranged for the comfort of the students, and for all the purposes of a first-class seminary. The two departments, male and female, are entirely separate, and the gentlemen and ladies are together only when in the chapel, dining-hall, or recitation-rooms. The building is warmed by furnaces placed in the basement. Connected with the buildings is a plot of land containing twenty-five acres, a part of which is beautifully shaded by a fine grove, and another part is used as a play-ground.

The faculty is constituted as follows: Rev. Thomas Hanlon, D.D., president, Evidences of Christianity and Moral Science; C. L. Williams, A.M., vice-president, Greek Language and English Literature; Rev.

B. C. Pillsbury, A.M., Latin and Higher Mathematics; F. A. Jackson, A.B., Natural Sciences and English; J. W. Thomas, A.B., German and English; Rev. J. D. Miller, Mental Philosophy and History; W. R. Pedrick, Penmanship and Book-Keeping; Miss Laura J. Hanlon, M.E.L., preceptress, French and Music; Miss Lida D. Lillagore, M.E.L., assistant preceptress, Instrumental Music; Miss L. B. Wheeler, Drawing and Painting; Miss L. Robinson, musical director, Harmony, Theory of Music and Voice Culture; Miss F. A. Ramirez, Spanish and Instrumental Music; Miss Myra A. Hanlon, M.E.L., English and Ladies' Calisthenics; Rev. J. D. Miller, Librarian; Mrs. E. D. Milliman, housekeeper.

PENNINGTON INSTITUTE.—The building known as "the Institute" at Pennington was erected by Joseph Bunn, who established a private school therein, with a competent corps of teachers, principally for the education of the daughters of Methodist clergymen. About 1850 the institution was purchased by A. P. Lasher, who continued the school with great success during the succeeding twenty-five years. Its career during the past few years has been less successful than formerly, but its work continues, and its future prosperity is earnestly hoped for by its many well wishers.

EVERGREEN HALL, PENNINGTON.—In 1836 prolonged discussion upon the feasibility of establishing a female seminary at Pennington resulted in the organization of a stock company with that end in view, of which Joseph Titus, Isaac Welling, and Hudson Titus were trustees.

Besides the trustees above named, Dr. Henry W. Blachley, Dr. Absalom Blachley, Dr. James B. McNair, and other gentlemen were interested, and subscribed liberally. A lot was purchased and a brick building erected by A. M. Vankirk, architect. The services of the wife of the Rev. George C. Hyde, from New England, were engaged, and the seminary was opened. At the outset success seemed to crown the effort, but for some causes, now unknown, the principal left at the end of the year. This discouraging feature deterred many from subscribing additional stock sufficient to pay for the seminary edifice. The stock already paid in was voluntarily sacrificed, and Mr. Vankirk took the building on his own hands to meet the cost of material and work.

While the property was held by Mr. Vankirk, for two or more years, an excellent school was maintained by Roswell Howe, Esq., and two of his daughters. In the spring of 1841, having offered it for sale, it was bought by an association of gentlemen connected with the Presbyterian congregation of Pennington. Joseph Titus, of Titusville, assumed the payment of one-half the purchase-money, and the balance was made up by Asa Hunt, Aaron Hart, Sr., Rev. George Hale, Stephen B. Smith, Aaron Hart, Jr., J. Smith Hart, George Woolsey, Andrew Titus, Garret J. Schenck, and Ephraim Woolsey.

The Misses Scovel were employed to take charge of the department of instruction, and Mrs. Ann Reed of the boarding department. This arrangement continued until November, 1842.

At this date began the labors of Miss Mary L. Hale, who eventually bought the property, and named it Evergreen Hall. Miss Hale continued in the discharge of active services as principal for twenty-seven years, having the aid of her two sisters after the spring of the year 1845. For about two years previous to the latter date Mr. David N. Wiley superintended the boarding department. In consequence of the protracted and dangerous illness of one of the sisters, in connection with the death of another which had occurred a year or two previous, Miss Hale resolved, after the anniversary exercises in the summer of 1869, to discontinue the school for at least one year. In July, 1870, Miss Wragge became principal, and so continued for four years, with moderate success.

Miss Mary L. Hale resumed the charge of Evergreen Hall in September, 1874. In 1879, Miss Hale was succeeded by Professor R. L. Gurnee, who is assisted by Miss Ella Duer, Mrs. R. L. Gurnee teaching vocal and instrumental music. The present number of pupils is fifty.

THE HOPEWELL YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—This institution was established in 1867 by two sisters, Misses E. H. and M. J. Boggs, daughters of Elder John Boggs, who was pastor of the First Baptist Church of Hopewell forty years. It is unsectarian, and the number of its boarders is limited to fifteen, the day scholars bringing the average attendance up to twenty-five.

The course of study embraces a preparatory and a senior department. The senior department comprises two courses, the literary and scientific course and the belles-lettres course. There is also for pupils not desiring to pursue the studies of these departments a course of music and art.

Miss E. H. Boggs was for seven years principal of one of the first grade public schools in Washington, D. C., and furnished from that school twenty-five teachers for the public schools of that city. Since the establishment of this seminary the Misses Boggs have furnished many competent teachers to the public schools of New Jersey and other States.

This seminary is conducted in a spacious three-story brick building. The grounds are ample and tastefully arranged.

The management and faculty are as follows: Mrs. E. H. Boggs, principal; Miss M. J. Boggs, assistant principal; Professor G. L. Fetter, instructor; Miss J. A. Crasson, teacher of Latin; Miss L. E. Cook, teacher of music.

The First Presbyterian Church of Hopewell

¹ Condensed from the historical discourse of Rev. George H. J. Fetter, delivered July 2, 1876.

—The first authentic record that there were Christian people in this region uniting for the maintenance of religious worship is found in the record of a deed bearing date "1698-99, March 18th," in which "the Honorable Jeremiah Basse, Esq., Governor of the provinces of East and West Jersey, and Thomas Revell, &c., agents of the Honorable the West Jersey Society in England, convey for the erecting of a meeting-house, and for burying-ground and school-house," one hundred acres of land to certain inhabitants¹ of "Maidenhead and parts adjacent." Some of these persons lived in Hopewell.

There is a strong presumption that the first house of worship of the congregation was erected in what is now the village of Lawrenceville. The baptismal records of the First Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia show that Rev. Jedediah Andrews, of that church, administered the rite of baptism at that place in 1713 and 1714, one of the persons there baptized by him, Feb. 10, 1714, having been John Hart, a native and lifelong resident of Hopewell, and afterwards one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Rev. Robert Orr was ordained Oct. 20, 1815, in the meeting-house in Maidenhead.

The second church edifice was in what is now Ewing township, built of logs in 1712 on land conveyed by Maj. Alexander Lockhart, March 9, 1709, to Richard Scudder and sixteen others in trust. The third was erected at Pennington as early as 1724 or 1725, on the site of the old brick church, which was taken down in 1847. The fourth was built of stone in 1726 on or near the site of what is known as the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton.

The congregation spread over this extensive territory continued as one under the ministration of three successive pastors,²—Revs. Robert Orr (1715-19), Moses Dickinson (1722-27), and Joseph Morgan (1729-37). The first church at Pennington was built during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Dickinson. There is a tradition that before this edifice there was stated preaching in a school-house which stood on the ground now included in the south part of the Pennington graveyard, known from time immemorial as the school-house lot. The church was a frame structure thirty by thirty-four feet, covered with cedar shingles. The pulpit was on the north side and the doors on the south. In 1765, when this frame church was replaced by another, the timbers were removed to the parsonage farm, on the Scotch road, and used for the frame of a barn. That frame, with quite a number of the old weather-beaten cedar shingles, even yet serviceable for weather-boarding, may be seen at the present day.

Shortly after Rev. Mr. Morgan began his minis-

terial labors in the congregation of Maidenhead and Hopewell, active measures were taken by the Hopewell people to procure a parsonage farm. The original subscription reads thus:

"We hereunto subscribed inhabitants of Hopewell, in the county of Hunterdon, in the province of West Jersey, do promise and oblige ourselves, our executors and administrators, to pay or cause to be paid unto Nathaniel Moore, Philip Ringo, and Thomas Reed, their heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns, or any one of them, the several sums of money that are to our names annexed, one-half at or before the 1st day of May next ensuing the date hereof, and the other half at or before the 1st day of May, in the year of our Lord 1731, the said money being in trust with the said Nathaniel Moore, Philip Ringo, and Thomas Reed, toward the purchasing of a plantation to be a dwelling-place at all times for such a gospel minister of the Presbyterian persuasion as shall be duly and regularly called by the major part of the inhabitants of Hopewell which compose the Presbyterian Society in that town, but to be enjoyed by such a minister no longer than he continues to be such a lawful and regular minister to that society, and when the relation between such minister and that society shall cease, then the said plantation shall return to the said society to be a dwelling-place for the minister that shall next be regularly called, to dwell on as aforesaid, and if the subscribers shall judge meet that if there be above one hundred acres purchased, that the said shall be set apart toward the founding of a *Latin school*." Aug. 15, 1739, Rev. Thomas Cowell, of Trenton, met the Hopewell people and drew up a call to Mr. Guild, to which the following persons signed their names:

"Nathaniel Hart, Edward Burrowes, Thomas Burrowes, Jr., Stephen Burrowes, Eden Burrowes, John Burrowes, Joseph Disbrow, John Titus, Nicholas Roberts, Jeremiah Burroughs, Andrew Smith, Ralph Smith, Philip Palmer, Thomas Burrowes, Ralph Hunt, Thomas Baldwin, Ralph Hunt, Henry Woolsey, Edward Hart, Ephraim Titus, George Woolsey, Benjamin Temple, Edward Hunt, William Reed."

Mr. Guild wisely judged it best not to declare his acceptance immediately, but he at last accepted the call, and was ordained Nov. 11, 1741. Mr. Guild remained with the Maidenhead people until about 1766. In the minutes of the New Brunswick Presbytery for April 8, 1769, a tabular statement represents Mr. Guild as the pastor of the Hopewell Church, and Maidenhead is included among the vacant churches.

It was under Mr. Guild's ministry that the second church edifice for the Hopewell people was built upon the said plantation so purchased as above.

It is not improbable that this effort was the first step toward the purchase of the parsonage farm on the west side of the Scotch road, adjoining the lands of George Woolsey, Aaron Hart, and Stephen B. Smith, where for many years lived Revs. John

¹ See history of the settlement of Lawrence.

² For a further account of the ministry of these pastors than appears here, and events preceding the installation of Rev. Mr. Orr, see the history of the Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church, in the history of Lawrence township.

Guild and Joseph Rue, successively pastors of the First Presbyterian Church of Hopewell.

Before the ministry of Mr. Morgan closed the Trenton people worshiping in the two meeting-houses—the one in the country and the other in the city—were organized into a separate congregation.

Rev. John Guild was the fourth pastor. He was born in Wentham, Mass., in 1712, a son of John and Esther Guild.

At a meeting of the Presbytery, March 14, 1737-38, the "New Side" men asked the privilege of hearing Mr. James Davenport or some other minister for three months. The friends of Mr. Guild quietly yielded.

The church was commenced in 1765, and completed in 1766, and dedicated by Rev. William Kirkpatrick. The pulpit, shaped like a wine-glass, and with sounding-boards above, was at the north side, between two windows. The doors were on the south side, and opened into the churchyard. A steeple surmounted the eastern end. The aisles were paved with square brick, a few of which are yet to be seen in the south end of the sidewalk along the graveyard wall. Towards the erection of this building Reuben Armitage, Ralph Hart, Edward Hunt, and John Welling gave one hundred pounds each. The names of only thirty-four other contributors have been preserved. The young men of the congregation (active among whom were Jonathan Bunn and John Muirhead) presented a bell, which was the first ever heard in the village. Moore Furman, of Trenton, gave the communion-table; Charles Cox, of Kingwood, Hunterdon Co., a silk damask cushion for the pulpit. The building committee were Noah Hunt, Edward Hunt, and Jeremiah Woolsey. William Worth, of Lawrence, was the chief mason, and Alexander Biles and Josiah Beakes the carpenters.

After the union of the two branches of the church, Rev. Mr. Guild was transferred to the Presbytery of New Brunswick. For more than a century Mr. Guild has not been without a representative from his own children and descendants on the communion-roll of the Pennington Church, and in 1876 thirty-four of his descendants by blood were in the communion of this body.

He had his share in the alarm caused by the French and Indian war. In the Revolution he was hated as a true patriot, and was obliged to escape, in company with his children, to Bucks County, Pa., while the enemy were roaming through forest and field and keeping possession of his desecrated church. British soldiers entered his house and destroyed his books and papers. He died July 10, 1787, and his funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Ralph Stanhope Smith, D.D., president of the College of New Jersey. He was buried beneath the brick church, then standing, under the chancel, in front of the pulpit. The taking down of the church left the marble slab which covers his grave exposed to view.

His epitaph, composed by Rev. John Woodhull, D.D., is as follows:

"In memory of the
REV. JOHN GUILD,
Pastor of this congregation 47 years,
who departed this life
July 10, 1787,
Aged 75 years."

Rev. Joseph Rue, the fifth pastor, was a son of Joseph and Sarah Rue, born June 19, 1751, in Freehold, N. J. His paternal ancestor (La Rue being the original name) was one of the Huguenots who fled from France at the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. The pastor of his childhood and youth was Rev. William Tennent, for whom he had a warm affection. He graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1776, and began his theological studies with his pastor.

June 15, 1784, having preached a trial sermon at Pennington, he was ordained as an evangelist.

April 25, 1785, at the time of the dissolution of Mr. Guild's relation with the Pennington Church, a call was laid before the Presbytery for the pastoral services of Mr. Rue. In the absence of records to conclusively prove such to be the fact, it is reasonably supposed that Mr. Rue was installed as pastor of this church at a meeting of the Presbytery at Pennington, Oct. 19, 1785. From this date Mr. Rue gave his full time to the Pennington congregation until his death, April 15, 1826. The kindness of the Presbytery of New Brunswick in sending ministers to supply Mr. Rue's pulpit gratuitously for about two years after he had been laid aside by disability, both physical and mental, and for six months after his death, that the salary might inure to his afflicted family, is worthy of special note.

The records of the Presbytery show that during the last twenty-five years of its continuance (1801-26) there had been accessions of two hundred and fifty to the communion-roll by profession. Mr. Rue left a widow (Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Liscomb), two sons, and two daughters. The widow and daughters remained in connection with this church to the close of life, and their dust lies in the Pennington churchyard, side by side with that of their venerated husband and father. On the memorial stone which covers Mr. Rue's remains is engraved the following epitaph, composed by Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., of Princeton, N. J.:

"This Marble
Covers the mortal remains
of the Reverend
JOSEPH RUE.
For forty-one years
The active and useful Pastor
of the Presbyterian Church of
Pennington, New Jersey.
An affectionate Husband,
A Kind Parent, a firm Patriot,
And as a Christian Minister
Pious, faithful
Successful and beloved.
He departed this life
April 15, 1826,
In the 75th year of his age."

The sixth pastor was Rev. Benjamin Ogden, son of John and Abigail (Bennett) Ogden. He was born in Fairfield, N. J., Oct. 4, 1797. He graduated at Princeton in 1817, and was one of the subjects of the work of grace which occurred under Dr. Green's presidency. He prepared for the ministry at the Theological Seminary at Princeton, and was licensed as a probationer by the Presbytery of Philadelphia in April, 1821, and ordained in June, 1822, at Bensalem, Bucks Co., Pa., where he labored a year and a half as missionary. Nov. 28, 1826, he was transferred to the Presbytery of New Brunswick, and a call from this church was placed in his hands, which he accepted, and he was installed December 5th following. In 1834 the church was enlarged by the addition of eighteen feet to the west end. March 5, 1834, the first steps were taken towards erecting a house of worship in the western part of the township, at Titusville, for Sunday afternoon services, which was completed in 1839.

During Mr. Ogden's ministry one hundred and eighty-six persons were received upon profession of their faith. On its completion he removed to Valparaiso, Ind., where he died Jan. 11, 1853. He was married to Emily T. Sansbury, Oct. 15, 1821.

Rev. George Hale, D.D., the seventh pastor, was born in New York State, and graduated from Williams College in 1831, and from Princeton Theological Seminary in 1838. His call to this pastoral charge was signed Jan. 2, 1839, by the ruling elders and trustees, all of whom are now dead. They were as follows: Aaron Hart, Charles Welling, Isaac Welling, Joseph Titus, Joab Titus, Enos Titus, Edmund Roberts, Theophilus Furman, Enoch Ketcham, Nathaniel R. Titus, and John Hoff, elders, and Joseph Titus, Aaron Hart, James Stevenson, Charles Welling, Garrett J. Schenck, Andrew Titus, and C. L. Wynkoop, trustees.

Mr. Hale's pastorate was prolific of increase to the church, brought about by revivals in the winters of 1841-42, 1846-47, 1847-48, 1857-58, 1865-66, and 1866-67. As a general result, five hundred and thirteen were added on profession and one hundred and twenty-seven by certificate. The revival of 1841-42 paved the way for the organization of the Titusville Church in 1844.

Nov. 18, 1863, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the day upon which he began his regular labors with this people, he preached a quarter-century sermon, in which he made an interesting review of his pastorate to that time, and of the general progress of the community in its spiritual, educational, literary, and material interests.

Feb. 11, 1869, Rev. Dr. Hale was elected by the trustees of the General Assembly of the church secretary of the fund for disabled ministers and their families, *vice* Rev. Joseph H. Jones, D.D., deceased. He accepted the appointment, and his relation with the Pennington Church was dissolved, to take effect March 7, 1869.

The old brick church was taken down in 1847, and in 1847-48 a stately Gothic structure, in the style of the eleventh century, was erected. It was in imitation of brown freestone, all the old material on the ground being used as a matter of economy. The building cost the congregation only ten thousand dollars, but such an one could not now be erected for three or four times that sum. The corner-stone was laid May 5, 1847, and the church was dedicated Aug. 10, 1848. Jan. 25, 1874, this edifice was destroyed by fire. The musical instruments, the old and new communion-tables, the pulpit chairs, old and new, with the old pulpit-cushion of 1766, and the Bibles were saved. On the following Wednesday it was unanimously resolved to rebuild at once. George Woolsey, John Smith Hunt, and Joseph A. Frisbie subscribed one thousand dollars each, and that afternoon a subscription of fifteen thousand dollars gave assurance that the work would be done. The corner-stone of the new church was laid May 5, 1874, on the twenty-seventh anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the church just burned down. Until its completion the congregation worshiped in the public school-house Sunday mornings, and held a joint meeting with the Methodist Episcopal Church in the evening. The cost of the present church was twenty-seven thousand dollars, all of which was pledged previous to its dedication by Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 14, 1875, the pastor, Dr. Samuel M. Hamill, of Lawrenceville, and others taking part in the exercises.

The eighth and present pastor, Rev. Daniel Requa Foster, was born Sept. 22, 1838, at Patterson, Putnam Co., N. Y., the son of Edmund and Eliza Foster; received into full communion of the church in January, 1849; prepared for college at Peekskill Academy, and took the degree of A.B. at the College of New Jersey in 1863, and that of A.M. in 1866; was licensed as a probationer for the gospel ministry by the Presbytery of Connecticut, at Bridgeport, April 24, 1866, and entered upon his duties as pastor-elect of the Presbyterian Church of Phelps, N. Y., June 1, 1866. He was ordained and installed as pastor of that church July 29, 1866, by the Presbytery of Rochester, N. Y. June 25, 1868, he married Miss Anna Evans Steward, of Trenton. In October, 1869, his pastoral relation to the church of Phelps, N. Y., was dissolved, and he entered on his ministerial duties at Pennington in October, 1870, and was installed pastor April 17, 1871, by a committee of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, Rev. James B. Kennedy presiding and preaching, Rev. A. Gosman, D.D., giving the charge to the pastor, and Rev. Dr. George Hale, the previous pastor, delivering the charge to the people. The pastorate of Rev. Mr. Foster has been a successful one, marked by frequent accessions to the numbers of the congregation as the result of revival efforts. The membership of the church is four hundred and fifteen. The following are the present elders and trus-

tees: William H. Muirhead, Henry B. Perrine, Joseph P. Blackwell, Samuel B. Ketcham, David B. Burd, and Reuben Titus, elders; John E. Burd, William H. Muirhead, Henry B. Perrine, Henry Blackwell, Archibald Updike, Samuel B. Ketcham, Daniel C. Titus, and John P. Hart, trustees.

The Young Men's Christian Association, which is connected with this church, was organized Feb. 20, 1871. It is officered as follows: Alvin Blackwell, president; George Clendenning, vice-president; S. H. Titus, secretary; Charles M. Titus, treasurer.

The "New Side" Presbyterian Church of Maidenhead and Hopewell.¹—A mile west of Pennington is a graveyard, on which once stood a Presbyterian Church, and where a Presbyterian minister lies buried. This was the site of the "New Side" house of worship of the congregation of Maidenhead and Hopewell. It embraces an acre of ground, which was conveyed to ten trustees for the sum of £4, Oct. 11, 1763. A house of worship had been built on it, as is supposed, about 1744. About the time of the Revolution this house began to be used as a preaching-place by Methodist ministers of the Trenton Circuit, and the ground had been appropriated for burial purposes. The house was taken down in 1826, at the time of the erection of the first Methodist Episcopal Church in Pennington. The only relic of it remaining is a sundial on the south side of the Methodist Episcopal Conference Seminary of New Jersey at Pennington.

In 1741, Benjamin Stevens and Joseph Burt appeared before the New Brunswick Presbytery to secure the services of Mr. Rowland, and the Presbytery granted the request. Mr. Rowland preached at Maidenhead for some time, supplying the pulpit with Messrs. Wales and Robinson. He was called in 1743, but took the call under consideration, and probably declined it during the summer, for August 20th of that year they applied again for liberty to call any faithful minister whom they could find. This request was granted, and Mr. Gilbert Tennent was appointed to write them a letter informing them of the consent of the Presbytery. In the following October they signified their desire that Rev. James Davenport should settle with them. For certain reasons the Presbytery did not see the way clear to proceed with the settlement, but permitted the people to employ Mr. Davenport to supply them until the following May. They sought, Sept. 12, 1744, the services of Rev. John Graham, of Southbury, Conn., but failed to secure them. May 28, 1745, they applied for the services of Rev. Daniel Lawrence, and called him Sept. 19, 1745. He did not accept. The application was vainly renewed May 21, 1746. Oct. 12, 1748, Rev. Timothy Allen was called, but, although he resided in the parsonage and preached for them three years and a half, he was not installed.

Oct. 30, 1753, Rev. James Davenport, having been dismissed by the Presbytery of New Castle on condition of his settlement with the people of Maidenhead and Hopewell, was received. He was called on the 31st, and declared his acceptance. Messrs. Charles McKnight, William Tennent, Eliab Byram, Thomas Lewis, and Isaac Reed were appointed to install Mr. Davenport. He was installed at Hopewell, Oct. 22, 1754. May 31, 1757, the people of Maidenhead petitioned to be discharged from this pastoral relation. The people of Hopewell entered a similar petition June 30th. Certain irregularities prevented the granting of these petitions for some time. In his earlier years Mr. Davenport's career was wild and fanatical. He was afterwards convinced of his errors, and often publicly retracted them, manifesting before his connection with the church was formally severed humility, sincerity, and genuine piety. He died at the "New Side" parsonage, near the Lawrence line, Nov. 10, 1757, and is buried in the graveyard about a mile west of Pennington, near the scene of his labors. In June, 1758, the church called Rev. Mr. Lewis, who supplied the pulpit until May, 1760. April 28, 1761, Messrs. Parkhurst, Smith, and McKnight were appointed supplies, and Rev. Enoch Green was appointed a supply Oct. 11, 1763. About a year afterward a call was tendered to the latter, which he considered, and which upon the advice of the Presbytery, after some ineffectual attempts to unite the two congregations, he resigned in April, 1766. The last instance of an application for supplies was Oct. 21 and 23, 1766, at which date an arrangement for four Sundays after the latter date was concluded.

For nearly forty years this people had a checkered and painful history. They met with unusual difficulty in raising funds for pastor and parsonage. They were much of the time dependent on the pastors of the Presbytery for supplies. At different times they vainly presented calls to Messrs. John Rowland, Timothy Allen, Daniel Lawrence, Thomas Lewis, Samuel Parkhurst, and Enoch Green. They were served occasionally by William Robinson, Henry Martin, John Graham, James McCrea, — Hunter, — Lamb. The only minister who was installed over them as pastor was Rev. James Davenport, and at the time of his death steps had already been taken toward severing this tie.

The Presbyterian Church of Titusville.—This church was organized Jan. 10, 1844, and was an outgrowth of the Pennington Church. Meetings had been held in the village some years previously, and a house of worship had been erected in 1838-39, which was dedicated by Rev. Samuel Miller, D.D., of Princeton, April 25, 1842.

The names of the constituent members follow: Joseph Titus, Cornelius F. Moore, Peter F. Van Zandt, Philip Cole, Theodore Hunt, Theodore Hall, Aaron Pidcock, John W. Burrowes, Mary Vannoy, John D. Roberts, Enoch Hart, Edward Roberts, John

¹ Compiled from historical discourses by Rev. George Hale, D.D., and Rev. A. Gosman, D.D.

Hunt, Charles Hunt, Philip T. Hunt, Theophilus Hunt, Benjamin McCannon, William B. Hunt, Isaac S. Nevins, Ira Farley, Charles T. Hunt, Margaret Hunt, Amos Parker, Hannah Parker, and Noah Harbourt.

Samuel Brearly was elected an elder.

The following pastors have served this church: Rev. Garret Van Arlsdalen, 1844-52; Rev. Jesse B. Davis, 1852-61; Rev. William A. Jenks, 1862-70; Rev. John S. Gilmore, 1874; Rev. John Miller, 1874-77 (supply); Rev. W. P. Patterson, 1877-79; Rev. S. R. Queen, 1880-82.

The elders in 1882 were Isaac Farley, George Serviss, and Charles T. Hunt.

The membership is ninety-one.

The First Presbyterian Church of Hopewell Village.—The First Presbyterian Church of the village of Hopewell grew out of a Sunday-school which was established there in 1865, and was formally organized Dec. 6, 1877, with the following constituted members:

Ralph Ege, Mary E. Ege, Benjamin S. Hill, Sarah E. Hill, Edward Updike, Mary A. Blackwell, Carrie S. Tatten, Benjamin V. Garrison, Elizabeth F. Garrison, William H. Kossler, Lucinda M. Harley, Emily W. Wood, Asher H. Snoak, Sarah M. Snoak, Mary Phillips, John B. French, Sarah L. French, William B. Van Pelt, Matthew A. Van Pelt, Fanny Van Pelt, W. Imlat Phillips, Catharine Phillips, O. G. Holcombe, Joseph C. Harrison, Hattie B. Van Buskirk, Gertrude H. Stout, Anthony G. Fetter, B. Fetter, John C. Reid, Mary E. Reid, John H. Case, Mary H. Case, James Gilcock, and Albert A. Ege.

The first officers were Ralph Phillips, A. L. Halcombe, William B. Van Pelt, Anthony G. Fetter, and Benjamin S. Hill, trustees; Ralph Ege, Benjamin S. Hill, Edward Updike, William B. Van Pelt, and Joseph C. Harrison, elders; and W. Imlat Phillips, Asher H. Snoak, and Benjamin V. Garrison, deacons. Since that date there have been no changes in the official list except among the trustees. In 1882 the following trustees were serving: Ralph Ege, A. L. Halcombe, William B. Van Pelt, A. S. Fetter, and J. C. Harrison.

The first pastor was Rev. M. S. Morgan, who served from April, 1878, to October, 1879. The present pastor, Benjamin P. Johnson, assumed the pastoral relation to this church in the fall of 1879.

The chapel is a wood structure in the Gothic style of architecture, at the west end of the village. It has a seating capacity of three hundred, and is valued at four thousand dollars. It was erected in 1877, under the management of a building committee consisting of Asher H. Snoak, A. G. Fetter, A. L. Halcombe, William B. Van Pelt, and Ralph Ege.

The Sunday-school, which was organized in 1865, has ever since been under the conduct of one superintendent, Ralph Ege. It numbers one hundred officers, teachers, and scholars.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Pennington.—This church claims an antiquity co-equal to that of the old Hopewell Methodist Episcopal Church, in which it is supposed Pennington Church was included.

Methodist services were first held in Pennington in an old barn of Samuel Bunn's, and were continued there for some time with more or less regularity. In 1826 a church was built on Martin Street, in the south part of the village, which in 1845 was sold and converted into a dwelling.

At this time a new and more commodious brick church was built on the site of the present house of worship. It was forty-two feet by sixty in size, and cost seven thousand dollars. It was dedicated by Rev. Charles Pitman. In 1874 it was rebuilt at a cost of eleven thousand dollars, and was dedicated in 1876 by Rev. J. H. Vincent, of New York. The present structure is of brick with a stone front, forty-two feet by eighty-five in size. It was erected under the management of a building committee, consisting of Isaac Bergen, Ripley T. Martin, Noah H. Tindall, and Rev. Benjamin C. Lippincott.

The existence of Pennington Station dates from 1832. Previous to that time this church was on a circuit or charge with other Methodist societies. The pastors since then have been as follows:

Revs. William H. Bull, 1832-34; John Swan, 1834-36; John K. Shaw, 1837-38; Isaac Weiner, 1838-40; Jefferson Lewis, 1840-42; Robert Morrison, 1842-44; Thomas Sroweigon, 1844-46; Joseph Chatten, 1846-48; Asaph Vandewater, 1848-50; George Winsor, 1850-52; Curtis Tallery, 1852-54; Abraham Owen, 1854-55; Joseph Ashbrook, 1855-57; James Brian, 1857-59; Aaron Ballard, 1859-61; Richard Chalken, 1861-63; John H. Heisler, 1863-65; William Quines, 1865-66; Samuel Post, 1866-67; Samuel Parker, 1867-70; George Hitchens, 1870-72; Milton Relyea, 1872-75; E. Green, 1875-76; R. C. Lippincott, 1876-79; Henry Belting, 1879-82.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Titusville.—This church was organized at an early date. The records are so incomplete that they shed little light on its history. It is stated by some of the active members of the present time that the house of worship formerly stood about a mile southeast of Titusville, on the River road, where it was rebuilt many years ago. Subsequently it was removed to Titusville, and there again rebuilt in 1863. The value of church property, including the parsonage, now (March, 1882) about to be sold, is about nine thousand dollars.

The present pastor is Rev. A. Wagg. The trustees are Daniel Atchley, John Smith, David Craft, Jesse A. Holcombe, Enoch Harbourt, and Jesse C. Harbourt. The stewards are Jesse A. Holcombe, Daniel Atchley, David Craft, Watson Lewis, John Hoppock, John Houghton, and Eli Lawyer.

The house of worship is a commodious building of wood and stone.

The First Baptist Church of Hopewell.—According to an existing manuscript prepared by Isaac Eaton, the First Baptist "Church of Hopewell was constituted April 23, 1715, by Abel Morgan, of Philadelphia, and John Burroughs, of Middletown, at the house of Joseph Stout. The first pastor was Mr. Thomas Simmons. He came and settled as a minister and preached in private houses, there being no regular public place erected to keep meeting in. He served the church three years. The next pastor was one Egglefield, and remained until 1728. Mr. Joseph Eaton supplied the church for fourteen years, and in 1742, Mr. Thomas Davis accepted a call to the church and served three years, and in 1747 the first meeting-house was built of brick." Isaac Eaton was pastor from 1748 to 1772.

The following are the names of the constituent members: Jonathan Stout, Hannah Stout, Ann Stout, Ruth Stout, Joseph Stout, Sarah Fitz Randolph, Rachel Hyde, Mary Drake, Abel Curtis, Sarah Smith, Thomas Curtis, and Benjamin Drake.

The following elders have served as pastors since 1774: Benjamin Cole came in 1774; Oliver Hart came in 1780, and died Dec. 3, 1795; James Ewing was a supply till 1807; John Boggs came in 1807, and remained till 1846; William Curtis came in 1846, and resigned in 1851; Philander Hartwell came in 1853, and served until 1878; William J. Purington, the present pastor, came in 1878.

The membership of this church is two hundred and twenty, and it is officered as follows: Clerk, Samuel H. Stout; Trustees, Samuel H. Stout, Simpson Vandike, Johnson Blackwell, David L. Blackwell, A. V. Chamberlin, J. B. Hill, and John Blackwell; Deacons, Grant Hixon, William Tindall, Elijah Leigh, Thompson Sutphin, Johnson Blackwell, and William Simmons.

The Calvary Baptist Church, Hopewell.—The Baptists first held meetings in Hopewell village in August and September, 1871, in a wheelwright-shop, and later for seven months in the district school-house. A church was organized with the following-named members: Lewis Manning, Mrs. Ella M. Lee, William O. Stout, Mary Alice Stout, Mrs. A. Lewis, and Mrs. Jeremiah Stout.

The first officers chosen were the following: John Slocum, Joseph V. M. Blackwell, Reuben McPherson, Henry V. B. Cox, Randolph Stout, trustees; John Slocum, deacon; Reuben McPherson, treasurer; E. S. Alshouse, clerk.

In the spring of 1872 a lot containing half an acre was purchased of Jerome Morrell, and preparations were made to erect a church thereon without delay. The corner-stone was laid June 12, 1872. The church was completed within the few succeeding months, and dedicated by Rev. Henry C. Fish, D.D., of Newark, December 19th following. This structure is of wood, with a stone basement. It is located on Main Street, in the centre of the village, and cost five thou-

sand five hundred and twenty-seven dollars. In 1876 a parsonage was built adjacent to the church. It is a two-story frame building, and cost one thousand five hundred dollars.

The following are the pastors who have served this church, with the term of service of each:

Rev. D. C. Romine, from October, 1871, to April, 1873; Rev. A. V. Dimock, from October, 1873, to May, 1876; Rev. A. J. Hays, from May, 1876, to February, 1878; and Rev. H. D. Garner, from July, 1878, to the present.

The Sunday-school connected with this church was organized in April, 1872. The superintendent is Rev. H. D. Garner. The membership is sixty. The library contains four hundred volumes.

In 1882 the church was officered as follows: Reuben McPherson, E. Snoak, James L. Manning, William L. Titus, John L. McPherson, trustees; Lewis Manning, Reuben McPherson, Andrew H. McPherson, Thomas Johnson, deacons; James L. Manning, treasurer; and William L. Titus, clerk.

The Hopewell Christian Church.—The house of worship of this society is located on the line between Mercer and Hunterdon Counties, on the north border of the township. It was built in 1847, on a lot given for the purpose by John Horn, and is valued at twelve hundred dollars. Its size is twenty-four feet by thirty-six, and it has a seating capacity of fifty.

Previous to the erection of this house of worship services were held in the school-house, beginning in 1828. The church was formally organized in 1844. The constituted members were John Horn and wife, Mary Golden, Joseph Dalrymple and wife, C. Riley, Tunis Serviss, Richard Serviss, Lucinda Buchanan, and others. The successive pastors have been Rev. Henry Black, who served twelve years; Rev. J. G. Lour, two years; Rev. P. J. Hawk, four years; Rev. J. E. Soule, two years; and Rev. William H. Pitman, the present pastor, who has served during the past fifteen years. The membership of the church (1882) is sixty-two. Its trustees are Charles Matthews, James F. Riley, Richard W. Snoak, Joseph Horn, and Jacob C. Wilson. Its deacons are Charles Matthews and Richard W. Snoak.

St. Alphonsus' Roman Catholic Church, Hopewell.—Previous to the erection of this church services were held by the Catholics for several months in the house of Michael Norton, who with Edward Proney and Edward Cashel and others was among the constituent members of St. Alphonsus' Church.

A lot containing three acres was purchased, and the erection of a house of worship begun in 1874. The corner-stone was laid by Bishop M. A. Corrigan, of Newark, who, assisted by Rev. Anthony Smith, of Trenton, blessed the church upon its completion. It is a frame building, thirty-six feet by seventy-two, and cost five thousand dollars, and with other property connected therewith is valued at seven thousand dollars.

It was under the management of Rev. Anthony Smith, of Trenton, that this congregation was organized. It is dependent upon St. Mary's Catholic Church of Trenton, of which Rev. Anthony Smith is pastor, and has been ministered to by Revs. Michael Holland and J. A. McFaul.

The African Methodist Church of Pennington.—The house of worship of this church was erected at the south end of the village in 1847, on a lot purchased of Joshua Bunn. It was rebuilt in 1876, and is valued at one thousand dollars. The present pastor of this church is Rev. John Whittaker. The stewards are Samuel Allen and Thomas Ely. The trustees are William Downs, Benjamin Hanson, and A. Johnson.

Harborton Baptist Church.—At Harborton is a Baptist meeting-house valued at two thousand dollars. Services are held only once in two months. The attendance is about twenty.

Burial-Places.—On the farm of Algernon Wearts, in the northeast part of the township, is an ancient graveyard, in which burials were made far back in the last century.

Another, which seems to have been contemporaneous with the above, is to be found on the Capt. Edward Vandyke place. Some of the graves here are marked by field-stones and some have been plowed over. A few inscriptions are to be found here and there.

The old First Baptist Church burying-ground at Hopewell is kept up by the sale of lots, and contains many monuments and headstones, some of which bear old and interesting inscriptions.

On the farm of John Golden is a burial-place known as the Golden family burying-ground. Here are to be seen several headstones, none of which bear early dates.

The burying-ground in the Presbyterian churchyard in Pennington is one of the most attractive in this section in view of its many historical associations.

The burying-ground where once stood the New Side Presbyterian Church, and which contains the grave of the only pastor of that body, will repay a visit.

At Titusville many persons have been buried in the Presbyterian and Methodist churchyards.

Societies.—PENNINGTON LODGE, No. 31, I. O. O. F.—This lodge of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows was instituted Nov. 12, 1854. The following were the officers in March, 1882: William S. Kelley, N. G.; Ebenezer Golden, V. G.; Samuel H. Chatten, Sec.; B. Frank Lewis, Treas.; Abraham Van Pelt, Warden. This lodge meets every Saturday evening in Odd-Fellows' Hall, over Blackwell's store.

PENNINGTON GRANGE, No. 64, P. of H.—Pennington Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized in February, 1874, with about fifteen members. The officers in March, 1882, were as follows: E. H. Drake, Master; A. Updike, Overseer; Joseph P. Blackwell, Chaplain; S. B. Ketchum, Sec.; J. B.

Horn, Treas.; Reuben Titus, Gate-keeper. The present membership is twenty-eight. Meetings are held on the first and third Saturdays of each month.

CYRUS LODGE, No. 148, F. AND A. M.—Cyrus Lodge, No. 148, Free and Accepted Masons, was instituted Jan. 28, 1878. The following were the petitioning members: Rev. B. C. Lippincott, John G. Muirheid, William B. Muirheid, William T. Bunn, Edward L. Welling, William B. Curlis, William H. Muirheid, Isaac I. Johnson, David W. Hunt, Oliver B. Gray, Levi T. Atchley, Joshua L. Allen, George Hale, Jr., Joseph Barlow, Alfred W. Smith, Daniel A. Clarkson, Scudder H. Phillips, Noah S. Hart, and Enoch H. Drake.

The following were the first officers: Rev. B. C. Lippincott, W. M.; John G. Muirheid, S. W.; William B. Muirheid, J. W.; Enoch H. Drake, Treas.; Edward L. Welling, Sec.; I. I. Johnson, Chaplain; William H. Muirheid, S. D.; D. A. Clarkson, J. D.; Charles R. Burroughs and William T. Bunn, M. of C.; William B. Curlis and Joseph Barlow, Stewards; Samuel Chatten, Tyler.

The officers in March, 1882, were as follows: John M. Titus, W. M.; James L. Bragg, S. W.; Frederick E. Blackwell, J. W.; Enoch H. Drake, Treas.; Joseph C. Bunn, Sec.; Jonathan S. Bunn, S. D.; Eugene D. Wood, J. D.; George R. Carver and Edward H. Burroughs, M. of C.; George H. Frisbee and Charles R. Burroughs, Stewards; Rev. Thomas Hanlon, Chaplain; Samuel H. Chatten, Tyler.

At the date mentioned the membership was forty-one. This lodge meets monthly, on the Friday evening on or before full moon, in Odd-Fellows' Hall.

THE WOMAN'S HOME AND FOREIGN MISSIONARY SOCIETIES OF PENNINGTON.—The Woman's Home Missionary Society of Pennington was organized in 1879, and is officered as follows: Miss Mary L. Hale, president; Mrs. Thomas Holcombe, vice-president; Mrs. D. C. Titus, treasurer; Miss Emoline Burd, secretary.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of Pennington, also organized 1879, is under the following management: Mrs. E. M. Titus, president; Mrs. E. L. Welling, vice-president; Mrs. J. G. Muirheid, treasurer; Mrs. D. R. Foster, secretary.

Industrial.—The Drake grist-mill was built some time in the last century. It was owned by Josiah Vankirk from 1800 (probably earlier) to 1810, when it became the property of Peter Schenck, from whom, in 1850, it passed to Dr. George White, who sold it to a man named Chamberlain in 1856. The present owner and operator, Robert S. Drake, purchased it in 1872. The raft-mills at the mouth of Jacobs Creek were owned for some time by Stephen Moore, who was operating them in 1842. They passed into other hands, and were bought by William Raft in 1874. A grist- and saw-mill were built at Titusville by Joseph Titus in 1849. They were operated by Welling & Titus for some years. This firm has been succeeded



Spencer S. Heart

by Messrs. Matthews, Agnew, George W. Snoak, and Agnew & Snoak. Since the death of Mr. Snoak the property has been owned by Agnew and the Snoak estate. The grist-mill known as the Titus mill has been owned by William M. Titus several years. It had previously passed through the hands of several proprietors. The mill now owned by Joseph H. and Frank Moore was built very early, and has been several times renovated and partially rebuilt. An early owner was Philip Ringo.

The feed- and saw-mill at Hopewell village was built in 1876, by Finney & Fetter, the present owners.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SPENCER STOUT WEART.

Maj. Spencer Stout Weart was born at Hopewell, Sept. 13, 1803, and died at the same place, Oct. 9, 1868, aged sixty-five years and twenty-six days, leaving a wife and nine children.

The genealogy of the Weart family is traced as follows: In 1733 a German family emigrated to this country, and settled at Amwell, in Hunterdon County, at Wert's Corners, now known as Wertsville. The original name is not well defined, and in old deeds and bonds it is written in various ways. The first record extant is a deed from Col. Joseph Stout for a tract of woodland in Amwell township, dated Dec. 7, 1743, in which he is named as grantee by the name of William Helmus Virtue. In a bond dated May 5, 1762, and executed to him by Peter Kunce, he is named as Hellemos Werche. To this bond his son is a subscribing witness, and his name is written John Weart.

Wilhelmus and Christine, his wife, had four children,—John (born on the high seas on the passage out), Christopher, Mary, who married a Cool, and Mrs. Emrod, whose given name is not now remembered, and nothing is known of her family.

John and Christopher lived together at Wert's Corners until about 1795, when Christopher died, and John removed to Hopewell, now Mercer County. Christopher's family remained on the old homestead, and several of his descendants spell their names "Wert," hence when the post-office was established at Wert's Corners the office was named Wertsville.

John, born on the passage out, March 17, 1733, died at Hopewell in 1821, aged eighty-eight years. His first wife was a daughter of Hendrick Salter, by whom he had a son William, who lived at Hopewell.

His second wife was Mary Magdaline Varse, whom he married July 7, 1776. Miss Varse emigrated from Frankfort-on-the-Main. She was born in 1749, and emigrated to this country in 1758, when she was nine years of age, with her half-brother, Andrew Bearder, who settled in Hunterdon County, near Flemington. By this marriage John had five children,—John, Jr.,

born April 17, 1777, the father of the subject of this sketch; Andrew, Margaret, Mary, and Jacob. Mary Magdaline died March 31, 1833, aged eighty-four years.

John, Jr., married Susan Stout, and had but one child, the subject of this sketch.

Susan Stout was born Oct. 19, 1780, and died Nov. 23, 1845, aged sixty-five years. She was a daughter of Jesse Stout, who married Abigail Lot, and had twelve children, of whom Susan was the oldest. Susan was a direct descendant of the celebrated family of Richard Stout, who married Penelope Van Princes, the woman scalped by the Indians and left for dead. She survived and lived to bear ten children, and to attain the age of one hundred and ten years, and saw her offspring multiply to the number of five hundred and two.¹

Richard and Penelope's son Jonathan, who married a Bullen, was one of the earliest settlers and founders of Hopewell. His son David married Elizabeth Larison, and their son James married Catharine Stout, who was also a descendant from Richard and Penelope, and their son Jesse, who married Abigail Lot, was the father of the mother of this sketch.

Spencer Stout Weart married Sarah Garrison, daughter of Maj. William Garrison, who resided in Montgomery township, Somerset Co., and afterwards at Lambertville, N. J. They had nine children,—John Quincy, who married Mary Ann Meeker; William Alfred, who married Catharine Griggs, both residing near Stoutsburg; Jacob, who married Catharine J. Van Winkle, residing at Jersey City; Charles Douglass, who married Mercia Ann Nickleson, and resides at Yardleyville, Pa.; Spencer Algernon, who married Ellen Stout Fisher, and resides on the old homestead; George Washington, who married Mary T. Taylor, and resides at Philadelphia; James Manners, who married Jane Maria Taylor, died at Independence, Iowa; Osee Garrison, who married Andrew Lawrison Holcomb, and who resides at Hopewell; and Susan, who married Jonathan Hunt Blackwell, and resides at Trenton.

Sarah Garrison is a direct descendant from the noble Douglass family of Scotland. Her genealogy has connected with it a romance worthy of record.

James Douglass, of Scotland, had a daughter named Isabella, who desired to marry, as it was thought, beneath the family, and the marriage was prohibited. She and her lover agreed to elope and emigrate to Philadelphia, and there marry. Isabella sought the ship, but her lover failed to meet her, and she crossed the Atlantic Ocean alone, and never saw him afterwards. On the passage out the ship was overtaken by pirates, who robbed the passengers and ship of all their valuables, so when they arrived in Philadelphia Isabella found herself penniless and destitute, and found a home with a tailor, who purchased her or

¹ Hist. of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties, N. J., p. 353.

agreed to pay her passage, and she was to remain with him until she worked it out. At the end of this period a farmer from Sussex County, named Fortner, went to Philadelphia to engage domestic help, and there found Isabella, who engaged to go with him to do housework. On his journey home he found that instead of engaging domestic help he had in charge a refined and educated lady, equal if not superior to any in the country; so upon his arrival home he said to his son Benjamin, "I have brought a wife home for you;" and so it proved, for she married Benjamin and had eleven children,—Louis, Andrew, James, Benjamin, Jonas, Abigail, Sarah, Elizabeth, Mary, Francis, and Joseph.

Abigail married William Garrison, Sr., and had by him one child, William Garrison, Jr. William Garrison, Jr., married Osee Roberts, and they had five children,—John R. P., Ura, Abigail, Sarah, widow of the subject of this sketch, and Naomi.

The Douglass family had long been in the peerage of Great Britain, and had titles of nobility conferred upon them. Lord Lorne, the Governor-General of Canada, who married the Princess Louise, is descended from the Douglass family, and is a son of the Duke of Argyle.

The Weart homestead is historic ground. The First Baptist Church of Hopewell was organized at the house of Jonathan Stout, who resided there, April 23, 1715. Afterwards, when the first meeting-house came to be erected, in 1747, Col. Joseph Stout, who then resided there, desired that the meeting-house should be erected at that place, but as the house stands on a high hill overlooking the valley the majority of the congregation decided not to climb this hill to attend worship, and decided to erect the house in the valley where it now stands. At this Col. Stout took great offense, and he said "that he could build a larger house than the whole congregation," and in 1752 he did so, and made it five feet larger each way, the same being thirty-five by forty-five, with basement, two stories, and peaked roof, and a large front door, which gave the house a very imposing appearance.

This house in 1778 became the headquarters of Gen. Washington and Gen. Lafayette, and from here they proceeded and fought the battle of Monmouth.

Gen. Washington with his whole army crossed the Delaware at Coryell's Ferry, now Lambertville, on June 21 and 22, 1778, and marched directly to the Hopewell valley, where the army was encamped for several days. As Hopewell is only twelve miles east of Lambertville, it is supposed that the army reached there on June 23d. In Gen. Greene's memoirs it is stated that a general council of war was held at Hopewell, June 24th. This was doubtless on the hill at Washington's headquarters, where Lafayette was also. Gen. Lee was at the house below the hill, occupied by David Stout, and directly in front of Washington's headquarters. It is said that Mrs. Stout put one of her best beds in order for Gen. Lee, and was greatly

incensed when Gen. Lee retired to find that he took with him to bed two large spaniel dogs.

From Hopewell, Gen. Washington moved the army and fought the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778.

Col. Joseph Stout died in 1767, and bequeathed the tract by will to Joseph Stout, who in 1789 conveyed the same to Wilson Stout, who in 1799 conveyed the same to John Weart, and it still remains in possession of the family. Sarah Weart, aged seventy-eight, is now residing there with her son, Spencer Algernon. It is a part of the tract of thirty thousand acres of land in Hopewell and fifteen thousand acres in Maidenhead (now Lawrence) once owned by Col. Daniel Cox, of Trenton.

At the time when the house was occupied by Gen. Washington, John P. Hart resided there.

When the war of the Rebellion broke out, George W. and James M.,¹ two of the sons of Spencer Stout Weart, volunteered in Jersey City, and came home to bid farewell to the family. On this occasion the men of the neighborhood brought the large flag from Hopewell village and raised a flag-pole near the house and hoisted the flag in honor of this occasion. The flag remained with Mr. Weart during the period of the war, and upon all occasions of victories or rejoicing he used to hoist it on this eminence, where it could be seen by the whole neighborhood. Mrs. Sarah Weart was president of the Women's Aid Society of the neighborhood, organized to furnish supplies for the soldiers, so that the old homestead again became historic in the war of the Rebellion.

Spencer Stout Weart was a man of imposing figure, over six feet in height. He early joined the troops forming a part of the Hunterdon brigade, and was one of the escorts of Gen. Lafayette from Princeton to Trenton in 1824. He was commissioned second lieutenant by Governor Isaac H. Williamson, June 5, 1826; afterwards first lieutenant, and then made paymaster of the brigade with the rank of major.

He served as a chosen freeholder from Hopewell township for five years. He was always foremost in all patriotic movements. He took great interest in the erection of the Hart monument, erected by the State of New Jersey at Hopewell. With his own teams and men he moved the monument from Rocky Hill to Hopewell. In connection with Zephaniah Stout, one of the commissioners, he removed Hart's remains to the monument site. He furnished the stone for the foundation of the monument, and did all this without any charge to the State.

¹ James Manners Weart was the first volunteer in the war of the Rebellion from New Jersey (Foster's New Jersey History of the Rebellion). He afterwards went out as second lieutenant in the Twenty-first Regiment of New Jersey. Upon his return from the war he was licensed as an attorney-at-law, and settled at Independence, Iowa. He was the clerk of the city from its first charter to the time of his death. He was assistant secretary of the Iowa Senate, afterwards secretary of the Senate, and was clerk of the Iowa House of Assembly at the time of his death. He accidentally shot himself while out gunning, and died at the age of thirty-four years.



Ralph Ege

As a farmer he was one of the most successful; one of the first to adopt and put in use all kinds of new machinery and agricultural implements, and led all others in the use of lime and other artificial fertilizers, and at one time was a very extensive grower of peaches for the New York markets. Large fields which were overrun with briars and weeds, under his cultivation were brought to yield seventy-five bushels of shelled corn to the acre.

RALPH EGE.

Adam Ege, the great-great-grandfather of the subject of this sketch, emigrated to this country from Germany about the year 1735, at the age of thirteen years. He was accompanied by two older brothers, George and Martin, as near as can be ascertained. George settled in Cumberland County, Pa., where his descendants owned and operated successfully the Mount Holly Iron-Works.

A large number of the family still reside in the vicinity of Carlisle, and are prominent in church and State. The name of the other brother, Martin, appears as one of the subscribing witnesses to a deed given to his brother Adam in 1759, and he is supposed to have settled in Philadelphia.

Adam Ege married, about 1748, Margaret, daughter of Thomas Hunt, and moved on a farm owned by John Hobbs,¹ adjoining Thomas Hunt's. This farm, containing one hundred and two acres, was conveyed by Mr. Hobbs to Adam Ege by deed bearing date April 14, 1759 (consideration, one hundred pounds), and is still in the possession of the Ege family, the present owner being John N. Ege. It lies half a mile southeast of Woodsville.

The children of Adam Ege were:

- (1) Samuel, the great-grandfather of Ralph.
- (2) Jacob, married Elizabeth, daughter of Josiah Hart, of Harborton.
- (3) Sarah, married William McKinstry, removed to New York State.
- (4) Hannah, married Uriel Titus, of Titusville, N. J.
- (5) Elizabeth, married Andrew Hart, of Harborton.
- (6) Nathaniel, married Jane Howell, settled near New Market.
- (7) George, married, first, Mary Quick; second, Mary Ashton; settled at Harborton.

Samuel, the eldest son of Adam Ege, born June 24, 1750, married Annie, daughter of John Titus, Jr., born June 7, 1755. They settled on the homestead at Woodsville, and the father, Adam, removed to the farm at Harborton, which was after his death the property of his son George.

¹ John Hobbs and wife Elizabeth were an aged couple at that time, and prominent in the membership and history of the Hopewell Baptist Church. They had no children, and lived in a part of the house with Adam Ege until the death of Mr. Hobbs.

John Titus, Jr., was the son of John Titus, Sr., who probably emigrated from Hempstead, L. I., about the year 1700, and settled on a farm on Stony Brook, two miles east of Pennington. John Titus, Jr., married Annie, daughter of Andrew Smith, who was the first to purchase land for settlement within the present boundaries of Hopewell township, his deed bearing date May 20, 1688, the tract specified in the deed as "called by him, and to be called, Hopewell." Andrew Smith was a professional surveyor, and married Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Stout, of Hopewell. He was a son of Richard and Penelope, whose remarkable history is so well known in Hopewell, and a grandson of John Stout, of Nottinghamshire, England, born about the year 1600.

The children of Samuel Ege and Annie Titus were:

- (1) John, the grandfather of Ralph.
- (2) William, born Aug. 18, 1776, married Amy Dunn.
- (3) Sarah, born Jan. 18, 1778, married Philip Pierson.
- (4) Andrew, born Aug. 27, 1779, never married.
- (5) George, born Sept. 7, 1781, married Elizabeth Humphries.
- (6) Mary, born Aug. 16, 1783, married Amos Hunt.
- (7) Annie, born July 31, 1785, married George W. Smith, Esq.
- (8) Titus, born June 8, 1787, married Mary Runkle.
- (9) Mahala, born Feb. 16, 1794, married Benjamin S. Hill.
- (10) Nathaniel, born Nov. 16, 1795, married Mary Phillips.

John Ege, the eldest son of Samuel, born May 6, 1775, married Mary, daughter of Ralph Schenck, of Amwell, born Dec. 12, 1779, died Jan. 15, 1834, and John Ege married (2) Zelpha Decker, widow of Jonathan Hunt.

Through the Schenck family Mr. Ege traces his ancestry more than a thousand years.²

The family is said to have derived its name from Edgar de Schencken, chief butler to Charlemagne, who about the year 798 granted to Edgar a title of nobility, and assigned him a coat of arms, the shield being in the form of a goblet, and the name De Schencken signifying the "cup-bearer."

The line of descent is traced from Edgar, through the Barons of Fautchberg, to Christianus of 1225, then to Wilhemus and Ludovicus to 1346, when it is taken up in direct line.

- (1) Hendric Schenck Van Nydeck; (2) Hendrick;
- (3) Derick; (4) Derick; (5) Derick; (6) Derick.
- (7) Gen. Peter (a brother of the celebrated Gen. Martin Schenck, drowned at the battle of Nymegen in 1589). Gen. Peter married Joanna Van Scharpenseel.

² See *Our Home* for 1873, and articles by Rev. G. C. Schenck, of Marlboro', Monmouth Co., who has given the subject much time and research.

(8) Martin, who probably came to this country with his son Roeliff, and died soon after.

(9) Roeliff, born about 1600, married (1) Neeltje Van Covenhoven; (2) Annetje Wykoff; (3) Catrina, widow of Stoffel Hoagland; emigrated from Holland in 1650, settled at Flatlands, L. I.

(10) Garret, born Oct. 27, 1671, married Neeltje Voorhees, and emigrated from Long Island to Monmouth County, N. J.

(11) Roeliff, born April 27, 1697, married Eugeltje Van Doren, lived in Pleasant Valley, Monmouth Co.

(12) Garret, born May 23, 1719, married (1) Mary Van Syckels, removed to Anwell, Hunterdon Co.; married (2) Mary Van Mater, (3) Anna Ten Eyck.

(13) Ralph (Roeliff), born Aug. 25, 1752, married Catharine Emmons.

(14) Mary, born Dec. 12, 1779, married John Ege.

The children of John Ege and Mary Schenck were (1) Ralph S., born Sept. 18, 1801, never married; (2) Anna, born 1806, married William Mershon; (3) Andrew, father of Ralph, born Feb. 16, 1813, married Sarah A., daughter of Abraham J. Voorhees, born Nov. 24, 1818.

Through the Voorhees family Mr. Ege traces his ancestry to an Albert, of Drenthe, Holland, born probably in the early part of the fifteenth century. The last ancestor of the family at that place prior to the departure to the shores was Coerte Albertse. His son, Steven Coerte, born in the year 1600, received at his birth the name of Van Voor Hees¹ (which signifies "from before Hies"), and emigrated to this country with his wife and seven children in the ship "Bouticoe" (Spotted Cow), Capt. Pieter Lucassen, and arrived in New York April, 1660. His children were Mergin, Hendrick, Lucas, Jan, Albert, Abram, Alche, and Janetje.

Abram J. Voorhees (the fifth generation from the above) married Maria, daughter of Uriah De Hart, of Ten-Mile Run, Somerset County, who was the fifth generation from Simon De Hart, a French Huguenot, who emigrated to this country in 1664 and purchased three hundred acres of land at Gowanus, L. I., his grandson, Cornelius, settling at Ten-Mile Run in 1720.

Uriah De Hart married Margaret, daughter of Henry Van Arsdalen, a descendant of the sixth generation from Simon Van Arsdalen, who was sent to this country by his government (Holland) in 1645 to inspect the white clays to ascertain if they were "suitable for the manufacture of China ware."

Ralph, son of Andrew Ege and Sarah A. Voorhees, was born on the farm where he now resides Nov. 23, 1837. They had one other child, Mariana, who married Martin N., son of James Vanzandt, of Blawenburg, Somerset County. They have two children,

Claudius Maxwell and Dora Vroom, and reside at Hopewell.

The house in which Ralph was born was erected about 1715 by Dr. Roger Parke, who purchased in April, 1697, a tract of four hundred acres which is designated in the survey as lying on the north side of Stony Brook at "Wissamenson."² A part of this tract was purchased by Samuel Ege, the great-grandfather of Ralph, in 1801, and has ever since that time been in the possession of the family.

Ralph married, Oct. 18, 1864, Mary Emma, daughter of Abraham Skillman, of Hopewell, and sister of Charles A. Skillman, Esq., of Lambertville; she was born May 20, 1844, and is descended in direct line from Capt. Thomas Skillman, of England, who came over with the English forces in 1664, to capture New Amsterdam (New York) from the Dutch. He settled on Long Island, and some of his descendants in Somerset County, N. J. Her great-grandfather was Thomas Skillman, whose homestead was near Harlingen, Somerset County. Her grandfather was Cornelius, of Hopewell. Her mother was Henrietta, daughter of David Stout, Esq., of Hopewell.

The children of Ralph Ege and Mary E. Skillman are (1) Albert Augustus, (2) Sarah, (3) Andrew Howard, (4) Ida Skillman, (5) Mary Henrietta.

The subject of this sketch was brought up on the farm where he now resides, receiving such an education as farmers' sons generally; but his thirst for knowledge did not end with his school-days. Amid the cares of a farmer's life he has been a diligent student, and has obtained through self-exertion a liberal education, and is a fluent writer and speaker.

He united with the Presbyterian Church of Pennington at the age of twenty, was ordained a ruling elder at twenty-six, and, in connection with that office, has frequently been called upon to discharge highly important and responsible duties.

He became superintendant of the Hopewell Sunday-school in 1865, and still continues to fill that position, and is known as one of the most earnest, faithful, and successful Sunday-school workers in the State. From this Sunday-school has arisen the Presbyterian Church of Hopewell, of which he was at the organization and is still a leading member.

Mr. Ege is classed among the representative agriculturists of the county, and as one of the leading members of the Patrons of Husbandry in the State. His voice and influence are ever used in stimulating and encouraging the farmers to a higher appreciation of the importance and dignity of their calling, as one of the leading professions of the age, and one of the noblest and most worthy of all industries. He has avoided the strifes and contentions of political life, but has taken a deep interest in every

¹ The name of Van Voorhees is taken from their estates before the village of Hies (or Hees), south of Reinen, in the province of Drenthe, Holland, part of ancient Friesland.

² Supposed to be the name of the Indian village which was located on the hillside northeast of Dr. Parke, where they lived for many years after his purchase.



Wm. B. Curtis

progressive movement of his day, whether political, educational, or industrial, which has been for the improvement of the country and the prosperity of its people. He is a prominent member of several organizations which have for their object the general welfare of society; is actively identified with all the enterprises tending to improve and benefit the community in which he lives, and enjoys the respect and confidence of a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.

COL. WILLIAM B. CURLIS.

Col. William B. Curlis was born in the township of Evesham, Burlington Co., N. J., on Dec. 15, 1830. The family of which he is a representative is of French origin, the name formerly being spelled Corlies, and located at an early day in Monmouth County, N. J. Job Curlis, his grandfather, resided near Vincentown, Burlington County, and married Rebecca Leeds. Of this union were born two sons, William and Nehemiah, and two daughters, of whom Beulah married Mark Moore, of Burlington County, and Rachel, Ely Moore, of the same county. William Curlis, father of our subject, was born in 1797 and died in 1858. He was a bricklayer by trade, and engaged largely during his life in building on contract. He married Mary S. Lippincott (born 1803, died 1880), a representative of an old Quaker family of Burlington County, and herself a speaker among the Friends. The issue of the union was ten children, of whom nine reached adult age, namely, Sarah, who married Thomas Cressman, of Philadelphia; Elizabeth, who became the wife of John Cox, of Burlington County; Rebecca, wife of John Stewart, of Elizabeth, N. J.; William Burr; Samuel Lippincott; Mary, widow of William H. Asay, of Philadelphia; Alfred, killed in command of his company, Third New Jersey Infantry, at the battle of the Wilderness during the late war; Daniel W.; and Anna, wife of Charles I. Wallace, of Camden.

The first eleven years of Col. Curlis' life were passed in his native township, where he imbibed the rudiments of an education at the district school. His twelfth year was passed in Haddonfield, where he also attended school, and the four following years he worked upon a farm, going to school two months of each year. At the age of sixteen he became apprenticed to Thomas Maxwell, of Moorestown, to learn the tailoring business, with whom he remained more than a year, and subsequently worked at the same business with Samuel T. Leeds, of Rancocas, where he became a journeyman, and with whom he remained about five years. During 1852 and 1853 he acted as salesman in several clothing-stores in the city of Philadelphia, and in the fall of 1853 established a tailoring house at Tansboro', Camden Co., N. J., in company with George Haines. This business connection continued but a short time, and on May 16, 1854, he organized a custom tailoring establishment

at Pennington, N. J. He continued in successful trade at Pennington until Sept. 23, 1861, when, feeling it to be his duty to answer his country's call in her hour of need, he raised a company of volunteers for three years or during the war, and was mustered into the service of the United States government as captain of Company F, Ninth New Jersey Infantry. He was promoted to major of the regiment Jan. 8, 1863, and lieutenant-colonel June 15, 1864.

The service that Col. Curlis performed when in the army, and the engagements in which he participated may be briefly summarized as follows: 1862, Reno's (First) brigade, Burnside's expedition, January 3d; capture of Roanoke Island, N. C., February 8th; battle of Newberne, N. C., March 14th; bombardment and capture of Fort Macon, N. C., April 25th; picket duty April to August; provost-marshal of Beaufort, N. C., August to December; Goldsboro' expedition, December 11th; on Heckman's independent command, Southwest Creek, December 12th; before Kingston, December 13th; Kingston, December 14th; Whitehall, December 16th; Goldsboro', December 17th; First Brigade, Second Division, Eighteenth Corps (Star Brigade), December 22d; 1863, expedition to Little Washington, March 30th to April 4th; provost-marshal sub-district of Beaufort, N. C., April to September; 1864, Deep Creek, Va., February 7th; near Deep Creek, March 1st; Cherry Grove, Va., April 14th; Port Walthall, Va., May 6th, 7th; field-officer of the day, Weitzel's division, Eighteenth Corps, May 8th, 9th; destruction of Petersburg and Richmond Railroad, injured at Point of Rocks, May 9th; Second Brigade, Second Division, Tenth Corps, June to December, on court-martial duty at Carroll Hall, Fortress Monroe; in command of a provisional brigade, consisting of Twenty-third New York Cavalry, Seventeenth Massachusetts Infantry, two companies Second Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, and Graham's independent company of North Carolina Cavalry, Oct. 1, 1864, to Feb. 1, 1865. Resigned at Carolina City, Feb. 17, 1865.

The resignation of Col. Curlis from the army was compelled by the serious impairment of his health. Returning to Pennington, he remained quiet for a time that he might regain some of his lost strength, and then took active charge of the post-office again, having been appointed postmaster in June, 1861, and retaining the position throughout his service in the army up to the present time. The performance of the duties of this position, and the charge and oversight of an excellent farm near Pennington have occupied the greater part of his time since his return to the life of a civilian. Added to this are his duties as secretary of the Mercer County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a position to which he was elected in August, 1877, having been a director of the company for a number of years before.

Col. Curlis is recognized as one of the most intelligent and enterprising residents of Pennington, and

since his location there has identified himself closely with the institutions of the place. He has refused to accept political office, but in his private capacity as a citizen he has exerted a wide and beneficent influence. He is a director of the Pennington Cemetery Association, a member of Cyrus Lodge, No. 148, A. F. and A. M., of Pennington, of Wilkes Post, No. 23, G. A. R., of Trenton, and one of the vice-presidents of the Officers' Association of New Jersey. He is also a regular attendant and supporter of the First Presbyterian Church of Hopewell, at Pennington. He was married, June 20, 1866, to Miss Anna C., daughter of William Welling, of Hopewell township, and has two living children, viz., George H. and Mary R. Curlis.

CALEB BAKER.

Caleb Baker was the son of Philip and Maria Baker, who resided at Griggstown, Somerset Co., N. J., where the former followed farming occupations.



Caleb Baker

Their children were Sally, Elias, Cornelius, Ulick, Caleb, Samuel, Jacob V., Catherine, and others who died in childhood.

Of this number Jacob V. and Catherine are still living.

Caleb, who is the subject of this biography, was born in 1812, in Somerset County, and spent his boy-

hood in labor upon the farm, meanwhile enjoying such opportunities for education as were afforded by the public school of the neighborhood. Having decided to acquire a trade, he removed to Princeton and served an apprenticeship to a jeweler. He, on the completion of his period of service, established himself in Bordentown in the jewelry business, where, with the exception of an interval of change of residence, he remained for many years. At a later period he removed to Lawrenceville, and for two years resumed his early occupation as a farmer. Mr. Baker, however, having preferred city life to the quiet of the country, removed to Trenton, which became his home during the remainder of his life.

Caleb Baker was united in marriage to Miss Susan, daughter of David Stout, of Hopewell township. Their children are David S. and William H., both of whom reside in Trenton.

Mr. Baker was induced as a result of delicate health to remove to Trenton, where he abandoned business pursuits and devoted himself to rest and leisure.

He seldom interested himself in public affairs, and manifested no desire for participation in the distractions of political life. He was, however, especially active in church enterprises, and for many years was a member of the Baptist Church of Bordentown. On his removal to Trenton, both he and his wife became connected with the Hanover Street Baptist Church of that city.

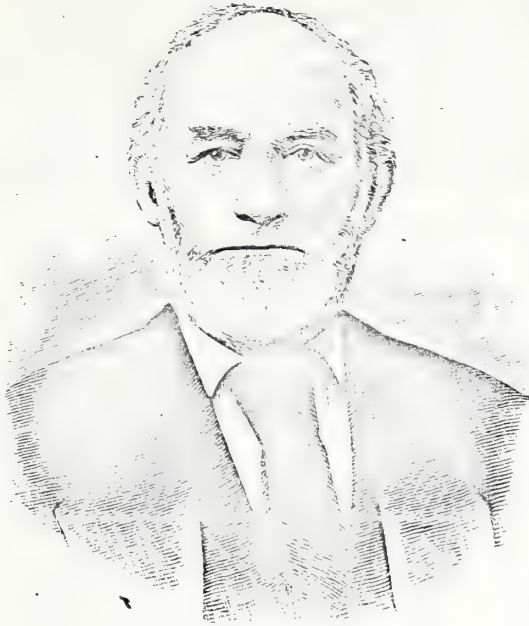
Mr. Baker's death occurred Feb. 9, 1879, in his sixty-seventh year. His remains are interred in the family burial plot in Hopewell, where an imposing monument indicates their last resting-place. Mrs. Baker still survives, and resides with her son, William H., in Trenton.

JOSEPH MOORE PHILLIPS.

The original ancestor of the branch of the Phillips family represented by the subject of this sketch was Theophilus Phillips, who resided at Newtown, L. I., in 1676, and who married Ann, daughter of Ralph Hunt, one of the patentees of that place, and one of the purchasers of Middleburg, L. I., from the Indians in 1656. The children of Theophilus Phillips were Theophilus, William, and Philip, of whom William became a freeman of New York. The other two sons settled in Maidenhead, now Lawrence township, Mercer Co., N. J., and were the ancestors of the numerous branches of the Phillips family now represented in that county.

John Phillips resided in Maidenhead as early as 1740, and soon after that date married Miss Abby Tindall, by whom he had four sons, viz.: Thomas, Joseph, Theophilus, and William. Of these, Thomas was the grandfather of the subject of this sketch. He was born in Maidenhead, where he passed the earlier years of his life, and in 1790 purchased of the heirs the old John Hart property, near the village of

Columbia (now Hopewell), Mercer Co., where he passed the remainder of his days, and died about 1819. He married Catharine, daughter of William Phillips, of Maidenhead, and had children,—William, Ephraim, Elijah, John, Enoch, and Sarah, who married Joseph Moore, of Hopewell. Of these, Ephraim removed to Beaver County, Pa., where his descendants are influential residents at this day. Elijah also



Joseph M. Phillips

passed his life in Beaver County, engaged in farming pursuits. John died in Rock Island County, Ill., where he held several prominent offices, and was a leading citizen for many years, and Enoch died at Hopewell a few years ago.

William Phillips, father of our subject, was born at Maidenhead, in the year 1789, being one year of age at the time of the settlement of his father at Hopewell. He passed his entire life as a farmer on the old homestead, still occupied by his son, and was a man of probity and moral worth, confining himself closely to the peaceful pursuits of agriculture, and participating but little in public affairs. His wife was Martha, daughter of John and Elizabeth Vancleve, of Hopewell township. He died in 1854, in his sixty-fifth year, and his wife in 1842, in her forty-second year. Their children who reached adult age were ten in number, namely, John V., who resides in Missouri; Thomas, who passed the greater part of his life in Iowa, but died at Hopewell; Joseph M.; Sarah, deceased, wife of William L. Titus, of Hopewell; Jane M., deceased, wife of Andrew J. Lanning;

Charles T., who lives in the District of Columbia; Catharine, who also married William L. Titus, and is dead; Elizabeth B., residing in Trenton; William R., living in Kent County, Del.; and Millie, also residing in Trenton.

Joseph Moore Phillips was born on the old homestead upon which he resides on Oct. 13, 1822. The central and older portion of his residence was erected by his grandfather, Thomas Phillips, in 1805. Here he grew to years of maturity, and on Oct. 26, 1844, married Miss Marietta Sutphen, daughter of William P. and Ursilla (Van Kirk) Sutphen, of Montgomery township, Somerset County. At the age of twenty-three he removed to the Sutphen homestead for two years, where he engaged in farming, and subsequently followed the same occupation in the township of East Amwell, Hunterdon County, for seven years. At the expiration of that time he removed to the Phillips homestead, which he now owns. A portion of it has been devoted to building-lots, and a part of Hopewell village stands upon the original tract.

Mr. Phillips is recognized in the community in which he resides as an intelligent and enterprising farmer, in active sympathy with the progressive movements of the age, a friend to the cause of education, and a cheerful supporter of church and kindred institutions. He acts politically with the Republican party, but is no politician, and has studiously avoided the acceptance of public office. In deference to the wishes of both his political friends and opponents, he is now filling his second five-year term as justice of the peace. He was a trustee of his school district for over eighteen years, and has acted as executor, administrator, and guardian in a number of cases. He is a member of the board of directors of the Mercer County Mutual Fire Insurance Company, and is interested in other local institutions and enterprises. His judgment is regarded as excellent, and his advice and counsel are sought by a large number of people. In the management of large business interests he has ever manifested the strictest integrity, and is worthily held in high esteem by his friends and neighbors. His children are William Imlah, farming the homestead property; John Schenck, engaged in farming in Buchanan County, Iowa; Martha E., wife of Lewis Labau, of Harlingen, N. J.; Emma C., wife of Stephen W. Van Syckel, of Hunterdon County; and Mary J., residing at home. Mrs. Phillips is still living.

CHAPTER LXIX.

LAWRENCE TOWNSHIP.

Situation and Boundaries.—If any township in Mercer County, may be called the centre township of the county it is Lawrence. In a north and south direction it extends about nine miles, from Millham to

Princeton, nearly across the county. From its eastern extremity to the eastern border of the county it is about as far as from its western extremity to the county's most western point.

The soil is rich and fertile and abundantly productive. Grass grows luxuriantly, and the fruits and cereals are cultivated in large quantities.

The Pennsylvania Railroad crosses the southeast corner, with a stopping-place at Lawrence Station.

Settlement.—It appears from deeds still in existence that Ralph Hunt, who was one of the two who paid the consideration for the original deed of the "church property," thus owning the farms adjoining the ground upon which the Presbyterian Church at Lawrenceville stands, repurchased them from Daniel Coxe in 1723, including grounds now occupied by the church.

Some idea of the extent to which settlement had advanced in the township and vicinity in 1698 may be obtained from a glance at the large number of names of persons to whom the church property was deeded that year, and who were referred to as "inhabitants of Maidenhead and parts adjacent." It is not at all improbable that there were many men living in the township at the time who took no active part in the establishment of the church. It is likely a few of the persons named below lived in Hopewell, but that a majority of them resided within the present borders of Lawrence cannot be doubted:

Ralph Hunt, John Bainbridge, Johannes Lawrence, William Hixon, John Brearley, Samuel Hunt, Theophilus Phillips, Jonathan Davis, Thomas Smith, Jasper Smith, Thomas Coleman, Benjamin Hardin, William Akers, Robert Lanning, Philip Phillips, Joshua Andris, Samuel Davis, Elnathan Davis, Enoch Andris, Cornelius Andris, James Price, John Runyan, Thomas Runyan, Hezekiah Bonham, Benjamin Maple, Lawrence Updike, Joseph Sackett, and Edward Hunt.

Reference to some of these persons will be found in succeeding pages. Of some of them no resident of the township has any knowledge. Data concerning the pioneers of Lawrence is at the best incomplete. Such as diligent inquiry and research has brought to light are here presented.

THE HUNT FAMILY.—From records to which the historian has had access, as well as from tradition, it appears that Ralph Hunt was one of the earliest settlers in New Jersey. He came from Newtown, L. I., some time before the beginning of the last century, and purchased a large tract of land lying on both sides of the king's road in Maidenhead, and extending northward to Stony Brook. He also owned an extensive tract in Hopewell, and another about Newton, in Sussex County. The sons of Ralph Hunt and his wife Elizabeth were named (I.) John, (II.) Edward, (III.) Nathaniel, (IV.) William, and (V.) Daniel.

(I.) John, known as Capt. Hunt, was of unusual

stature. He married Martha Horsful, and had daughters named Ruth and Betsey. The former married Stephen Hunt, the latter Jesse Hunt, of Kentucky.

(II.) Edward married Charity, daughter of William Cornwell, or Cornell, and had children named Ralph, John, Abigail, and Elizabeth. John was the father of Asa, Ralph, Edward, Nathaniel R., Mary (the wife of Henry Drake), Martha (wife of John Lanning), and Elizabeth (wife of Christopher Vankirk). Abigail married Robert Updike. Elizabeth married a Northrup.

(III.) Nathaniel, born July 27, 1733, lived in Lawrence, opposite Capt. Inman's, on the king's road, northeast from Lawrenceville, and by his wife, Mary Phillips, had Joseph, born July 1, 1764; Ralph, born Oct. 14, 1765; Mary, born March 15, 1766; Philip, born July 1, 1769; Mary (the second of the name), born Jan. 23, 1771; and Samuel, born Nov. 12, 1780. From this branch of the family are descended Samuel, the son of Ralph Hunt, and others well known in the township.

(IV.) William's children were Ralph and Anne.

(V.) Daniel had Maj. Ralph, Dr. Benjamin (of Lebanon), and Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Anderson.

It appears that Ralph Hunt was the progenitor of all of the name of Hunt in this section. His descendants are widely distributed over the counties of Hunterdon, Sussex, and Mercer, with one branch in Hopewell. They are very numerous, and some of them may be found at Cincinnati and Urbana, Ohio, and at Lexington, Ky. The present residence of Samuel Hunt, son of the late Ralph Hunt, is supposed to have been his dwelling-place in this township. He is thought to have lived at one time, but not permanently, on his property in Hopewell. How long or how continuously he lived in Maidenhead is not known. He was known as "London" Ralph Hunt, to distinguish him from another of the name living on Stony Brook, in Hopewell, and known in consequence as "Stony Brook" Ralph Hunt. One of his daughters married Philip Phillips, a son of Theophilus Phillips, and the probable progenitor of the Phillips family of Lawrence.

In the old town record book of Maidenhead appears this entry:

"Samuel Hunt was born April ye 5th day in the year of our Lord 1724."

Later the following was written:

"Samuel Hunt records his children's age that was born in Maidenhead March 14th, 1755.

"His daughter, Elizabeth Hunt, born April 27, 1742.

"His son, William Hunt, born January 7, 1744.

"His daughter, Mary Hunt, born May 31, 1746.

"His daughter, Penelope Hunt, born December 2, 1748."

The old town record book contains a record of the births of the children of a Ralph Hunt who seems to have been contemporary with the Samuel Hunt first mentioned. Of what branch of the family he was does not appear. The following is the entry:

"March 15, 1755, F^r me Abner Phillips, ck.; Ralph Hunt records his children's age, born in Maidenhead.

"Ralph, born April 27, 1742.

"Philip, born June 1, 1744.

"Elias, born May 14, 1746.

"Sarah, born October 15, 1748.

"Jemima, born May 17, 1751.

"Keziah, born January 26, 1754.

"Elizabeth, born June 21, 1756.

"Abigail, born July 26, 1758.

"Mary, born December 18, 1760."

The last three names were added after those preceding them had been recorded by the clerk.

By his will dated June 15, 1717, and proved Oct. 12, 1720, witnessed by Ralph Hunt, Theophilus Phillips, and John Davis, one Samuel S. Hunt left his farm, lying on both sides of the king's road, in Maidenhead, to his son, Samuel Hunt; lands lying on both sides of Stony Brook, in Hopewell and Maidenhead townships, to his sons John and Ralph. For his other sons, John and Ralph, and his daughters, Mary, Anna, and Elizabeth, he provided with other property and by payment of legacies.

Samuel Hunt, son of Samuel S. Hunt, above mentioned, devised his property as follows: By a will dated Aug. 22, 1752, proved in the following November, and witnessed by George Pettit, Isaac Pettit, and Samuel Green, all living in the county of Sussex, to Samuel Hunt his farm lying in Maidenhead, to Richard, John, and Thomas Hunt about eleven hundred acres in Sussex County; to Ralph Hunt an education and money; to his wife a dower in Samuel Hunt's farm during her life; his horses and negroes to be divided among all his children.

PHILLIPS FAMILY.—It appears that Philip Phillips, born Dec. 27, 1678, was the patriarch of the Phillips family of Lawrence and vicinity. He was a son of Theophilus Phillips, and a grandson of a certain Ralph Hunt, of Newtown, L. I., and married Elizabeth, a daughter of the pioneer, "London" Ralph Hunt.

The births of his children are thus recorded in the old town records of Maidenhead:

"His daughter Hannah was born February 11th, 1702.

"His son Philip was born October 6th, 1704.

"His son Richard was born December 1st, 1705.

"His daughter Abigail was born October 9th, 1708.

"His daughter Elizabeth was born the 14th March, 1711.

"His daughter Mary was born July 1st, 1713.

"His son Abner was born February 1st, 1716-1718.

"His daughter Esther was [born] December 21st, 1719.

"His son Samuel was born February 1st, 1722.

"His daughter Ruth was born May 1st, 1724.

"His son John was born July 29th, 1726.

"Deceased March 16th, 1792, aged 65 years and 9 months.

"His son Elias was born October 1st, 1721."

The will of Philip Phillips was dated Aug. 22, 1740. It was witnessed by Samuel Hunt, John Van Cleve, and Lewis Charles Faroniel. It was proved November, 1740. His devisees were his children—Philip, Abner, Samuel, John, Esther, and Ruth—and his wife Elizabeth. His executors were his son Philip and his wife Elizabeth.

The following entries concerning Abner Phillips, son of Philip Phillips, and his family appear in the time-worn records of Maidenhead:

"Abner Phillips marriage, December 1st, 1740.

"The age of Abner Phillips' children being born in Maidenhead.

"His daughter, Jemima Phillips, was born November 4th, 1741.

"Ruth Phillips was born October 1st, 1742.

"Jemima Phillips was born November 10th, 1744.

"Keziah Phillips was born March 13th, 1745.

"His son, Elias Phillips, was born December 1st, 1747.

"His daughter, Dermelia Phillips, was born February 14th, 1750.

"Elizabeth Phillips was born Jan^y 10th, 1753.

"His son, Samuel Phillips, was born February 8th, 1754.

"Abner Phillips was born April 4th, 1757.

"His daughter Sarah was born March 31st, 1759."

Two other children, whose names are illegible, were born, one in 1761, the other later. The condition of the record is such that no further information is obtainable from it.

The will of Joseph Phillips was made April 23, 1748. It was witnessed by William Phillips, John Phillips, and Benjamin Stuart. It directed that his real estate and personal property should be sold, and the proceeds divided among his heirs. The executors were his wife, his brother, Theophilus Phillips, and his brother-in-law, Abner Phillips.

Theophilus Phillips' will was dated May 29, 1761, and was witnessed by Ralph Hunt, John Bainbridge, and Abner Phillips. It gave to Abigail, his wife, his house and household goods, the use of a negro man, and a dower in money, payable annually during her widowhood; his property "to his children, John, William, and Francis Bainbridge, and to his grandchildren, and to his grandchildren of his son Joseph, deceased,—Elizabeth, Hezekiah, Mary, Joseph, and Theophilus." His executors were his sons, John and William Phillips.

Joseph Phillips' will, dated 1768, directed that his property be divided between his wife and youngest son, Joseph, and his daughter, Mary Philpat, his son Samuel to be placed to learn a trade at the age of sixteen.

John Phillips, a descendant of the settler, Philip Phillips, had a son Joseph, whose children were (1) Joseph, (2) William, (3) Frances, (4) Abigail, and (5) Martha. Joseph, the son of John, was the historical Col. Joseph Phillips, mentioned by Stryker¹ as Maj. Joseph Phillips, of the New Jersey Battalion. This was the first military organization of New Jersey, and was formed of five companies from Somerset County and three from Hunterdon County. It was commanded at first by Col. Philip Johnson, who was killed at the battle of Long Island, after which Maj. Joseph Phillips was promoted to be a lieutenant-colonel and later a colonel. Subsequently he was colonel of the first regiment of Hunterdon County, forming a part of the brigade of Gen. Philemon Dickinson. This regiment participated in the battles of Long Island, Trenton, Assanpink, Princeton, Germantown, Spring-

¹ Page 325, "Officers and Men of New Jersey."

field, and Monmouth. In the regiment of Col. Phillips were his two sons-in-law from Lawrence, John Phillips, previously in the Continental army, and Elias Phillips, who was a very brave partisan officer, and performed a number of daring and successful exploits against the enemy. The family of the latter is extinct. Joseph Brearley, Benjamin Van Cleve, and Henry Phillips, all from this township, also served in this regiment. Some time after the Revolution Col. Phillips died in a stone house which stood on the site of the present residence of his grandson, James Gould Phillips, in Lawrenceville, opposite the churchyard, in an unmarked grave in which the remains of the old patriot are supposed to have found a resting-place. The following particulars have been obtained concerning his family: (1) Joseph, his oldest son and child, read medicine with Dr. Nicholas Belleville, a surgeon of the French-American army, who remained in the country after the Revolution, and spent the balance of his life in Trenton. Later he was appointed surgeon of a battalion raised in New Jersey, which was attached to the first army organized under the Federal government. He subsequently saw much service, which continued until the reduction of the army. Returning to Lawrenceville, he passed a quiet life, which closed July 29, 1847. Dr. Phillips was then eighty-two. He had married, late in life, Mary C. Moore, who died at fifty-five, Dec. 16, 1849. Their children were named James Gould, Joseph, and Juliet. James Gould is living in Lawrenceville, unmarried. Joseph married a Miss Griskey, of Philadelphia, and became a business man in New York, whence he went to participate in the late civil war, serving with such credit as to obtain promotion to a captaincy. He has sons, Joseph, Lewis, Augustus, and Edward, all in business in New York, and two daughters. Juliet married Elisha Gordon, and lives in Delaware.

(2) William removed to Kentucky, where he spent his life and reared a family.

(3) Francis married William Phillips, of Lawrence, and had one daughter, who is dead.

(4) Abigail married Capt. Edward Madison Yard, now of Trenton (an officer in the United States navy during the late war), and bore him children.

(5) Martha never married.

One Ralph Phillips, from this township, also served in the Revolutionary war. In the Continental army were Capt. Jonathan Phillips and his brother, John Phillips, of Lawrence. The former served until the close of the war, and was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati for New Jersey. The latter resigned, and became a captain in the First Regiment of Hunterdon County. Capt. Jonathan Phillips died, leaving two sons, Horatio Gates and Churchill Phillips. Horatio Gates Phillips moved to Ohio in 1804, and settled in the valley of the Miami, on the site of the city of Dayton. At a later date Churchill Phillips also went to Dayton, Ohio. Capt. John Phillips had

three sons, all of whom became officers in the United States army. The eldest was in the war of 1812-14, and was taken prisoner at Detroit. The descendants of Capt. Jonathan are in Ohio, those of Capt. John at Pittsburgh, Pa.

Another family of Phillipses in Lawrence is descended from John Phillips, who emigrated from Wales, and settled in Maidenhead in 1740. Soon after his arrival he married Abbie Tindall, and had four sons named Thomas, Joseph, Theophilus, and William. Theophilus, the grandfather of John F. Phillips, was, perhaps, one of the most prominent members of the family in "the olden time." He married Margaret Disborough, and had sons, John and Henry. The former removed to Bristol, Pa., where he practiced medicine with much success about forty years, and died there at the age of seventy. Henry remained on the old homestead of his ancestors, and married Jennie Feaster in 1827, and had a family of seven sons and three daughters, of whom one was John F. Phillips, who owns considerable property on the Princeton turnpike in the eastern part of the township. He is a graduate of Princeton College, and is the largest and best farmer in the township, if not in the county.

BAKER FAMILY.—The name of Baker has long been prominent in this township. Three brothers of the name, whose Christian names are unknown, came to America from England at an early date. One of these located at Eighteen-Mile Run, one in Pennsylvania, and one in Maidenhead, on the road between Lawrenceville and Trenton. The latter had one son named Joseph and several daughters.

Joseph Baker married, and located on the New Brunswick turnpike, about a mile from Baker's Basin. His children were named (I.) Martha, (II.) Matilda, (III.) Sarah, and (IV.) Benjamin.

I. Martha married Jonathan Brearley, and located at Franklin Corners.

II. Matilda married John Brearley, and located near Princessville, and had four children, named Joseph B., Randall, Susan, and Mary. Joseph A. married Gertrude A. Hart, and remained on the homestead. Randall went West. Susan died unmarried. Mary, unmarried, lives with her brother.

III. Sarah married Lott Howell, and located near Trenton, in Ewing township, and had a large family.

IV. Benjamin married Elizabeth Conover, and settled at Baker's Basin. His children were Maria, Ann, Joseph, Garret, Lamattie, Eliza, Matilda, Theodore, Benjamin, Jr., Margaret, and Isaac B.

Maria married Churchill Phillips, and, after living at Lawrenceville many years, removed to Ohio. Ann died unmarried. Joseph removed West. Garret died young. Lamattie married Bergen Van Nest, and located in West Windsor, and had one son, Edward, who died unmarried. Eliza married William Conover, and went West. Matilda married John Mahon, and located at Trenton, and had two daughters,

named Elizabeth and Mary Ann. Theodore went West. Benjamin, Jr., married Margaret B. Stryker, and lived at Baker's Basin. Margaret died unmarried. Isaac B. married Mary Baird, and located on the old homestead of his father at Baker's Basin. He had two children,—Charles H., who married Joanna Cook, and lives with his father, and Ellen B., who married Clark Flock, and lives near Baker's Basin.

LANNING FAMILY.—John Lanning settled in what is now Lawrence township prior to the Revolution, purchasing a large tract of land on the king's road, about two miles from Lawrenceville to the northeast. He was twice married. His first wife was Martha Hunt. His second was Rachel Hawkins. His children were (I.) Mary, (II.) Elizabeth, (III.) Abigail, (IV.) Sarah, (V.) Martha, (VI.) Susan, (VII.) Charity, and (VIII.) Edward.

I. Mary married John Lawrence, and located on a portion of the old homestead, and had two sons, Andrew and Edward.

Andrew married Eliza Slack, and settled adjacent to his father's homestead.

Edward married Jane Slack, and located on the same tract, and reared a large family.

These brothers were both shoemakers.

II. Elizabeth married Elijah Hart, and located in the township. Nathaniel, Martha, John, Edward, Benjamin, and Elijah Hart were her children. Of these only Edward survives.

III. Abigail married Thomas Hooper, and settled at Hamilton Square, and had children named John L., Moses, Thomas, Lanning, Stephen, Mary, Sarah Ann, and Martha.

IV. Sarah and (V.) Martha died unmarried.

VI. Susan married John Fisher, and settled near Hightstown. Among her children may be named John, Robert, and Samuel Fisher.

VII. Charity married Moses Allen, and located in Warren County, and reared a large family.

VIII. Edward married Ann Bryant, and located on a portion of the homestead tract, and engaged in farming. His children were John, Benjamin, Margaret, Eliza, Sarah, Martha, Absalom, Price, and Mary.

John, Benjamin, Margaret, and Mary all died young.

Eliza married Cornelius Van Dyke, and located in Hopewell, and had eight children, among whom were Edward L., Margaret J., Mary, Charity, Adelaide, and Juliet Van Dyke.

Sarah married Horace D. Varian. Their children were William, Price, Miles, and Maria. None of them live in the township.

Martha married Jacob Gordon, and located in the northeast part of the township, and had seven children.

Absalom Price married Henrietta Drake, and settled on the old homestead of the family. His children were John E., Mercer B., and Thomas C. John E.

married Mary Scudder, and is a lawyer, living at Long Branch. Mercer B. married Emma B. Gordon, and is living with his father. Thomas C. is unmarried.

MERSHON FAMILY.—It is not known who was the first Mershon to settle in the township. The first there of the name of whom his descendants have any knowledge was Benjamin Mershon, who had two sons, William and Asher, the latter of whom died young.

William Mershon, son of Benjamin, was born March 1, 1769, and married Prudence, daughter of Jasper Smith, and had two children, one of whom was a daughter, who died unmarried. The other was Samuel D. Mershon, a venerable citizen of Lawrence, who lives where his father, and presumably his grandfather, lived before him. He married Mary S., daughter of Caleb Shreve. His children were William, Francis, Joseph, Jasper, Louisa, Caleb S., and Joseph (the second of the name).

William lives in Rahway. Francis, Joseph, and Jasper are dead. Louisa married Edward P. Brearley. Caleb S. married Mary Berrien, and lives near his father. Joseph (the second of the name) married Ida A. Drake, of Hopewell, and lives with his father.

SMITH FAMILY.—The Smith family were among the pioneers in Maidenhead. Jasper Smith, one of the best known of the name, was born there, but passed much of his years elsewhere. Late in life he returned and lived on the king's road between Lawrenceville and Trenton, near Lawrenceville. He had children named Daniel, Enoch, Prudence, Betsy, and Sarah. Daniel and Enoch removed to Sunbury, Pa., when young, and both became prominent lawyers there. Betsy married E. Richard Hill, of Ewing, four miles above Trenton, and had sons named Jonathan, Jasper, Samuel, Enoch, and Wallace, all of whom except the latter, a resident of Trenton, are dead. Sally married Elias Scudder, of Ewing, and had sons named Jasper, Abner, Daniel, and John.

In his will Jasper Smith conveyed the parsonage farm to the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Lawrenceville. Of him Rev. A. Gosman, the present pastor, spoke as follows:

"There are other evidences that Mr. Smith's heart was deeply interested in the welfare of the church. We find him prominent among the founders of the church at Flemington, where he resided for a time. His noble gift to this church did not spring from any ostentation, but was due to his love for Christ and the souls of men. The property which he bequeathed was the fruit of his early toil in his profession, and coming to his native place to spend the evening of his life, he saw how the church was struggling to sustain the ministry, and how inadequately it was sustained, and from the purest motives and the greatest wisdom he set apart his own estate that it might be the source of perpetual blessings to this whole community."

HARDIN, HART, AND COOK FAMILIES.—The Hardins lived in Maidenhead prior to 1700, and were prominent citizens at a later date. The following record concerning one branch of this family appears in the town records:

"The age of Benjamin Hardin's children is as followeth:

"His son Benjamin was born March 6, 1700.

"Sarah was born Jan. 19, 1702.

"Joseph was born Jan. 31, 1704.

"Mary was born March 25, 1706.

"Samuel was born Jan. 21, 1710.

"Elizabeth was born May 31, 1712."

Ralph Hart was an early settler in Lawrence, and left his real estate there to his sons Samuel and Benjamin. Two of his sons, Ralph and Josiah, settled in Hopewell. His daughter Mary married Jemima, daughter of George Woolsey, Sr., and had a son, Dr. Noah Hart, and daughters Jerusha, Hannah, and Elizabeth. By a second wife, a Widow Merrill, he had a daughter Mary, wife of George Smith. Josiah married Mary Titus, daughter of John Titus, Sr., and had Elijah, Nathaniel, Andrew, Titus, Rebecca (wife of Thomas Wilson), Sarah (wife of Andrew Smith), Elizabeth (wife of Jacob Ege), and Mary (wife of Ishi Van Cleve).

It is not possible at this date to ascertain who was the first of the Cook family to locate in Maidenhead. The name early became prominent in the township. The following extract from the township records will be of interest in connection with the name:

"The ages of William Cook's children:

"Honor Cook was born July 11, 1723.

"Henry Cook was born Dec. 17, 1724.

"Winseak Cook was born Nov. 13, 1726.

"Abigail Cook was born Oct. 26, 1728.

"Phillips Cook was born Sept. 8, 1730.

"William Cook was born Sept. 7, 1732.

"Jobe Cook was born Oct. 3, 1733.

"Mary Cook was born Feb. 1, 1735.

"Sary Cook was born Aug. 17, 1739.

"Antoney Cook was born May 30, 1740.

"Elijah Cook was born March 3, 1741.

"Abigail Cook was born March 25, 1743.

"Penelopy Cook was born May 8, 1744."

The name of Garret Cook often appears in minutes of early transactions in the township.

BREARLEY FAMILY.—Two brothers named Brylerley, from York, England, came to America about 1680. One of them went to Virginia with Lord Fairfax, the other came to New Jersey with Lord Jersey. The first of the family known to have lived in Mercer County as now bounded was John Brylerley, who located in Maidenhead, on the "Spring Grove" farm on the Trenton and Princeton turnpike. By this time the name had been changed to Brearley, as it is spelled now. This John Brearley married and had children, among whom were two sons, David and Benjamin.

David Brearley married Mary Clark, and succeeded his father on the farm. He had children named (1) Joseph, (2) David, (3) Abishai, (4) Esther, and (5) Zerujah. (1) Joseph Brearley married Rachel McClair, and settled on the old homestead. He served through the Revolution. Commissioned captain, he went to Canada with the forces under Maxwell, and soon was promoted to be major. After a time he resigned the latter commission, and later served as aide-de-camp to Washington. He was again commissioned as major, and so served to the end of the struggle,

about which time Governor Howell, of New Jersey, commissioned him as general, which title was his until his death, in 1805. The period 1783–1805 he passed on his farm in Lawrence. The children of Gen. Joseph Brearley were Charles, David, Joseph, Benjamin, Pearson, Ann, Elizabeth, Harriet, and Maria.

Charles died unmarried at Dayton, Ohio.

David married Hannah Jones, and remained on the old homestead until the outbreak of the war of 1812–14, when he received a colonel's commission, and entering the army, served until peace was declared. He was then appointed Indian agent by President Monroe, and held the position many years. He subsequently took up a large tract of land in Arkansas, whither he removed, spending the balance of his life there.

Joseph married Johanna Hendrickson, and, living in Lawrence, had three daughters,—Caroline, Henrietta, and Charity. Caroline married Simon Sill, and removed to St. Louis. Henrietta and Charity died young.

Benjamin married Susan Ryall, of Trenton, and lived on a part of the homestead farm till 1812, when he was commissioned first lieutenant in Capt. Ogden's company of artillery, serving through the war. Later he removed to Michigan, where he died in 1842. He had two daughters,—Rebecca, now Mrs. Inilah Moore, of Trenton, and Louisa, unmarried, a resident of Trenton.

Pierson went to Arkansas with David, and after his return died in Princeton, unmarried.

Ann died in Princeton, unmarried.

Elizabeth married Ezekiel Smith, a farmer near Princeton.

Harriet died in Trenton, unmarried.

Maria died unmarried at Princeton.

(2) David Brearley read law at Princeton, and settled at Allentown. In 1776 he was a member of the first Constitutional Convention, for which he was outlawed by the British government, and a reward of one hundred pounds offered for his apprehension. He was later commissioned colonel, and on his way to join the army of the West was recalled to take the chief justiceship of New Jersey, an office which he held until his death, Aug. 15, 1790, aged forty-four. He was twice married,—first to Elizabeth Mullen, second to Elizabeth Higbee, of Trenton. His children were William, Elizabeth, Joseph, Mary, Harriet, and David.

Of William all traces are lost.

Elizabeth married John Potts, and died leaving two sons, John and Edward, who died in Louisiana.

Joseph died unmarried.

Mary married Ebenezer Hopkins, and died leaving sons, David and Edward. The former died young. The latter married, and had a son Charles.

Harriet and David died unmarried.

(3) Abishai and (4) Esther died unmarried.

(5) Benjamin married a Miss Ringgold, and settled in Lawrence. He was killed by a fall from a wagon, leaving no children.

A John Brearley, who was a descendant from John Brearley, the pioneer and great-grandfather of J. Baker Brearley, built the house now occupied by the latter, south of the Princeton turnpike, in the southeastern part of the township, in 1760. It has been kept in good repair, and is substantial and homelike, but preserves some of the characteristics distinguishing houses of its age. John Brearley married Esther Jones, and had children,—Samuel, George, James, Isaac, John, Stephen, Sarah, and Jonathan, concerning some of whom the following information has been obtained:

Samuel married Frances Baker, and had a family. One of his sons was named Samuel.

George married, and had Stephen, James, and other children.

James never married.

John married Matilda Baker, and had children named Susan, Randall, Mary, and J. Baker Brearley. Susan and Mary never married. The latter is living at an advanced age with her brother, J. Baker, who married Gertrude A. Hart. Randall went to Indiana, and there married Ophelia Hughes.

GREEN FAMILY.—George Green, from Ewing, located in Maidenhead village in 1768, and died in 1777. His sons were Caleb, Charles, James, and Richard. The sons of Caleb were George S., Caleb S., John C., Henry W., and James. Of these only George S. and Caleb S., both of Trenton, are living. Henry W. became a member of the State Constitutional Convention, chief justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and later chancellor, dying two or three years ago. Caleb S. has served as judge of the Court of Errors. The other brothers were well known in their chosen walks of life.

OTHER EARLY RESIDENTS.—Besides the families previously referred to, the following persons were pioneers or descendants of pioneers in this township:

Joshua Anderson and Enoch Anderson, James Price, Philip Ringo and Albertus Ringo, Hezekiah Benham, Stephen Chalmers, Thomas Coleman, Lawrence Updike, Sr., Lawrence Updike, Jr., and John Updike, Joseph Reeder, Andrew Foster, Benjamin Maples, Joseph Scudder, and Stephen Jones.

Some of these surnames are now unknown in the township. Some present residents there bearing some of them cannot trace their descent from any of the persons above referred to. Some of the above mentioned have descendants living in Lawrence and adjoining townships.

From the Records.—The following extracts from the old town records are presented because of the historical interest which attaches to the movements to which they refer, and also for the reason that they contain the names of many who must have been among the more prominent of the residents of the township.

"At a Town meeting held in Maidenhead, January 1st, 1712, The Inhabitants of the said Town have unanimously agreed among themselves to endeavor for the promoting of a County in the upper parts of the province above Assunpink, and in order thereunto have obliged themselves severally and Respectively to pay their several and Respective sums of money at or before the second Day of February next ensuing the date hereof unto Philip Ringo or to his assigns, which said Philip Ringo, of Maidenhead, at the same town meeting above mentioned was Chosen and appointed by the town to be the Treasurer or Receiver of the said money for the promoting the business aforesaid, and also at the said meeting John Brearley, John Bainbridge, and Joshua Anderson are men that were Chosen and appointed to Call the said Treasurer to an account concerning the said Respective sums of money, and the said John Bainbridge at the same Town meeting is Chosen by the Town to appear before the Governor for them on their behalf in order for the accomplishment of the aforesaid business.

"The inhabitants above mentioned having at the said meeting subscribed themselves to pay the aforesaid Respective sums of money as followeth:

	£	s.	d.
John Bainbridge.....	2	0	0
Ralph Hunt senior.....	1	5	0
William Hickson.....	1	10	0
John Brearley.....	1	10	0
Philip Phillips.....	1	0	0
Joshua Anderson.....	1	5	0
Enoch Anderson.....	1	0	0
James Price.....	00	15	0
Albertus Ringo.....	1	0	0
Hezekiah Bonham senior.....	00	15	0
Henry Mershon.....	00	15	0
Powell Huff.....	00	15	0
Stephen Chalmers.....	00	15	0
Thomas Coleman.....	00	15	0
Samuel hunt.....	00	15	0
Jasper Smith.....	1	0	0
William Bings.....	00	15	0
Garret Cook.....	00	15	0
Jacobus Nagel.....	00	15	0
Derick Huff.....	00	15	0
Lawrence opdyke.....	00	15	0
Johanna Laureuson.....	00	15	0
Edward hunt.....	00	15	0
Joseph Reeder.....	00	15	0
william Lees.....	1	0	0
Joseph hill.....	1	0	0
Thomas Evans.....	00	10	0
Benjamin Maple.....	00	10	0
william akers.....	00	6	0
Ebenezer Petty.....	00	6	0
Thomas Huff.....	00	6	0
Timothy Baker.....	00	12	0
Benjamin Harden.....	00	15	0
John hart Junior.....	00	15	0
Andrew Foster.....	00	6	0
Richard C. Hunt.....	00	6	0

"At a public Town-meeting:

"Memorandum: It is agreed by the Inhabitants of Maidenhead y^t the Town-Lot is to be sold to the Highest Bidder by the way of public vendue, and y^e purchaser to keep y^e money in his hand for six months from the date of these presents without Interest, he giving Bound and Security if required under the penalty of one Hundred pounds proclamation money, and y^e price of y^e sd Lot to be laid out for a parsonage for a Presbyterian society for the use of the Town of Maidenhead as witness our Hands this Sixth day of November, 1730.

"Ralph Hunt, Jasper Smith, Phillip Phillips, Henry Mershon, Timothy Baker, (illegible), Hezekiah Bonham, Joshua Anderson, Jr., Theophilus Phillips, Wm. Bengt, Edm. Bainbridge, John Phillips, John Bainbridge, John Anderson, Jun., John Bruvley, John Smith, Jasper Smith, Jun., Lawrence Opdyk, Henry (illegible), Lawrence Opdyke, Jun., John Updike, Abram, Anderson, James (undecipherable), Nehemiah Howell, Joseph Brearley, Samuel Hunt, Stephen Jones, John Smith, Jun., Richard (illegible), Benj. (illegible), John Read, David Hunt, Joseph Scudder, John Coe, John Anderson."

In regard to this action the present pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Lawrenceville, Rev. A. Gosman, has written as follows:

"I find that in 1730 there was an attempt made by the people of the town to sell the town lot, and appropriate the money for a parsonage for the use of the Presbyterian Society of the town of Maidenhead, but this effort was unsuccessful, owing to a failure on the part of the town to make a good title, and that in the same year, three days later, it was

sold at public sale, the money to be used as a majority of the town should determine. If the majority voted that it should go as proposed in the first sale, or if, as is probable, the lot itself was placed by vote in the hands of the trustees of the Presbyterian Society, this would explain how the town-lot came into the possession of our church, was defended by the trustees of the church in 1778, in a suit brought to regain it by St. Michael's Church, of Trenton, and conveyed to Major John Phillips, March 31, 1804, for the consideration of £1150, and which is now occupied by the family of the late William Dye. Out of thirty-five names signed to the proposal to sell this lot for a parsonage, twelve are the names of those who, thirty-two years before, took out the deed from the West Jersey Society."

Organization.—The territory now embraced within the limits of Lawrence township formerly constituted the township of Maidenhead, was legally organized Feb. 21, 1798, and was named in honor of the town of Maidenhead, near London.

The change in the name of the township was effected at the desire of a majority of its citizens, by an act of the General Assembly passed Jan. 24, 1816, its present name having been given in honor of Capt. James Lawrence, so conspicuous in the history of the brilliant naval events of the war of 1812-15, whose memorable words, "Don't give up the ship!" will live while people write and speak.

The area of Lawrence was somewhat reduced by the erection of the township of Millham from its territory by an act of the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, passed in January, 1882.

Civil List.—The old town record book of Maidenhead contains minutes of numerous elections and proceedings of town officials under the provincial government, which preceded that established as the result of the Revolution, and the legal organization of the township under the laws of the State of New Jersey. This book was in use from about 1711 to 1867, and from it and another which contains a record of township affairs since that date the following civil list has been compiled. It is probable that some of the earlier officers were elected at years intermediate between dates given, but there is nothing in the records which definitely shows this to be true:

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

John Brearley, 1719.	James Brearley, 1767-74.
John Anderson, 1729-41, 1747.	Joseph Inslie, 1768-69.
John Price, 1730-44, 1746-47.	John Russell, 1775-77.
John Johnston, 1742-44, 1746.	Benjamin Vancleve, 1775.
John Van Cleve, 1745.	Philip Phillips, 1776-77.
David Brearley, 1745.	Aaron Vancleve, 1778-83.
Stephen Jones, 1748-51.	Salathiel Pierson, 1792, 1784.
Abraham Temple, 1748-51, 1757-61.	Henry Cook, 1779.
Joshua Anderson, 1752.	Andrew Johnson, 1780-82.
Joseph Pierson, 1752.	Edmond Bainbridge, 1780, 1783.
Benjamin Stephens, 1753, 1779.	Stephen Jones, Jr., 1781-83.
Thomas Stephens, 1753, 1756.	Joseph Phillips, 1783, 1789.
John Bainbridge, 1754-55.	Jonathan Phillips, 1784-85.
Abner Phillips, 1754-55.	Daniel Agnew, 1785-86.
Edmond Bainbridge, Jr., 1756.	Jonathan Hunt, 1787.
John Phillips, 1757-63.	Elias Phillips, 1787.
Samuel Phillips, 1762-63.	John Stevens, 1788.
William Phillips, 1763, 1770-74, 1778, 1781-82, 1786.	Joseph Brearley, 1790-91.
John Tindall, 1764.	Ralph Phillips, 1796-91, 1793-1803.
Waters Smith, 1764-66.	Jasper Smith, 1792.
Thomas Tindall, 1765-67.	John Phillips, 1793-96, 1799-1817.
	Israel Stevens, 1797-98, 1816, 1818-19.

Henry Mershon, 1738.	Henry Mershon, 1800, 1802-3, 1807-8, 1815.
Joseph Scudder, 1737.	Jacob Mershon, 1804-6.
Abraham Temple, 1739.	Richard Price, 1809.
Robert Taylor, 1740-43.	Anthony South, 1810.
Peter Mershon, 1747.	Abalom Price, 1811.
William Whalen, 1748.	Caleb S. Green, 1812.
Samuel Baker, 1749.	Jacob C. Van Cleve, 1804-8.
Houghton Mershon, 1749-50.	Joseph Bullock, 1809-11, 1813-14.
Samuel Phillips, 1752-53.	James Brearley, Jr., 1812.
Samuel Smith, 1754-55.	John Stevens, 1812.
John Phillips, 1756.	Joseph W. Van Cleve, 1815-16, 1823.
Thomas Stevens, 1757.	William Smith, 1818.
Robert Tabor, 1758-59.	Charles Reeder, 1819-22, 1831-32.
Cornelius Slack, 1760.	Caleb S. Green, 1820-22, 1830-32.
David Brearley, 1761.	Isaac Brearley, 1823-26.
Josiah Furman, 1762.	James Mount, 1824-29.
Joshua Smith, 1763.	Lewis W. R. Phillips, 1827-30, 1834-35, 1838-40.
Thomas Waters, 1764.	Thomas Capner, 1833-35.
Daniel Pierson, 1765.	Henry D. Phillips, 1833.
James Peirce, 1766-68.	James Brearley, 1813.
Andrew Vannoy, 1769.	John Pharis, 1814.
Waters Smith, 1770.	John Welling, 1816.
William Binge, 1771.	Joseph Ivins, 1817.
Joseph Pierson, 1772.	Theodore Ivins, 1818.
Joseph Reed, 1773.	John Smith, 1819-23.
Timothy Baker, 1774.	Thomas Tindall, 1824-25.
Benjamin Cox, 1775.	John Cade, 1826-32.
Silas Waters, 1776.	John Reed, 1833-36, 1838.
Job Pierson, 1777.	Joseph McJohnston, 1836-41, 1845-49.
Robert Furman, 1778-79.	William S. Cook, 1836-37.
Stephen Lanning, 1780.	Washington Johnston, 1843-44.
Benjamin Slack, Jr., 1781.	Israel B. Stevens, 1850-51.
George Guennip, 1783.	Jeremiah W. Perrine, 1850-51.
Anthony Bishop, 1784, 1787.	James A. Hutchinson, 1852-55.
Charles McCoy, 1785.	James G. Phillips, 1852-53, 1864-70, 1872.
Christopher Hall, 1786.	Robert White, 1856-57.
Theophilus Phillips, 1787.	Lewis A. Reeder, 1856-61, 1877-80.
Salathiel Pierson, 1788.	William Scudder, 1858-63.
William Compton, 1789-90.	George Brearley, 1862-63.
Edmond Bainbridge, 1791.	Miller H. Warren, 1866-67.
Joseph Tindall, 1792.	Benjamin M. Phillips, 1871.
Richard Bainbridge, 1793.	Samuel H. Ford, 1873-76.
George Bullock, 1794.	John B. Reed, 1875-76.
William Phillips, 1795.	John S. Vankirk, 1881.
Stephen Jones, Jr., 1796.	
William Howell, 1797.	
Philip Hendrickson, 1798.	
John White, 1799.	
Israel Stevens, 1801.	

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

Joshua Anderson, Jr., 1728, 1734, 1741-43, 1748-50.	Benjamin Smith, Jr., 1804-25.
John Bainbridge, 1751-52, 1764.	James G. Phillips, 1845-55.
John Anderson, 1753-54.	Garret W. Smith, 1856-63.
Abner Phillips, 1755, 1757-63.	John B. Scudder, 1864.
Joshua Anderson, 1756.	N. H. Furman, 1865-67.
David Hunt, 1763-69.	George W. Johnston, Jr., 1868-71, 1873.
Benjamin Brearley, 1770-75.	Aaron C. Cook, 1872.
Edmond Bainbridge, 1776-80.	James A. Risdon, 1874-76.
Joseph Phillips, 1781-86, 1788-89, 1803, 1826-29, 1831-44.	Mercer B. Lanning, 1877.
Jonathan Phillips, 1790-96.	Thomas Abbott, 1878-89.
James Brearley, Jr., 1797-1802.	R. B. Blackwell, 1880.
	J. Macpherson Berrien, 1881.

ASSESSORS.

John Bainbridge, 1717, 1719, 1721, 1751-52.	Joseph Phillips, 1769-70.
Jackson Anderson, 1718, 1728-41.	John Russell, 1777-83.
John Peirce, 1742-44.	Aaron Van Cleve, 1788-89.
Stephen Johns, 1745.	Jasper Scudder, 1796-97, 1802-6, 1810-20.
Joseph Pearson, 1748-49.	Enoch Johnson, 1821-31.
Abner Phillips, 1750.	James A. Phillips, 1832-37, 1841.
John Van Cleve, 1752, 1757-66.	William S. Cook, 1848-49.
Joseph Scudder, 1754-55, 1793-95, 1798-1801, 1807-9.	Ralph P. Hunt, 1842-45.
Thomas Stevens, 1756.	Abalom P. Lanning, 1846-53.
Benjamin Brearley, 1767-68.	Isaac B. Baker, 1856-73.
	John P. Scudder, 1874-81.

COLLECTORS.

Philip Ringo, 1717-18.	David Peirce, 1777-78.
Alexander Hopper, 1719.	Robert Furman, 1779.
John Peirce, 1721, 1728-41.	Philip Moore, 1780-83.
John Johnson, 1742-44.	Philip Phillips, 1784-86.
John Brearley, 1745-49, 1816-18.	Joseph Scudder, 1787-92.
William Phillips, 1750.	Samuel Cook, 1793-99.
Abner Phillips, 1751-52.	Henry Mershon, 1800-7.
John Coleman, 1753.	Enoch Johnson, 1808-15.
Josiah Furman, 1754.	William Smith, 1819.
Joshua Smith, 1755.	Joseph Pearson, 1820-39.
Joshua Anderson, 1756-57.	John S. Cook, 1840, 1856.
Benjamin Slack, 1758-63.	Harvey Brearley, 1841-48.
Benjamin Stevens, 1764.	Lambert R. Hughes, 1849-55.
Samuel Hunt, 1765.	John Rue, 1857-60.
Nathaniel Hunt, 1766.	William J. Hart, 1861-62.
James Peirce, 1767.	Edward P. Brearley, 1863-73.
Henry Cook, 1774-76.	Theodore S. Howell, 1874-75.
Thomas Stevens, 1768.	Isaac B. Baker, 1876-78.
Benjamin Van Cleve, 1769-73.	Samuel Gorton, 1879-81.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

John Van Cleve, 1768-69.	Joseph Smith, 1794-97, 1800-2.
Wilson Hunt, 1768-69.	John Lanning, 1798-1805.
Benjamin Bainbridge, 1718.	Israel Stevens, 1803-10.
John Phillips, 1768, 1787-88, 1799, 1800-3.	John Brearley, 1804-12.
Daniel Busby, 1769-70.	Edward Lanning, 1806-28.
Joseph Scudder, 1769-71.	Theophilus Phillips, 1811-32.
Joseph Phillips, 1770.	Richard M. Green, 1813-29.
John Insler, 1770.	Charles Reed, 1829-32, 1837-40.
David Brearley, 1771-73.	Charles Reeder, 1830.
Edmond Bainbridge, 1771-79, 1789-90, 1797-1802.	Philip Van Cleve, 1831, 1832.
Andrew Wilson, 1771-73.	John Smith, 1833-40.
Benjamin Brearley, 1771.	Waters Smith, 1833-51.
John Russell, 1772-76.	Benjamin Titus, 1833-36.
George Govern, 1773-77.	Jeremiah W. Perrine, 1841-55.
Benjamin Mershon, 1774-79, 1787-88.	George T. Browning, 1841-43.
Benjamin Van Cleve, 1774-76, 1802.	Joseph B. Scudder, 1844-48.
William Phillips, 1777, 1779.	P. B. Tomlinson, 1849-52, 1856-57.
Aaron Van Cleve, 1777.	James C. Flock, 1852-68.
Henry Cook, 1778-86, 1815.	Wesley Dancer, 1853, 1854.
Andrew Johnston, 1778-79.	John Scudder, 1855.
John Phillips, 1778.	George R. Cook, 1856, 1857.
Andrew Vannoy, 1780.	George S. Pott, 1858-63.
William Mershon, 1780-83.	Noah Reed, 1858-68.
David Price, 1780-87.	Charles S. Hunt, 1864-72.
Edward Engleton, 1780.	Stephen J. Flock, 1869-73.
John Lanning, 1781-82.	James M. Hendrickson, 1869-72.
Job Russell, 1781-82.	S. B. Green, 1873-75, 1880.
Samuel Hunt, 1783.	William Campbell, 1873.
Theophilus Phillips, 1784-87, 1789-90.	John G. Clark, 1874, 1878.
Robert Furman, 1784-86, 1788-90.	Richard P. Stults, 1874.
Joseph Scudder, 1784-86.	Caleb S. Mershon, 1875-77.
Israel Smith, 1787-90.	Henry Dye, 1875, 1876, 1878, 1879, 1881.
Daniel Agnew, 1788.	Caleb Cliver, 1876, 1880.
Benjamin Mershon, 1787, 1792, 1802.	Joseph Slack, 1877.
Stephen Johnes, 1792-1793.	Bernard McManus, 1877.
	Joseph H. Hufish, 1878-81.
	William Ford, 1879.
	George Rhein, 1881.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Joseph F. Bartine, 1870.	Randall Stults, 1873.
Samuel Firth, 1871.	John Tenpine, 1874.
John P. Scudder, 1872, 1877.	Thomas Abbott, 1876, 1881.

Industrial History.—A primitive industrial enterprise in Lawrence was an old tannery, which was established at a very early date on the farm of Capt. F. W. Vankirk, in what is now Rosedale school district. The earliest operator of whom any knowledge is ob-

tainable was one Jonathan Hunt, who carried on business there during the Revolution, and probably until the final abandonment of the tannery, in 1785.

As early as 1787 Israel Hunt erected a saw-mill on Stony Brook, and about 1800 sold it to Benjamin Titus, who added to it a fulling-mill and cooper-shop and erected a grist-mill. The old mill was torn down about 1820, after having been idle some years. The grist-mill continued in the possession of Mr. Titus until 1845, when his son, David Titus, succeeded him, and sold the property to Thomas H. West in 1860. During the next twenty years it had several successive owners, and in 1880 was purchased by Aaron Reeder, the present proprietor.

The grist-mill now known as Lawrence Mills was built early in the industrial history of the township, as is supposed by some members of the Mount family, and was long known as Mount's Mills, Thomas Mount having been the earliest known owner. This mill, which is located on Assanpink Creek, on the southern border of the township, has changed hands from time to time. It was rebuilt about 1870 by John B. Reed, who then owned the property. During the past three years Charles Temple & Sons have been the owners and operators. On the same property is an old saw-mill which has always been owned with the grist-mill and now in connection with it.

The well-known Golden Mill, the property of Mr. J. Golden, is located in the northeast part of the township on Stony Brook.

The Van Kirk distillery was started in 1814 by Foster W. Van Kirk, who, at his death, in 1862, was succeeded by the present proprietor, William Van Kirk.

Villages and Hamlets.—LAWRENCEVILLE is a small but pleasantly situated village, about five miles northeast from Trenton, on the king's road, and about the same distance from Princeton. It was formerly known as Maidenhead, and is noted for its exceptional educational facilities and its old Presbyterian Church, which was the fourth organized in New Jersey. Many of the residents of the village are retired farmers, some of whom are descendants of the pioneer families elsewhere referred to.

The nucleus of this village seems to have been the old church where the early settlers for many miles around worshiped, and in whose graveyard the bones of most of them found their last resting-place. It is recorded that the first county court of Hunterdon County was held at Maidenhead, on the second Tuesday of June, 1714. The magistrates present were John Bainbridge, Jacob Bellerjeau, Philip Phillips, William Green, John Holcomb, Samuel Green, and one other, nearly all of whom were residents of this township. And in 1715 the first civil trial in Hunterdon County was held at Maidenhead. In the records of the Court of Sessions in Hunterdon County there is an entry as follows: "June 5th, 1716, proclamation made, and the court adjourned to the meeting-

house in Maidenhead in half an hour. God save the king." The early prominence of the Presbyterian Church led to the frequent meeting of the Synods of New York and New Jersey, and of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, at Maidenhead, far back in the last century.

From time immemorial there has been a tavern in the village. John Moore is supposed to have been the builder and first keeper. He died many years ago, and subsequent owners have been Roswell Howe, the Misses Van Cleve, Wesley Morris, James B. Dumont, John Taylor, and perhaps others. The keepers have been many. James Risdon is the present one.

When the British held possession of Trenton and Princeton, this village was on the common thoroughfare between those places. On one occasion the old tavern was the scene of an exciting and memorable adventure. Many of the able-bodied male residents were with Washington in Pennsylvania. The people living along the king's road had retired to the hills in the township of Hopewell, leaving their homes uncared for, except as some of them ventured back under cover of the darkness, or when they had reason to think their presence would be unobserved by the enemy, to see if their domiciles had been opened or disturbed. One day one of the Hunts returned to visit his residence (a stone house, nearly opposite Van Cleve's), having a servant with him, who kept watch by the roadside to give notice of the approach of any of the enemy. Soon after he entered the house he was startled by a cry from the colored man, which was all too well known in those days,—

"The Hessians are coming!"

Hunt hurried out, and the two mounted their horses, and spurred rapidly towards the tavern, the Hessians in hot pursuit. In the tavern were three or four minute-men, who, hearing the sounds of the race, ran out, and brought their guns to bear upon the approaching Hessians, shooting the foremost as they advanced and dispersing the others, who rode off towards Princeton. The Hessian who had been shot soon died, and his body was buried in a wood belonging to Col. Joseph Phillips, northwest of the road, where, tradition says, the superstitious in the neighborhood, especially of the African race, often imagined they saw his spirit, in uniform, stock and knapsack, for many years afterwards.

Elias Phillips, then adjutant of his regiment, in company with a slave visited his home, late the residence of Dr. George White, deceased, but slept in a stable near the present residence of Rev. Dr. Hamill. They arose early in the morning, and discovered a wagon, drawn by a four-horse team, descending Hendrickson's hill, a little southwest of the village, and, as it came nearer, they noted the fact that it belonged to the enemy, and was loaded with hospital supplies, then much needed by the British, in charge of a guard of three soldiers, walking in the rear of the wagon, a fourth riding the wheel-horse. The soldiers were at

the time practically unarmed, their muskets having been put in the front of the wagon for conveyance, and Adj. Phillips decided to take advantage of this fact, and capture the team and wagon and their convoy. He instructed the negro in the part he was to take in the daring adventure he had planned, and both remained concealed in the stable till the wagon was directly opposite. Then with loud shouts the two patriots rushed out upon the unsuspecting Britons, the negro seizing the wheel-horse by the bridle and presenting his gun at the head of its startled rider, while Phillips quickly possessed himself of the soldiers' muskets, and emptied their pans, rendering them useless as fire-arms. Then interposing himself between them and their owners, so that the latter could not use them clubbed in their defense, with a gun directed at the nearest soldier, he demanded the surrender of the guard in a manner that brooked neither parley nor delay. With his four prisoners-of-war guarded by the negro, with such attention as he could himself give them, Adj. Phillips drove the team across the country, avoiding the highways, and crossing the Delaware at a ferry some distance above Trenton, delivered his prize to Washington's army. This exploit being reported by the officer of the day to Gen. Washington, the latter gave orders that Phillips should be brought before him. When the adjutant appeared, Washington complimented him upon his bravery, and directed him to take the best horse of the team as his share of the prize. Adj. Phillips was noted for his enterprise and his desperate daring on the field and elsewhere during the struggle for independence. He was promoted to be a major before the close of the war. Afterwards he was elected high sheriff of Hunterdon County, and died during his term of office. He was remarkable for his military bearing, and his brilliant conversational powers and pleasing address.

In the "New Jersey Historical Collections," published in 1844, appears the following:

"When the British troops were passing through Lawrenceville, after Washington's retreat through the Jerseys, a party of Hessians entered the dwelling of Jacob Keen, who was a strong Whig. His wife, a woman of great courage and resolution, had locked up her silver in a bureau. Upon their entering she despatched one of her children in search of an officer. She stood before her bureau with the keys in her hand. They demanded in their own language that she should open the drawers. She pretended not to understand their object, and they, much enraged, were in the act of breaking open the drawers with the butts of their muskets when an officer entered with the child, and the men retreated."

The narrator of the above anecdote was at the time but six years old, and was secreted in an oven during the parley between Mrs. Keen (her mother) and the soldiers, and was residing in Trenton as late as 1842.

The first store in Lawrenceville was opened by Ralph Shreve in 1821 or 1822. A few years later Shreve sold out to Henry Brearley, who removed the building to the place on the northwest side of the king's road, where it yet stands, occupied as a residence by Henry S. Clendenning. Here Brearley

traded about ten years, removing thence to a dwelling opposite Rev. Dr. Hamill's residence, which he remodeled for mercantile purposes and occupied about a decade, latterly with a partner under the firm-name of Brearley & Pearson. Pearson & Hart succeeded Brearley & Pearson, removing the business to the store now occupied by N. Higgins Furman, which they built about 1850. About 1858 Pearson & Hart were succeeded by McGalliard & Hughes, who in 1861 disposed of the business to David Verbricht. A year or two later Verbricht went out of business, and the store was closed until the firm of Brearley & Furman opened it in 1868. N. Higgins Furman succeeded that firm in 1874.

A store was kept in a building on the east side of the road now occupied as a wheelwright-shop by Henry and Charles Van Cleve for many years up to 1859, when Charles Van Cleve, the surviving brother, died. In the same building George A. Atchley kept a store from 1866 to 1871.

The village now contains one general store, kept by N. Higgins Furman, a temperance hotel, kept by Henry Risdon, the wheelwright-shop of H. T. Bender, a Presbyterian Church, a school-house, a number of attractive and substantial dwellings, the Lawrenceville Classical and Commercial High School.

The post-office is in charge of N. Higgins Furman, who was commissioned as postmaster in 1874.

BAKER'S BASIN.—This hamlet had its beginning in the hotel built in 1806 by Benjamin Baker, who was an extensive land-owner there, and gave his name to the locality. After the construction of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, Baker had a "basin" there, where boats were loaded with lumber and country produce, for many years, until the wharf was removed. From this circumstance the settlement which grew up there came to be known as Baker's Basin. The tavern had many successive keepers, the last of whom was Benjamin P. Baker. In 1870 the building was purchased by Benjamin Pidcock, who converted it into a dwelling, and has since occupied it as such.

The first merchant at Baker's Basin was E. B. Parvin, who opened a store about 1836. He was succeeded by Gideon Hutchinson in 1839, and he by Twining & Girtton in 1843, Charles Twining then becoming the owner of the store. This firm was succeeded by Joseph H. Shepard, and Shepard by John Hafner in 1881. The present owner of the building is William Updike. A coal-yard has from the first been kept in connection with this store.

About 1860 a large shed, which had been built by E. B. Parvin for the shelter of mules employed on the canal, was converted into a hay depot by Gideon Hutchinson, who erected a hay-press therein, and sold out the establishment to Charles Twining, whose successors were Joseph Shepard and William Updike. The business was abandoned a few years ago.

At Baker's Basin a grange was organized in 1875, with the following charter members: Benjamin Sat-

terthwaite, Isaac B. Baker, Elias Welling, Levi Reed, William Welling, Franklin Dye, Charles Smith, Mrs. Elias Welling, Mrs. A. E. Ogden, and Mrs. Isaac B. Baker. The following were the first officers: Master, Benjamin Satterthwaite; Overseer, Elias Welling; Lecturer, Franklin Dye; Chaplain, James R. Cadwell; Secretary, Isaac B. Baker; Treasurer, William Welling; Steward, Robert Blackwell; Gate-keeper, Charles Smith. The officers in March, 1882, were as follows: Overseer, Robert Johnston; Lecturer, Franklin Dye; Chaplain, Isaac B. Baker; Secretary, Thomas B. Decoe; Treasurer, Wilson Snoak; Steward, Charles Baker; Gate-keeper, John Mortimore. The present membership of the grange is seventy. Meetings are held in Granger's Hall, erected in 1875.

Baker's Basin contains one store, a Methodist Episcopal Church, a grange hall, a school-house, a coal-yard, and ten dwellings.

LAWRENCE STATION, in the southern part of the township, is a station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and consists of a store and coal-yard, a post-office and a depot, a hay-pressing establishment and two dwellings.

The local merchant and coal dealer is Vincent Perrine, who began business in 1878. He had no predecessors.

E. C. Seely is the station agent and postmaster.

The hay-pressing business was begun a few years ago by Stephen Flock. The establishment is now owned by Vincent Perrine and operated by Benjamin Pidcock.

PRINCESSVILLE, on the Princeton turnpike, in the eastern part of the township, is the locality of a public-house known as the "Red Tavern." It was built many years ago, and its accommodations were increased afterwards by the addition of some feet to its length. It is now owned and kept by Israel H. Pearson.

Formerly there was a Methodist Episcopal Church at Princessville, which has been removed to Baker's Basin. The churchyard by the roadside marks its former location.

LEWISVILLE.—This is a cluster of houses in the central part of the township, on a narrow road leading from the road running northwest from Baker's Basin to the Princeton turnpike, and was so called in honor of the former proprietor of considerable land there.

FRANKLIN CORNERS, on the Princeton turnpike, at its crossing with the road leading from Baker's Basin in the direction of Pennington, contains a blacksmith and wheelwright's shop and several dwellings.

Jonathan Brearley built a public-house there about 1808, and kept it until his death, many years afterward. It was later kept by his widow, Martha B. Hutchinson, until about 1832, when the building was purchased by Theodore L. Hill, who converted it into a dwelling.

Hill was the first blacksmith at "the Corners,"

opening a shop about 1832, and continuing in business until 1852, when he was succeeded by R. J. Richards, the present blacksmith and wheelwright. Jacob Hutchinson formerly had a blacksmith shop there a few years.

Educational History.--There is nothing of especial interest in the history of the public schools of Lawrence. The township passed through the era of "pay-schools" and select schools to that of the public-school system of the State of New Jersey, under the operation of which it is divided into five school districts, known as Brick District, No. 21; Grove District, No. 22; Clarksville District, No. 23; Central District, No. 24; and Rosedale District, No. 25.

LAWRENCEVILLE CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL HIGH SCHOOL.--The Lawrenceville Classical and Commercial High School had its origin in the year 1810, in an effort of Rev. Isaac V. Brown, D.D., to establish a classical school in Lawrenceville, N. J. The village was highly eligible for such an institution, on account of its retirement, healthfulness, and good neighborhood, its proximity to Trenton and Princeton, and to the great thoroughfare between our largest cities. The effort proved successful. The number of pupils, at first small, soon increased, suitable buildings were erected, and in the year 1827 there was a further enlargement.

In the year 1832, Alex. H. Phillips was united with Dr. Brown as principal, and soon after took the sole direction of the school.

In November, 1837, Messrs. H. and S. M. Hamill became associated as principals, and two years afterward the institution came under their exclusive control. Subsequently the proprietorship of the institution vested in Dr. S. M. Hamill. The plan and course of studies was enlarged, various additions made to the buildings, the grounds extended and beautified, and the institution in every way made more convenient and attractive.

During the whole period of seventy-two years the school has been under the control of only three proprietors and four principals. It has gathered its patronage from every part of our widely-extended country. Pupils have been drawn to it from almost every State in the Union, from South America, the West India Islands, the Cherokee and Choctaw Nations, from Great Britain, from Canada, from India and Japan.

Among those who have been connected with this school will be found many ministers of the gospel, Governors of States, judges of national and State courts, members of national and State Legislatures, journalists, engineers, bankers, and merchants, who have been largely successful, and have risen to distinction. Many, too, have been admitted to West Point, the United States Naval Academy, and have distinguished themselves in the service of their country. A large number have been admitted to more than twenty of the leading colleges of the country,

and in many instances have taken the highest honors of their classes.

A distinguished professor in one of our New England colleges remarked that he "had watched this institution for nearly forty years, and he knew no school of its class that had maintained its ground as well."

On Thursday, Sept. 27, 1860, the semi-centennial anniversary of the High School took place. The alumni assembled and organized by appointing Dr. E. L. Welling temporary chairman, and Rev. R. Hamill Nassau secretary. A permanent organization was afterward effected by electing Governor Olden, president; Samuel D. Gross, M.D., LL.D., E. W. Scudder, Esq., vice-presidents; and Rev. A. P. DeVeve, secretary. Interesting addresses were made by Dr. Gross, Dr. Brown, Rev. A. D. White, and others. At ten o'clock the usual commencement exercises took place. At one o'clock the alumni and others, to the number of more than two hundred (including the Governor and chancellor of New Jersey, with a number of ladies), dined together in the school-room. Numerous sentiments were offered and short responses made by Rev. Dr. Brown, Dr. Gross, Rev. Dr. Steel, Col. Montgomery, J. C. Green, Esq., E. W. Scudder, Esq., and others. In the afternoon, on re-assembling in the church, a historical paper was read by Rev. Samuel M. Hamill, D.D., and the semi-centennial address was delivered by Hon. Henry W. Green, LL.D., chancellor of New Jersey. The whole exercises were exceedingly interesting, and the audiences large.

A similar meeting of the alumni was held in 1865, which was numerously attended. The same organization was continued, and officers reappointed. Congratulatory resolutions were also adopted on the continued prosperity of the school.

In 1870 the sixtieth anniversary was numerously attended. The alumni association met and enjoyed a pleasant festive occasion. Speeches were made and resolutions of congratulation adopted. The sexennial address was delivered by the Hon. Edward W. Scudder, of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. Judge Scudder was elected president of the association, and Charles W. Nassau, Esq., of New York, and J. W. Davis appointed secretaries.

REV. SAMUEL M. HAMILL, D.D., was born in Norristown, Pa., and was the son of the late Robert Hamill, a leading merchant of that place, whose ancestors were Scotch-Irish. Mr. Robert Hamill came to America, with many other young Protestant Irishmen, from the county of Antrim, in 1797. He married Isabella Todd, daughter of Andrew Todd, a Revolutionary patriot, who at the age of nineteen or twenty was in the battles of Germantown, Trenton, Princeton, and Monmouth. Col. Todd resided at the Trappe, Montgomery Co., Pa., near the spot where his father, who had also come from Ireland, had settled about the middle of the last century.

It was the ambition of Mr. Hamill to give his chil-



S. M. Hamill

dren the best opportunities of education. All his sons, Hugh, Samuel, and Robert, were sent to college, Hugh having graduated at Rutgers, N. J., and Samuel and Robert at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, each taking a high grade in his class. The subject of this sketch went through his preparatory course at the Academy at Norristown, and under the tuition of Rev. Dr. Junkin, at Germantown and Easton, having also spent a year in the study of mathematics and philosophy with the late Allen W. Carson, a noted mathematician of Plymouth, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Before his graduation, in 1834, he was selected, at the recommendation of Rev. Dr. Bionn, president of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, for the position of teacher of the Latin and Greek languages in the High School at Lawrenceville, N. J., which position he filled with great acceptance for a period of three years. Among his pupils during this time were ex-Governor Joel Parker, the late Charles Scribner, the distinguished publisher of New York, Hon. Edward W. Scudder, of the Supreme bench of New Jersey, and others. In connection with his brother Hugh, who was associated with him for many years, he succeeded Professor A. H. Phillips in the charge of the High School. In 1839 he purchased the High School property, and became the proprietor as well as principal of the institution. The increase in the number of students soon required more extended accommodations, and at different periods the buildings were enlarged, as were also the grounds by new purchases, and the course of studies advanced to meet the demand of the times. As a natural result the patronage of the school covered a wider field, and became not only select, but reliable. Few schools in the country have been more favored in the character of their patrons.

Dr. Hamill's deep interest in the general subject of education induced him at different periods to take an active part in movements for its advancement. He attended the great conventions held years ago at Trenton, presided over by the late Judge Robeson, and served as chairman of the Committee on Resolutions. These popular meetings resulted in the appointment of a State superintendent of schools, and subsequently in the establishment of the State Normal School for the training of teachers.

He has on various occasions been invited to meet committees of the Legislature for the purpose of giving expression to his views on matters connected with the school laws of the State.

Dr. Hamill took great interest in the cause of the country at the time of the Rebellion. By his private influence, public addresses and resolutions, he gave utterance to many vigorous sentiments in favor of the Union. He drew up and offered the resolutions that were adopted at a large mass meeting held at Pennington during the war. When a draft was threatened, he was waited upon by several gentlemen who desired his opinion on the question of the hour. He

drew up a call for the citizens of the township to arouse. It was posted in handbills, and after three days' notice there resulted in the assembling of a large and enthusiastic gathering of the yeomanry of Lawrence at Princessville. Dr. Hamill made one of the addressess, and strongly appealed to the young men to enlist for the defense of their country. At the close of the meeting twenty-five young men entered their names as ready to go, and in a few days as many more were enrolled. In the evening it was ascertained that two of them were valuable teachers of the High School. The doctor inquired of them, "How came you to enlist?" The prompt reply was, "You stirred us up with burning words and told us to go!" He cheerfully gave them up and performed additional duty till their places were filled.

One of these teachers, a theological student, was chosen chaplain of his regiment, and the other summoned to Washington to fill an important clerkship in the War Department. But the work of Dr. Hamill's life has been that of an instructor. Of his sixty-nine years, forty-eight have been devoted to the training of youth who have come to his care from all parts of the country for instruction and to find an attractive home.

The graduates of the High School are found everywhere, doing honor to themselves and credit to those who trained them. The doctor has frequently been called upon to accept other inviting positions, but has uniformly declined every offer to go elsewhere.

"His enthusiasm for youth, equable temperament, ripe scholarship, excellence as a teacher, and earnest Christian character, together with an unusual executive ability, form a remarkable combination of qualities that peculiarly adapted him for this position."

Few have been so successful and industrious in training youth to be patriotic, useful, and good men, and hundreds throughout this and other lands are living witnesses of his power as a teacher and his excellence as a Christian.

He has often been called to deliver public addresses, and has written many articles on education and other subjects for publication, the result of his experience and observation at home and abroad. The doctor received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from Rutgers College, New Jersey, in 1862, and from Hanover College, Indiana, the same year.

He has been for many years a member of the board of trustees of the Theological Seminary of Princeton, and is also a member of the board of managers of the State Lunatic Asylum at Trenton, of which he is now president.

Dr. Hamill was one of the original members of the New Jersey Historical Society, in which he has been especially active, and has for several years been president of the society.

In 1838 he was married to Matilda, only daughter of Richard M. Green, of Lawrenceville, a lady of cul-

ture, admired and beloved by all who know her. They have four children living, viz., two sons, Hugh H. Hamill, Esq., a lawyer in Trenton, N. J., and Samuel M. Hamill, Jr., a teacher in the High School; two daughters, Mary, the wife of Edward P. Wood, of Princeton, and Matilda, residing with her parents.

THE LAWRENCEVILLE YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY was founded by Mr. James Harvey Porter, who died on the very day which he had advertised for the opening of the school. The buildings were originally erected for school purposes. It was opened in May, 1835, under the supervision of the Rev. Alexander Hamilton Phillips, principal of the High School, Mrs. J. H. Porter, widow of the founder, being lady principal. It was continued two years under the supervision of Mr. Phillips, when Mrs. Porter took it in her own name, and remained in charge until October, 1839. It was then carried on successively by the Misses Craig, the Rev. John Peebles, and the Rev. Charles W. Nassau, D.D. Dr. Nassau came from the presidency of Lafayette College to Lawrenceville in 1850. He was succeeded in 1875 by the Rev. R. Hamill Davis, Ph.D., its present principal. Dr. Davis was for several years connected with Dr. Hamill's High School; then, after a pastorate of fifteen years in the old historic church at Deerfield, N. J., he returned to Lawrenceville to take charge of Dr. Nassau's seminary.

Upon the principles on which the seminary was founded, and has been conducted through its history of nearly fifty years, it is still carried on. It is a Christian home school, in which all the interests of each pupil are carefully regarded; mind, heart, and manners are all educated. The time-honored institutions of Lawrenceville are in a beautiful village, remarkable for its healthfulness, agreeable rural surroundings, and general adaptedness for educational purposes.

Lawrenceville Presbyterian Church.¹—The early history of this church cannot be fully traced. There are no session or church records before 1807, a hundred years after the church was organized.

There was, however, in 1709 a church established here, and one so firmly rooted and of such a growth that, in connection with the neighboring church of Hopewell (now Ewing), it was looking for a settled pastor. The conference of Rev. Mr. Smith with the two churches resulted in nothing, however, probably for the reason that the congregations felt themselves too feeble to sustain a pastor. Still these churches longed for a stated means of grace, and they were represented before the Presbytery in 1711 by Mr. William Yard, of Trenton (then Hopewell), a justice of the peace, who expressed their desire for assistance in getting a minister. In reply they received the following recommendation:

"In case they were not already engaged with Mr. Sackett, to use all opportunities for a speedy supply, and apply to the neighboring ministers for assistance in getting a minister for them."

They do not appear to have made any permanent engagement with Mr. Sackett,² for in 1713, Rev. Jedediah Andrews, the pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, made four visits to the Maidenhead and Hopewell Churches, and administered the sacraments of the church. The visits of the Rev. Mr. Andrews were continued till May, 1725, when the congregations united in a call to Robert Orr. The case was presented to the Presbytery by Philip Ringo, a resident of Maidenhead, and being approved by the Presbytery, was accepted by Mr. Orr, who was ordained at Maidenhead, October 20th following.

It is said Rev. Mr. Orr lived on the farm occupied by William A. Green, now in Ewing. He remained a little less than four years.

There was a vacancy in the pastorate from 1719 to 1722, when Mr. Moses Dickinson was settled over the united churches. He continued his pastoral relation with the churches until about August, 1727, when he was released from the charge and removed to Norwalk, Conn.

Rev. Joseph Morgan succeeded Mr. Dickinson in 1729. He had been received by the Presbytery in 1710, and had been settled at Freehold until he was called to the pastorate of the churches of Maidenhead and Hopewell. He remained here until his death. During his pastorate he lived on the Rue farm, half a mile south of the church.

Mr. John Guild, whom the Presbytery subsequently licensed, preached to the acceptance of the people at Maidenhead and at Hopewell. At a meeting of the Presbytery, March 14, 1737-38, to clear the way for the settlement of the gospel ministry with these churches, it appeared that a portion of the people desired another pastor besides Mr. Guild,—the Rev. James Davenport, whose fame as a revival preacher had reached them,—and the Presbytery gave them leave to have Mr. Davenport upon certain conditions.

In 1739 the people adhering to the "Old Side" appear to have still desired to secure the pastoral services of Mr. Guild, and after delays and difficulties protracted through two years he was ordained and installed at Hopewell, Nov. 11, 1741, to serve three-fourths of his time at Hopewell and one-fourth at Maidenhead. He continued to preach at Maidenhead till about 1766, and at Hopewell till 1785,—a ministry of forty-four years, marked by great wisdom, kindness, and love.

From 1766 to 1769, when Rev. Elishu Spencer took charge of the church, it was supplied by Presbytery. In 1769 a petition was brought into the Presbytery

¹ From a sermon by Rev. A. Gosman, the pastor, and other data furnished by him and others connected with the church.

² Rev. Richard Sackett, who graduated at Yale College in 1702, and died in 1727.

from the congregation of Trenton and Maidenhead, signed by the respective elders, requesting them to invite Rev. Mr. Spencer, a member of the Presbytery of Newcastle, to settle among them, which the Presbytery unanimously complied with. Mr. Spencer was to receive one hundred and fifty pounds (fifty pounds from each congregation), and preach one-third of his time at each house. There is no record of his installation, which probably took place in 1771, as he was not dismissed from the Presbytery of Newcastle until that year. He continued to labor here until his death, in 1784, and was eminently respected and useful, and the church prospered under his ministrations. He was a man of no common order, either as to his intellect or piety. He was born at East Haddam, Conn., in 1724; graduated at Yale in 1746; was designated by such men as Brainerd and Jonathan Edwards as Brainerd's successor in his work among the Indians; was ordained at Boston in 1748, and went immediately to his mission work. Providence, however, had called him to other fields of labor. While at Princeton he was selected by Governor Belcher as chaplain of the New Jersey regiments in the French and Indian war, and elected a trustee of the first College of New Jersey, an office he held until his death, Dec. 27, 1784.¹

Between this date, 1784, and the call to Rev. J. F. Armstrong, in 1790, the pulpit was provided for by the Presbytery, Mr. Ashbel Green frequently acting as a supply. March 20, 1790, at a congregational meeting held at the meeting-house, a call was voted to be handed by Stephen Jones to the Presbytery to be held at Sussex in April, "for one-half of Rev. Mr. Armstrong's time as pastor, agreeing to give one hundred pounds yearly and every year, payable in gold or silver, while the said Mr. Armstrong continued their pastor." The Trenton Church, of which Mr. Armstrong was pastor, consenting to this arrangement, the Presbytery approved the call, and Mr. Armstrong accepted it upon its presentation to him. This arrangement continued till Oct. 7, 1806, when this church found itself able to support a pastor by itself, and the church at Trenton required the whole of Mr. Armstrong's time and services. Mr. Armstrong was born at West Nottingham, Md., April 3, 1780, graduated at Princeton in 1773, was taken under the care of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, June 6, 1776, as a candidate for the ministry, and having sustained the trials assigned him, was to have been licensed at Shrewsbury, but the invasion of the State by the British troops prevented. He was informally transferred to the Presbytery of New Castle, and by them licensed in January, 1777. His patriotism prompted him to join the army; and to prepare the way for this act he was ordained by the New Castle Presbytery in 1778, and in the following July was appointed

by Congress chaplain to the Second Brigade of the Maryland forces. In the experiences of this campaign he contracted a rheumatic disease which continued during his life, late in which it caused him acute suffering. In 1782 he preached at Elizabethtown as the successor of the murdered Rev. James Caldwell, and in 1785 was called to Trenton as the successor of Dr. Spencer, and then to the joint charge of this and the Trenton Church. He died in 1816, and was deeply mourned by all who had known him.

After a brief interval Rev. Isaac V. Brown was installed pastor of the church, June 10, 1807, and remained until April, 1829. Caleb Smith Green, John Mount, Jasper Smith, Israel Stevens, Henry Mershon, and Waters Smith were the elders in the church, which in 1808 had fifty-four members, of whom not one was living eight years ago. Rev. Isaac V. Brown was born at Pluckamin, N. J., was of Huguenot descent, and graduated at Princeton, where he became a tutor in the college. He studied theology with Dr. Woodhull, of Monmouth. He afterward removed to Mount Holly, and, with a short interval, spent the balance of his life there. He was ordained and installed June 9, 1807. His trial sermon was preached from Gal. ii. 19. Dr. Woodhull preached the ordination sermon from Rev. ii. 10. Rev. Mr. Armstrong gave the charges to the pastor and the people. Dr. S. S. Smith presided.

Dr. Brown was succeeded by Rev. Henry Axtell, who was ordained and installed over this church June 15, 1830, and whose ministry from the outset was a successful one. In 1835, Mr. Axtell accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church of Orange, N. J.

Upon Mr. Axtell's removal the congregation after some delay united in a call to Rev. Joseph Mahon to become their pastor. Mr. Mahon accepted, and was installed in the summer of 1836. The great revival of 1841 and 1842, in which there were gathered into the church about sixty persons, was the prominent thing to be remembered in Mr. Mahon's labors. In May, 1848, Mr. Mahon applied to the Presbytery for the dissolution of the pastoral relation, which was granted.

After an interval of nearly three years, during which Rev. M. B. Hope, D.D., then Professor of Rhetoric at Princeton, was called, the present pastor, Rev. A. Gosman, was called, and May 22, 1851, was ordained and installed pastor of this church. Thirty-one years have elapsed since then, embracing a long pastorate, which cannot be regarded as having been otherwise than successful. The progress of the church has been steady and substantial, and there have been some special awakenings, which have added considerably to its numbers from time to time. "From present indications Mr. Gosman's ministry here, which began with his ordination to preach the gospel," writes a member of the church, "bids fair to end only with his death or disability, and here will

¹ It is said the church was occupied as a barrack for British soldiers while their army lay at Trenton and Princeton.

doubtless be one of those rare instances in which a preacher spends the years of his manhood in the service of one congregation."

The church building, as stated above, was enlarged in 1853, and although now holding all who meet at Lawrenceville for worship, is yet inadequate to meet the demands of the time. It is among the necessities of the near future, if the church and community are prospered, that the accommodations shall be enlarged.

In 1789 the church received from David Jones, executor of Stephen Jones, deceased, the sum of £118 3s. 6d., and in 1852 the further sum of \$500 from James Brearly, who, although living beyond its bounds, thus generously remembered the church of his native town. But the greatest pecuniary gift to the church was that made by Jasper Smith in his will, by which he conveyed the farm known as the parsonage to the trustees of this congregation for the better support of the gospel ministry.¹ The probable aid of Ralph Hunt in securing to the church a valid title to the church lot has been previously referred to.

The Presbytery of New Brunswick met at Maidenhead Sept. 11, 1744, May 21, 1746, Oct. 18, 1746, May 19, 1747, Oct. 14, 1747, May 19, 1748, Oct. 12, 1748, May 16, 1749, May 16, 1750, and Oct. 1, 1750. The Synod of New York met there in 1747, and the Synod of New Jersey at a later date. From these facts it will be seen that this was early one of the most important churches in the State within the boundaries of which it was the fourth organized.

The name by which the old congregation was known in its earliest history was "The People of Maidenhead and Hopewell." In 1787 this congregation availed itself of the general act of the Legislature, passed 1786, relating to religious bodies, and incorporated itself under the style, description, and name, "Trustees of the Presbyterian Church in the Township of Maidenhead, in the County of Hunterdon and State of New Jersey," signed and sealed by the following persons as trustees:

Edward Bainbridge, Nathaniel Hunt, Benjamin Vancleve, Stephen Jones, Waters Smith, Aaron Vancleve, and Henry Mershon.

The present (1882) ruling elders are Peter Davis and Frank Dye. The trustees are N. Higgins Furman, J. M. Hendrickson, Caleb Mershon, John Phillips, and Samuel M. Hamill.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Baker's Basin.—About 1840 a Methodist Episcopal Church was built at Princessville, in the lot containing the Methodist burying-ground, which was formerly the

churchyard. About 1867 it was removed to Baker's Basin, on a lot purchased of Isaac B. Baker. The church and ground is valued at eight hundred dollars.

Among those instrumental in erecting this house of worship originally were Samuel S. Cox, Ira Bennett, and Mrs. Samuel Hunt. Services are held weekly by Rev. A. P. Lasher, of Pennington.

The Methodist Chapel.—The chapel in the Rose-dale school district was built by subscription in 1842 on land given by Foster Vankirk. Services have not been held there uninterruptedly, and there has never been a duly organized church in the neighborhood. Rev. A. Gosman, pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Lawrenceville, holds occasional services, and theological students from Princeton have from time to time filled the pulpit.

Burial-Places.—One of the oldest burial-places in this section is that in the churchyard at Lawrenceville. There lie the bones of the pioneers and their children and children's children. One head-stone bears date 1713. Many of the inscriptions are illegible, many are almost hieroglyphical, some are so quaint as to invite perusal a second time. The graves are thick on three sides of the old church. The only space in the lot not given over to the dead is directly in front, where a little patch of greensward lies between the gate of the churchyard and the door of the church. When this yard was filled, and there was little room for opening new graves without breaking into old ones, a second burial-ground was opened by the church, about a quarter of a mile away, on the northwest side of the king's road.

At Princessville is a small graveyard, which formerly was the churchyard of the Methodist house of worship which stood there until about fifteen years ago. There were no interments there until within the past forty years.

CHAPTER LXX.

MILLHAM TOWNSHIP.

Geographical and Descriptive.—Millham, the youngest and smallest township of Mercer County, is, properly speaking, a suburb of Trenton.

The territory embraced in Millham is necessarily treated to some extent in connection with the history of the parent township, for it was not until a comparatively recent date that Millham attained to any prominence as a distinctive portion of Lawrence.

The juxtaposition of the city of Trenton, from which Millham is separated only by that invisible line which often renders one town two municipalities, led to the planting of numerous industries within Millham's borders, which rapidly enhanced its population and importance, and led to its recent separa-

¹ The trustees' book has the following record: "April 28, 1803. Sold and delivered a negro woman named Susan, and her child, to the Rev. James F. Armstrong by Mr. Edward Bainbridge, for £45, with interest, till the money can be collected from the congregation of Maidenhead." Referring to this in connection with the bequest of Mr. Smith, Rev. Mr. Gorman says, "Perhaps Mr. Smith had seen this record, or was cognizant of like facts."

tion from Lawrence and the erection of its own township government.

Millham is connected with Trenton by street railway, enjoys the advantages of mail delivery from the Trenton post-office, and in all practical respects not strictly municipal is part and parcel of the thriving city, to which not a few of its citizens predict it will ultimately be annexed.

The population consists largely of operatives in the various factories and their families.

Organization.—An act, entitled "An Act to set off from the township of Lawrence, in the county of Mercer, a new township, to be called the township of Millham," was passed in January, 1882. For boundary lines, see Pamphlet Laws of 1882.

The First Township Election.—The first township election of the township of Millham was held on the second Monday of March, 1882, at the house of James D. McManus.

The following appropriations were made: For roads, twelve hundred dollars; for the poor, five hundred dollars.

The following officers were elected: Charles Schmidt, chosen freeholder; P. H. Clinton, township clerk; William C. Cox, assessor; Thomas H. Barrett, collector; George Rein, James Clinton, and James Casey, township committee; Edward F. Barrett, Aaron Cloward, and John Corbitt, commissioners of appeals; Thomas Irvine, judge of election; William Irvine and John J. Clancy, inspectors of election; Lewis Diehl, William Higgins, and A. M. Covert, constables; Patrick McNamara and David Clancy, surveyors of highways; Thomas Abbott, justice of the peace; Thomas H. Barrett, overseer of the poor; Michael Carr and Thomas M. Craft, pound-keepers.

Early History and Business Beginnings.—Much of the early history of the territory now forming Millham is necessarily included in the history of the township of Lawrence, of which Millham until recently was a portion.

Philemon Dickinson was the owner of a large tract of land in what is now Millham, and was one of the earliest residents there. He was twice married, and has numerous descendants in Trenton and vicinity.

Mrs. Margaret Clark kept store in Millham in 1834, in a little house on what is now Clinton Avenue, and in 1852 built her present store at 215 Clinton Avenue.

James Sullivan kept a store on the corner now occupied by the Homestead House in 1849, and for about six years thereafter.

The store of Samuel Firth, at the corner of Clinton Avenue and East Street, was opened in 1865.

About 1867, C. E. Thorne opened a store on Clinton Avenue near the Homestead House. He was succeeded three years later by a Mr. Leck, and he in two years by C. Rice, who discontinued business three years afterwards.

The first wheelwright-shop was opened by Samuel

Ford, in 1870. It was leased by Theophilus Scudder, who removed from Millham about two years later. He had numerous successors until he again took possession of the establishment in 1878.

The first blacksmith was Samuel Scott. A shop was opened by William Ford about 1868, which was afterwards closed. About three years ago Matthew Holsneck erected a shop, which he has since occupied.

The first to keep public-house in Millham was William Smedley, who built the Homestead House in 1860, and owned and occupied it until he sold out to the present proprietor, John Barlow, in 1876.

The Clinton Hotel, on Clinton Avenue near the State Rubber-Works, was erected by the present owner and occupant, William Page, in 1872.

Land Associations.—The first well-directed effort to induce the purchase of lots in Millham, and the settlement thereon of such persons as it was deemed would exert an influence toward developing the various interests which have since made the locality conspicuous, was put forth by the East Trenton Land and Building Company, which was incorporated April 6, 1866, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, which they were privileged to increase to five hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares valued at one hundred dollars each. The incorporators were Imlah Moore, Jonathan Fisk, Charles Moore, A. W. Cheeseman, and Augustus G. Richey. The company was empowered "to let, rent, lease, mortgage, and sell such lands and real estate as they may have and hold from time to time, in whole or in parcels, and to improve the same by erecting, or causing to be erected thereon, buildings of every name, kind, and description, and for all proper and legitimate purposes, or by laying off said lands and real estate into lots; and to use the same for agricultural purposes, or in any other lawful way that the said corporation may deem necessary or advisable; and to purchase, make up, manufacture, sell, and dispose of all materials pertaining to the erection of such buildings."

The Enterprise Land Company of New Jersey was organized in 1873. The incorporators were Imlah Moore, John H. Stewart, Clarkson Fish, and Augustus G. Richey. The present (1882) officers of the company are Jonathan Stewart, president, and Samuel D. Bailey, secretary and treasurer. The directors are Jonathan Stewart, Augustus G. Richey, Imlah Moore, Clarkson Fish, and Philip P. Dunn.

The facilities offered by these associations to factory employes and others desirous of securing homes in Millham have been made available by many who have thus become permanent residents. The Enterprise Land Company is still in active existence, controlling about two hundred desirable lots.

Manufacturing History.—THE POTTERY INTEREST.—The nearness to Trenton and the exceptional railway facilities thereby insured to Millham render it one of the most notable manufacturing townships

in the section. The pottery interest forms the leading industry, employing a large capital and many hands.

In 1862 or 1863, Messrs. I. & C. Moore converted a distillery which they had been operating into a pottery, in the ownership of which they were after some time succeeded by Forman & Brewer. Later Mr. Forman retired, and the business was conducted by Mr. Brewer until the establishment was purchased by Asa F. Skirm, Edward Cook, and Charles S. Cook, who were known as C. S. Cook & Co. This firm was succeeded by the East Trenton Pottery Company, of which Charles S. Cook is president and treasurer, and W. M. Marshall, secretary. White granite, stone porcelain, and decorated ware are manufactured, a specialty being made of hotel ware.

The East Trenton Porcelain Company was incorporated February, 1864, with an authorized capital of one hundred thousand dollars, of which eighty thousand dollars was paid in. The directors were Imlah Moore, president; Frederick Dellicker, secretary and treasurer; Robert L. Hutchinson, Joseph H. Moore, and George Trimble. Ground was broken for the erection of buildings June 1, 1864, and active business was begun in July, 1866. In 1870 the establishment was sold under a foreclosure, and bought by Imlah Moore, and by him sold to Joseph H. Moore, the present owner and operator, who has increased the number of kilns from four to six, and greatly added to the extent of the business, employing three hundred and fifty hands, and shipping goods to all parts of the Union. The works cover an area of six acres.

The American Crockery Company, a stock company, was organized in 1866 with Pliny Fisk as president, and Horace E. Fisk as treasurer, under whose management a gradually increasing business has been conducted. The factory of this company is provided with all of the most improved appliances in use in similar establishments, employs many hands, and enjoys a wide-spread patronage.

The Franklin Pottery was established in 1873 by Thomas Whitehead & Co. (Thomas Whitehead and Thomas Massey), and the pottery on Prince Street was then erected. In 1875, Mr. Massey withdrew from the firm, and the business has since been conducted by Mr. Whitehead. At this pottery are manufactured Wedgewood and Berlin mortars, flat-top jars, and fine stoneware. Here were manufactured the first Wedgewood mortars made in this country.

The business of the Enterprise Pottery Company, on New York Avenue, was established in 1880. Earthenware closets, druggists' vitrified ware, plumbers' earthenware, stationary wash-stand basins, decorated toilet ware, and other earthenware in general are manufactured, a specialty being made of sanitary goods, and shipped principally to New York and Philadelphia. The manufacturing capacity of this establishment is one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars annually, and fifty hands are employed.

The Hankinson Pottery was established by representatives of the Dickinson estate in a building which had previously been occupied as a rubber-factory. It is now the property of Margaret Hankinson, and has been leased to different parties.

Dowd & Brother are manufacturers of potters' material for gloss and kilns, and of stilts and spurs, which are employed by potters in separating pottery while it is being burned. The business was established in 1877 by John and William Dowd, and is located at the corner of Clay Avenue and Mulberry Street. A sixty horse-power engine is used, about sixty hands employed, and the annual manufacturing capacity of the establishment is twenty-four thousand dollars.

A similar establishment to that just referred to is that known as the Clark Pottery, on Clark Avenue, established by John G. Clark in 1877. A good and increasing business is done here.

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY.—In 1864, Charles V. Mead purchased the Longstreet grist-mill, and converted it into a rubber-factory, which was set in operation by the Mead Rubber Company then formed. Three or four years later Mr. Mead withdrew from the enterprise, and the Star Rubber Company succeeded that which he had given his name. The officers of this company are Jonathan Steward, president; Joseph Bell, secretary and manager; and P. P. Dunn, treasurer. The factory is located on Clinton Avenue, and furnishes employment to one hundred hands. Hose, belting, packing, and other goods for mechanical uses are manufactured.

The Hamilton Rubber-Works were erected by Charles V. Mead in 1869, and operated by him until 1874, when a stock company, consisting of Charles V. Mead, Robert S. Manning, Robert L. Hutchinson, Washington Norton, and others, was formed and purchased the establishment. In 1874 this company went into liquidation, and its business was closed by a receiver. Messrs. James Brook, Watson F. Van Camp, S. D. Packer, and A. L. Worthington organized another company, which in 1879 was succeeded by the Hamilton Rubber Company, of which Joseph Whitehead is president, and Watson H. Linburg is secretary. The factory of this company is located at the corner of Clinton Avenue and Mead Street, and is under the superintendence of W. H. Aldridge. Seventy hands are employed, and hose, belting, packing, valves, springs, gaskets, grain drill tubes, wringer-rolls, Hercules steam fire-engine hose, air-brake hose, suction-hose, and general vulcanized rubber goods for mechanical purposes are manufactured.

The People's Manufacturing Company was organized by Charles V. Mead, Robert S. Manning, Willett Hicks, and others, and business was begun in 1873, and continued two years. The factory on Clinton Avenue, opposite that of the Star Rubber Company, was occupied by the latter company from about 1874 until it was destroyed by fire, about 1878.

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.—The Scheutzen

Park Brewery, in Hamilton township, yet within the village known as Millham, was established about 1854, by Jacob Hetzel, who in 1879 sold it to B. Schloetteren. About eighteen barrels of beer per day is manufactured, all of which is sold in Trenton. Six hands are employed.

Formerly the building occupied by the Hankinson Pottery was a distillery. The factory of the East Trenton Pottery Company was occupied as a distillery by Andrew Crozier twenty years ago or more.

OTHER MANUFACTURES.—The yard of Messrs. E. Mercer Shreve and C. H. Skirm, brick manufacturers, on New York Avenue, was established by Henry Phillips, who was succeeded by the present proprietors, known as the Trenton Fire-Brick Company.

The glue-factory of John Eitzenberger, on Taylor Street, was established about 1857, and was in operation until 1880.

Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church.—From a comparatively early date occasional services were held in Millham by Methodists, who were numerous enough in 1852 to build a chapel on land given for the purpose by Obadiah Howell. This building was used for church and Sunday-school purposes. It was two stories high, the ground-floor being occupied by the public school.

The local class was in charge of the Greene Street Methodist Church of Trenton. In 1869 a church was organized, of which Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pass, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Payran, Mrs. Margaret Lee, Benjamin Banford, Mr. and Mrs. John Milline, Mr. and Mrs. William Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. William McKee, and others were named.

The first board of trustees consisted of Samuel Payran, Benjamin Banford, Richard Pass, John H. Hart, and Elias Seeds. The first stewards were John H. Hart, Samuel Payran, Richard Pass, Elias Seed, and Benjamin Banford.

Services were held in the chapel mentioned until the erection of the present house of worship in 1873. A corner-stone was given by Rev. J. R. Westwood, and laid with due ceremonies by Rev. D. W. Bartine, D.D., assisted by Rev. Thomas Hanlon, D.D. The church, a wooden structure, thirty feet by fifty-five, of the Gothic order of architecture, was completed and dedicated in 1873, by Rev. Anthony Atwood, of the Philadelphia Conference, and Rev. Thomas Hanlon, D.D. It is valued, with the lot on which it stands, at four thousand five hundred dollars. The old chapel was moved back from the street, and is now used as a lecture-room.

Among the preachers who supplied the church during the period of its connection with the Greene Street Church of Trenton were Revs. G. M. Brown, Samuel Bennett, — Requa, J. R. Westwood, John Patterson, and G. H. Tullis.

In 1876, Rev. Samuel Bennett became the first regular pastor, remaining until 1877. The following

are the names of his successors: Rev. James Price, 1877; Rev. J. H. Conover, 1878; Rev. David Steward, 1879, and Rev. J. H. Magee, 1882.

The membership of the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church is one hundred and eight. The following are the officers: Trustees, Caleb Cliver, John Harvey, John W. Morgan, William Green, John Turpin, S. S. Thompson, and John H. Hart; Stewards, John W. Morgan, John Turpin, John H. Hart, Joseph Hart, Joseph Millward, John Harvey, and Caleb Cliver.

Educational.—The history of the public school of Millham differs in no material respect from that of other public schools in the vicinity. The following statistics show the status of the school, according to the last published report of the State Board of Education:

The district is known as Millham District, No. 20. The amount of apportionment in 1880 from State appropriation, including two-mill tax and \$100,000, was \$1350.39. The amount of apportionment from surplus revenue was \$120.72. The amount of district school tax voted to be used for building, purchasing, hiring, repairing, or furnishing public school-houses was \$250. The total amount received from all sources for public school purposes was \$1721.11. The value of school property was \$3000. The number of children of the school age was four hundred and thirty-five. The average number who attended school during the time it was kept open was one hundred and twenty-eight. The estimated number who attended no school during the year was one hundred and fifty. The school-house was in very good condition, and would seat two hundred and fifty pupils. One male teacher at \$75 per month, and two female teachers at an average salary of \$40, were employed.

CHAPTER LXXI.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

Situation, Boundaries, and Soil.—Washington is situated on the southern border of the county, centrally distant about eight miles from Trenton, eight and one-half miles from Princeton, and four and one-half miles from Hightstown, and about fifty-five miles from New York, and forty-five miles from Philadelphia.

Physical Features.—Washington contains an area of twelve thousand three hundred acres of land, all well improved. The soil is rich and fertile, abundantly productive of the different cereals and fruits.

The Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad runs in a nearly direct line across the township east and west. The Pemberton and Hightstown Railroad crosses its eastern extremity. There are two stations in the township accessible from all parts.

Settlement.—The settlement of what is now Wash-

ington was begun in the southern part of the territory, so called, along the Old York road, which forms a portion of the boundary line between Mercer and Monmouth Counties, and which was early known as an Indian path, and by old residents is now often so referred to.

Here, in the depths of a dense forest, which had hitherto been peopled only by wild beasts and the scarcely less wild aborigines, where it is not probable the foot of the white man had often trod even in traversing the country between the Delaware and the Raritan, the pioneers made their homes, clearing small patches of ground, building log houses of the most primitive description, and beginning in a small way, on their little openings, to extract from nature the fruits of toil, and laying the foundations of such meagre fortunes as reward the pioneer, whose labor is not for himself but for those who shall be when the earth his hands have exposed to the sunlight shall cover his lifeless form.

Just where the first comer located, and who he was, cannot now be ascertained. That he was venturesome and full of enterprise, and endowed with unbounded hope, will not be questioned by those who know the country, and have even a faint conception of what it was about one hundred and thirty years ago.

It was about 1750, perhaps a little later, that John Chamberlain located north of the Old York road, in the southeast part of the township as now bounded, near Timothy Hulet, who had located in what is now the southwestern corner of East Windsor. He reared a family of children, among whom were Abijah, John, Harriet, and Nancy.

(1) Abijah Chamberlain married Susan Hunt, and lived and died in the vicinity childless. (2) John married Rebecca Ely, lived on a portion of his father's purchase, and had children named Hezekiah, Ezekiel, John, William, Mary, and Rebecca. Hezekiah married, and settled in Monmouth County. Ezekiel removed West. John married a Miss Longstreet, and also went West, where William, Mary, and Rebecca also located and lived permanently. (3) Harriet married Vincent Dey, and settled near Princeton. Her daughter Rebecca married Jacob Fisher, and located near her father. Elizabeth, another daughter, married David Chamberlain, and settled at Pleasant Valley, Monmouth County. (4) Nancy never married.

John Hammell was one of the early residents of Washington. His father was named John Hammell, his mother, Elizabeth. He was born in 1714 and died in 1803. His wife was a woman of English descent named Mercy Gibbs. The Hammell tract was near the present village of Windsor. It was a large plantation, but is now cut up into small farms. In 1766, John Hammell built a large brick dwelling, the site of which is now occupied by a frame dwelling, lately occupied by Joseph Tantum. It is not known whether

this estate descended to John Hammell from his father, or whether he acquired it by purchase.

On this large plantation lived the Hammells for nearly a hundred years. They had slaves, and the establishment was, perhaps, more like a Southern plantation before the Rebellion than like the present mode of farming in this section. The proprietor and his only son, John, came near being murdered by one of their slaves about the year 1770. The affair is worth relating: The family had an old Guinea negro, and the other retainers were in the habit of taunting the old man, telling him that the old boss would soon be dead, and pointing to the young son, called him his new boss, who would make him "stand around, etc." This so incensed the old fellow that he determined to murder them both, saying that he would then be "free and go back to Guinea." Accordingly, as the family were returning from church at Allentown, as Mr. Hammell stepped from the wagon, the old negro dealt him a blow which felled him to the ground. However, the daughters of Mr. Hammell sprang from the wagon, and, with a strength that the assailant had not dreamed of, they seized and held him until assistance arrived. None of the family at present reside on any part of the old plantation.

John Hammell was married about 1803. His children were as follows: Mercy, born March 11, 1751 (O. S.); Mary, born Oct. 29, 1752; Elizabeth, born March 29, 1754; Deborah, born Dec. 28, 1755; Theodore, born March 30, 1759; Amy, born July 15, 1761; Ann, born Aug. 11, 1764; John, born May 22, 1767; Rachel, born Oct. 26, 1770.

The daughters above mentioned married into the families of Ivins, Tindall, Cubberley, and others, and their descendants are numerous.

John Hammell, eighth child above mentioned, born May 22, 1767, died Oct. 31, 1846, married, in 1785, Hannah Cubberley, daughter of William and Lydia Cubberley, born April 27, 1768, died Jan. 21, 1853, and had issue as follows:

I. Elizabeth, born Sept. 23, 1786, died April 22, 1861, married, 17th February, 1803, John Tindall, who was born March 18, 1780, died Nov. 30, 1856, and had issue as follows: Mary, born Nov. 1, 1805; Lockart, born April 17, 1809; John H., born Aug. 31, 1811; Elizabeth, born Jan. 7, 1820.

II. Lydia, born April 4, 1788, died April 5, 1876, married John West, which see.

III. William, born Nov. 26, 1789, died Dec. 17, 1818, married Hope West, Feb. 7, 1811, and had issue as follows: John W., born Jan. 1, 1813; James, born Jan. 14, 1815; William, born May 25, 1817. After the death of William Hammell, his widow married Samuel Nutt, and had issue as follows: Sarah, born Sept. 14, 1825; Zimri W., born Oct. 21, 1831, died in childhood, Jan. 14, 1835.

IV. Mary, born Aug. 24, 1791, married Zimri West, which see.

V. John, born Sept. 5, 1793, died 1802.

VI. James, born March 26, 1796, died 1803.

VII. Mercy, born April 5, 1798, died Jan. 25, 1823, married William Butcher, and had four children, namely: John, William, Ann E., and Thomas.

VIII. Thomas I., born Jan. 26, 1800, died in childhood.

IX. Eli, born April 25, 1802, died in childhood.

X. Hannah, born April 18, 1804, married, Jan. 9, 1822, Randolph G. Forman, who was born Aug. 27, 1799, and had issue as follows: John H., born Dec. 24, 1822, died 1855; Eveline, born Jan. 29, 1825; William H., born June 14, 1827, died August, 1849; Clark T., born Jan. 24, 1832. After the death of Randolph G. Forman, Feb. 21, 1837, his widow married Joseph L. West.

XI. John, born Aug. 1, 1806, died April 20, 1831, married, July 18, 1826, Amy Rogers, who was born March 9, 1806, died June 9, 1870, and had issue as follows: Mercy, born Jan. 16, 1827; Ezekiel, born July 12, 1828; William, born July 11, 1830. After the death of John Hammell, his widow married George Cole, by whom she had issue.

XII. Achsah, born Oct. 6, 1808, died June 11, 1852, married Andrew F. South, and had issue as follows: Enoch, born Nov. 25, 1826; Mary E., born July 10, 1828, died Dec. 17, 1861; Ursula, born July 5, 1832; Sarah Matilda, born Dec. 7, 1838; Lavinia, born April 26, 1841, died Aug. 27, 1843; Jane Amanda, born Aug. 5, 1844; John H., born May 21, 1848; Charles I., born June 4, 1852, died July 10, 1852.

The earliest settlement of any magnitude was at Sharon, on the Old York road, and partially in Monmouth County. There, as appears in the industrial history of the township, were inaugurated several manufacturing enterprises at a comparatively early day. With these Joseph Taylor, Abner Hall, William Story, Jediah Middleton, Daniel Bowman, and others were identified.

James Hutchinson and his family were quite early in the township, and most of them seem to have been millers, for from the date of the erection of James Hutchinson's mill on Miry Run (about 1785) to the present time the name has been continuously connected with milling interests in various parts of the township. Amos Hutchinson, an octogenarian, and still the owner of one of the Hutchinson grist-mills, is a resident at Windsor, and others of the name are living in the township.

Two brothers, James and David Cubberley, and their cousin, William Cubberley, emigrated from England and settled within the borders of this township in the latter part of the last century.

I. James Cubberley located near the site of Newtown, on the road from Allentown to Trenton. He married Mary Gordon, and had children named John, William, James, Elijah, Jessie, Mary, and Margaret. (1) John married Abbie Brown, and located near Cat-Tail Creek, where he engaged in farming, and at times in school-teaching; his sons were David and

Stacy. David married a Miss Brown, and removed to Williamsport, N. Y.; Stacy married Caroline Smith, and resides at Trenton. (2) William married Ruth Hutchinson, and locating on the road from Bordentown to Hightstown, engaged in farming; his children were named James, Thomas, Tobias, Enoch, Daniel, John H., Dilerhè, Francis, Angeline, and William. Tobias, William, Daniel, and Angeline are all dead; Francis lives on the homestead; the others are scattered, none of them living in the township. (3) James settled on a portion of the old homestead and engaged in farming; his children were Isaac, Stephen, Charles, Angeline, Elizabeth, Deborah, and Josephine. Isaac married Susan Hess, and settled at Yardville; Stephen does not claim the township as his home; Charles died young; Angeline was twice married, first to Thomas Barlow, her second husband being Samuel Cubberley, of Hamilton Square; Deborah married Samuel Nelson, of Newtown; Josephine espoused G. W. Davison, and lived and died at Newtown. (4) Elijah and (5) Jessie died on the homestead. (6) Mary became Mrs. Jonathan Brown, located near Windsor, and reared a large family. (7) Margaret married Philip Nutt.

II. David Cubberley lived for a time with his brother James, and then removed from the township.

III. William Cubberley, cousin to James and David Cubberley, married Elizabeth Tindall, and settled on Miry Run, where he took up land and engaged in farming. He had several children, none of whom, except his daughter Mary, remained in the township. The latter married Cornelius Voorhees, and located at Newtown, where she reared two daughters and a son. Elizabeth, one of the daughters, married Nathan Nutt, and located in Hamilton township. The other daughter, Theodosia, married J. B. Perrine, and settled at Windsor. The son, I. Clark Voorhees, married Elizabeth Cory, and is a resident of Camden County.

Perhaps a little later than 1800, Stacy Tindall located at what is now Newtown, where he took up land and became a farmer. He had two sons, named Benjamin and Lorenzo. Benjamin married and settled on a portion of his father's land. His children were named Henry, Stacy, and Mary. Henry resides at White Horse. Stacy was twice married, and is now a resident of the township. Mary married and removed to Trenton. Lorenzo married a Miss Wall, and lived and died in the township. He had two daughters, named Margaret and Harriet, and two sons, all of whom removed to Philadelphia.

Joseph Tindall came into the township with Stacy Tindall, and settled on the Allentown and Trenton road. He had children named William, Isaac, and Mary. William married Annie Newell, and resided on the homestead. Isaac married and also located upon a portion of his father's purchase. His children were named Joseph, William, George, Augustus, Thomas, and Martha. Joseph died unmarried. William is living on the homestead. George

married Mary Embley, and died at Newtown, where Augustus is a resident. Thomas is unmarried. Martha died young.

There were few residents at Windsor and Newtown, compared with the present population of those parts of the township, prior to the construction of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, now the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which gave an impetus to settlement in that portion of Washington which it traverses and for some distance on either hand.

Among the more prominent of the later comers in Washington were the families of Robbins, Embley, Nutt, Gordon, Tindall, Dancer, Ford, Malsbury, Baldwin, Perrine, Yard, Cole, Wall, Brown, and others, well known members of which are mentioned in connection with the various interests with which they have been from time to time identified.

Organization.—Washington was set off from East Windsor township by an act of Assembly approved March 15, 1859. For boundaries, see Laws of 1859.

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Randall C. Robbins, 1860-62.	Charles R. Burke, 1869-70.
James Nutt, 1860-62.	Israel Baldwin, 1871-74.
Ezekiel Gordon, 1863-66.	William H. Ford, 1875-76.
Andrew J. Embley, 1863-65.	Asher Quigley, 1877.
Forman Hutchinson, 1866-68.	John M. Malsbury, 1878-80.
George A. Cole, 1867.	Elison E. Hutchinson, 1881.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

William T. Flock, 1860-63, 1866-68.	James M. Yard, 1870-74.
John M. Allen, 1860.	Enoch Flock, 1870-76.
William I. Robbins, 1860-63, 1865-67.	John B. Yard, 1871-74.
Elias Updike, 1860-65.	Jasper Allen, 1871-72.
Enoch P. Ford, 1860-64.	Asher Quigley, 1873-74.
Charles Gordon, 1861-63.	G. W. Barmore, 1873-74.
John C. Yard, 1864-65, 1868-69.	Spafford W. Hutchinson, 1875-76.
James P. Brown, 1864-65, 1868-70, 1876.	John McCabe, 1875.
David Carson, 1864, 1877-78.	John R. Cubberley, 1875.
James Nutt, 1865, 1869, 1872.	John McDonald, 1876.
William Marks, 1866-67.	George R. Busby, 1876-78.
John H. Tindall, 1866-67.	Benjamin Hulse, 1877-78.
William Robbins, 1866-67, 1875.	Frank M. Harker, 1877.
Henderson Desbrough, 1868.	Augustus Ayers, 1877, 1879.
James C. Howell, 1868-69.	Randall B. Silvers, 1878-80.
Albert K. Ely, 1869-70.	Jasper Hutchinson, 1878, 1880-81.
David W. Cubberley, 1870-71.	William Walling, 1879.
	George B. Robbins, 1880-81.
	Joshiah S. Robbins, 1881.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

Randall C. Robbins, 1860-62.	Elwood Rogers, 1874-76.
Spafford W. Hutchinson, 1863-70.	J. J. Whittington, 1877.
Charles M. Potter, 1871-72.	Frank M. Harker, 1878.
Charles A. Miller, 1873, 1879.	E. B. Yard, 1880-81.

ASSESSORS.

George H. Yard, 1860.	Joseph W. Yard, 1875-76.
William Robbins, 1861-63.	John B. Yard, 1880-81.
John M. Allen, 1864-67.	
James McGalliard, 1868-70, 1877-79.	

COLLECTORS.

Reuben Hendrickson, 1860-62.	George R. Robbins, 1867-74.
John M. Mansbury, 1862-66.	John R. Cubberley, 1875-81.

CONSTABLES.

D. Lining, 1860.	M. Ayres, 1866.
Job Silvers, 1861.	John McCabe, 1867-68, 1870.
Randall Sprouls, 1862.	Fredrick Miller, 1869.
Samuel A. Pancoast, 1863-64.	John W. Tindall, 1871, 1881.
Lewis Steward, 1865-66.	

Villages and Hamlets.—WINDSOR is a hamlet on the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in the northeast part of the township, and was formerly known as Centreville. Its population is about one hundred and fifty.

The first merchant there was Samuel Embley; Miss T. Voorhees was the next. Barclay Perrine was an early merchant. Israel Baldwin began trading there in 1862, and has continued to the present. John B. Perrine opened a store in 1865, and traded there a number of years. Bowne & Malsbury began business a year or two later, but did not long continue it. George R. Robbins was a merchant there a year or two. Elias T. Dancer traded from 1873 to some time in the following year. About this time a store was opened by John N. Carhart, who closed it a year or two afterwards. About 1874, Everett & Co. opened a store, but were succeeded in a year or two by Lane & Co., who are yet in business. The store occupied by Israel Baldwin was erected by William T. Mills in 1848.

The first blacksmith at Windsor was George A. Cole, who built a shop there in 1845. He has had several successors. The present "smithy" is operated by Daniel Kavanaugh.

In 1845, Henry Vandewater opened a wheelwright-shop. He had successors, the last of whom was John McDonald.

The Windsor Hotel was built in 1832 by William McKnight, and Samuel Embley was its first occupant. It has several times changed owners and landlords, and is now the property of Samuel Eldridge, and kept by Charles Tindall.

The post-office was established about 1846, with Barclay Perrine as postmaster. Edward Van Hise has been postmaster since 1861.

Windsor now contains one church, a grist-mill, a harness-shop, a blacksmith-shop, two stores, and a hotel and a number of dwellings.

NEWTOWN STATION.—This hamlet contains one store, a wheelwright-shop, a blacksmith-shop, a hotel, a chapel, a hay-pressing establishment, and about one hundred inhabitants. It is a station on the Amboy Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on the road from Bordentown to Hightstown, and the Allentown road, and is located near the western boundary of the township. It is known also as Robbinsville, the name of the post-office, given in honor of Hon. G. R. Robbins. Years ago the locality was sometimes referred to as "Hungry Hill," from the fact that it is on elevated ground, which was then the abiding-place of some people who were unable to provide for persons traveling through there such necessary articles of food as were sometimes required. The present name was given it in 1844, at a meeting of the inhabitants held for the purpose of taking measures to forever separate the hamlet and its old uncomplimentary appellation.

The first merchant in the place was I. C. Voorhees, who began business in 1840. Several years later he

was succeeded by Richard Waddy, and he, three or four years later, by R. Yard & Brother. At the expiration of a year the firm was changed to Yard & Applegate. J. C. & Joseph Yard succeeded Yard & Applegate, and were succeeded by J. W. Yard about 1868. E. B. Yard has occupied the store since 1872.

The post-office was established about 1850. I. Clark Voorhees was the first postmaster. His successors have been Richard Waddy, George H. Yard, John C. Yard, Joseph W. Yard, and E. B. Yard, the present incumbent, commissioned in 1877.

In 1843, Benjamin Reed opened the first wheelwright-shop. The first and present blacksmiths are J. S. Yard & Son, who are also the present wheelwrights.

The first hotel was the "Cross-Keys House." It was an old house half a century ago, and the names of the builder and early occupants are not now known. The last to do the honors of the establishment was Elijah Davis. This old inn was torn down about a dozen years ago. The Railroad House was erected by William Tindall in 1844, and was first kept by G. W. Davison, who occupied it three years. The present owner and occupant is E. A. Tindall.

Pomyea & Brother set up a hay-press at Newtown in 1879, and have been succeeded in business by Pomyea & Mount.

SHARON is a hamlet on the York road, partly in Washington and partly in Monmouth County, containing about twenty dwellings, a blacksmith's shop, a wheelwright's shop, two stores, and a church. Formerly several manufacturing enterprises of more or less importance were located there.

Abner Hall, who kept a store on the Mercer County side of the road as early as 1812, was the pioneer merchant. Several different persons, the names of most of whom cannot now be recalled, have traded there since. Two stores are now kept, one of them by James M. Danar, the other by Lucy Decline.

The first blacksmith at Sharon was as early as 1800. The present blacksmith-shop is owned by J. D. Hall, and occupied by George Gill.

An early wheelwright was William Pullen. H. F. Parent now carries on a wheelwright's business in a shop rented of J. D. Hall.

NEW CANTON.—This is a hamlet at the southern extremity of the township, partially on the south side of the York road, and in Monmouth County. It was formerly known by the uneuphonious name of Cabbage-town, and consists of eight dwellings.

Industrial Pursuits.—**GRIST-MILLS.**—James Hutchinson erected the Hutchinson grist-mill on Miry Run, north of Newtown, about 1785. This mill has ever since been owned in the family, and is now the property of James I. Hutchinson.

At Windsor, Amos Hutchinson built a grist-mill and a saw-mill about 1817, which were operated by his sons Jonathan and Isaac Hutchinson till 1827, when they were purchased by the present owner,

Amos Hutchinson, a relative of Amos Hutchinson, their builder.

In 1820, Jonathan Hutchinson erected a grist-mill on Cat-Tail Creek, which was operated by a man named Silvers until he was succeeded by John Hutchinson. Later the mill changed owners several times, and in 1857 was purchased by David Carson. It was burned in 1880.

Another grist-mill was built in 1820 at Sharon by Isaac Wilson, who did a milling business for some years, and then converted the building into a store, which was kept there for some years, when the structure was torn down.

THE MANUFACTURE OF SHOES.—About 1800, Joseph Taylor began the manufacture of shoes at Sharon, on the Mercer County side of the road. After some years he sold out to Abner Hall, who continued the business some years.

John Brown established a shoe-factory at Sharon in 1832, and did a more or less extensive business for some time.

THE MANUFACTURE OF HATS.—In 1807, William Story established a hat-factory at Sharon, on the Monmouth side of the county line, at times employing as many as twenty men in the manufacture of fur and woolen hats. His successors were his sons, William Story, Jr., and John Story. This enterprise was long ago abandoned.

THE OLD MIDDLETON TANNERY.—Jedediah Middleton erected suitable buildings and established a tannery at Sharon as early as 1820, in the Monmouth County part of the settlement. This enterprise soon came into the management of Daniel Bowman, who conducted it until 1840, when it passed into the hands of Alfred Conover, and was owned by him thirty-five years, when the buildings were purchased and removed by J. D. Hall.

BRICK MANUFACTURE.—In 1844, Barclay Perrine began the manufacture of brick at Windsor, and continued that industry for some years.

LESS IMPORTANT ENTERPRISES.—Besides those mentioned above, there have been numerous less important industrial enterprises, such as those carried on in shops by mechanics of different kinds, some of which are referred to elsewhere.

In writing of the several manufactures at Sharon it has been thought best to mention those of them that were located in that part of the hamlet lying in Monmouth County as fully as those north of the road, as all contributed alike, according to their importance, to the growth and prosperity of the southern part of the township.

Educational.—There is nothing to distinguish the educational history of Washington from that of other similar townships in this section of the State. It has not been ascertained that it contains any special claim upon the historian, whose manifest duty will have been performed when he has stated that the earliest schools within the borders of the township

were instituted and supported by private contributions, and that the "pay-school" system prevailed until the school law of the State of New Jersey went into effect, adding some data concerning the number and status of the schools of the present time.

Washington is divided into six school districts, which are named and numbered as follows: Robbinsville District, No. 44; Union District, No. 45; Page's Corner District, No. 46; Sharon District, No. 47; Allen District, No. 48; and Windsor District, No. 49.

According to the annual report of the State Board of Education for the school year ending Aug. 31, 1880, the statistics of the schools in the several districts were as follows:

ROBBINSVILLE DISTRICT.—Amount of apportionment from State appropriation, \$301.54; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$28.40; total amount received from all sources for public school purposes, \$329.94; value of school property, \$200; whole number of children between five and eighteen years of age in the district, 85; number enrolled on the school register, 60; estimated number of children who have attended no school, 26; number of teachers employed, and at what monthly salary, 1 female at \$28.33.

UNION DISTRICT.—Amount of apportionment from State appropriation, \$277.47; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$22.53; total amount received from all sources, \$300; value of school property, \$1000; number of children in the district of the school age, 68; number enrolled on the school register, 56; estimated number who attended no school, 12; number of teachers employed, and at what monthly salary, 1 male at \$28.

PAGE'S CORNER DISTRICT.—Amount of apportionment from State appropriation, \$278.39; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$21.61; total amount received from all sources, \$300; value of school property, \$1000; number of children in the district of the school age, 70; number enrolled on the school register, 57; estimated number who attend no school, 13; number of teachers employed, and at what monthly salary, 1 female at \$28.50.

SHARON DISTRICT.—Amount of apportionment from State appropriation, \$279.94; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$20.06; total amount received from all sources, \$300; value of school property, \$800; number of children in the district of the school age, 67; number enrolled on the school register, 58; estimated number who attend no school, 5; number of teachers employed, and at what monthly salary, 1 female at \$31.50.

ALLEN DISTRICT.—Amount of apportionment from State appropriation, \$282.40; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$17.60; total amount received from all sources, \$300; value of school property, \$1000; number of children in the district of the school age, 68; number enrolled on the school register, 41; estimated number attending private

schools, 5; estimated number who attended no school, 22; number of teachers employed, and at what salary, 1 female at \$26.58.

WINDSOR DISTRICT.—Amount of apportionment from State appropriation, \$373.66; amount of apportionment from surplus revenue, \$35.19; total amount received from all sources, \$408.85; value of school property, \$1200; number of children in the district of the school age, 118; number enrolled on the school register, 70; estimated number attending private schools, 2; estimated number who attended no school, 46; number of teachers employed, and at what salary, 1 male at \$42.

The Methodist Church of Sharon.—At Sharon is a Methodist Episcopal Society, which forms part of the Allentown (Monmouth County) charge.

Considerably prior to 1800 services were held by Methodists in an old log house which stood on the farm formerly owned by Isaac Wilson. In 1812, Isaac Embley deeded a lot to the Methodist organization, upon which a church was built that year, in which services were held until 1869.

In 1869 the old church was rebuilt, and in November of that year it was dedicated by Rev. D. W. Bartine, D.D., of Trenton. It is a wooden structure, standing in the south part of the hamlet.

The present trustees of the Sharon Methodist Episcopal Church are William Rue and J. D. Hall. The steward is James M. Dancer. The pastor is Rev. Mr. Green, of Allentown.

The Methodist Church of Windsor.—At Windsor Methodist services were first held in the school-house, near the Hutchinson grist-mill. A society was organized in 1839. Among the early members were William C. Lutes, Emeline Dancer, Christian Dancer, and Enoch Knowles.

A small church was built in 1839 and dedicated by Rev. Charles Pitman. In 1865 it was replaced by the present brick and wood building, thirty feet by forty, in the centre of the village, which was erected under the supervision of a building committee, consisting of George A. Cole, D. M. Brown, and J. P. Brown, and which, with the parsonage, is valued at five thousand five hundred dollars.

In 1858, Windsor was constituted a separate charge, and James Cook, C. C. Johnson, Enoch Knowles, Amos Hutchinson, Asher Hankinson, George A. Cole, and David Gordon were chosen trustees.

The first regular pastor was Rev. Richard Thorne. His successors have been Revs. Edward H. Durell, 1860; Joseph G. Crater, 1863; J. P. Connolly, 1864; E. Waters, 1865; T. C. Carman, 1867; H. M. Shinn, 1870; J. H. Michael, 1871; D. Moore, 1873; F. Robbins, 1875; J. A. Dilks, 1877; Joseph Ashbrook, 1879; and William Franklin, the present pastor, 1880.

The present trustees are George A. Cole, James P. Brown, Elias T. Dancer, Edward T. Van Hise, John M. Malsbury, William H. Rue, and David M. Brown. The stewards are David M. Brown, George A. Cole,



DAVID W. CUBBERLEY.



E. B. Yard

James P. Brown, William H. Rue, G. H. Franklin, Edward T. Van Hise, Elias T. Dancer, and E. K. Cole.

The membership of this church is one hundred.

The Newtown Union Chapel.—During the past fifty or sixty years, perhaps during a longer period, religious services have been held by preachers of various denominations at Newtown. Prior to 1876 such services had been held mostly in the district school-house.

The people of the vicinity had long felt the want of a commodious and well-appointed house of worship in their midst, and a few years ago efforts were made to secure a fund for the erection of such a building. The leading citizens subscribed liberally, and when the success of the project was assured, Rev. J. R. Schenck, who had been active in the movement, Harrison Yard, Edward Davis, and Elijah Wall were chosen a building committee, and under their supervision a neat and amply large wooden chapel was built, in 1876, upon land donated for the purpose by William Tindall.

This house is free for the use of all Protestant denominations, and regular weekly services are held by clergymen from Hamilton Square and Allentown (Monmouth County).

Burial-Places.—In the early days graves were made, in some instances, on the farms which formed the homesteads of the families bereaved. Residents in the eastern parts of the township have long buried their dead in the old cemeteries at Hightstown and Milford, in East Windsor. From an early date interments of persons who have died in the southern part have taken place at Allentown, Monmouth Co.

The only regular burying-ground in Washington is that in the Methodist churchyard at Windsor. An association controlling it has been duly incorporated. Its president is George A. Cole, its secretary, D. M. Brown, and its treasurer, J. P. Brown. The board of managers consists of these gentlemen and William H. Rue.

The cemetery has been laid out in lots and otherwise improved.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

DAVID W. CUBBERLEY.

Thomas Cubberley, of English origin, settled on two thousand acres of land in South Brunswick, Middlesex Co., N. J., having taken it up during the reign of King George. He had two children, William and Mary, and died before the Revolutionary war. Mary married William Tindall, resided in West Windsor, and had children,—William, John, Amos, Israel, Maynard, Theodocia, and Elizabeth. William, born Oct. 1, 1749, resided in what is now Washington township, Mercer County, had a farm, and operated a saw-mill on the old homestead near him.

His wife, Elizabeth Tindall, lived to the age of ninety-seven years, seven months, and three days, and bore him eleven children, viz.: Anna, born in 1771, wife of David Richardson, and resided in a Western State; Jesse; Elizabeth, married John Hutchinson, and resided West; Amy, wife of Ezekiel Hutchinson, resided West; Sarah, wife of Joseph Story, resided in South Brunswick; Bathsheba; Mary, wife of Cornelius Voorhies, and resided in South Brunswick; Achsah became the wife of Samuel Hutchinson, and resided in Hunterdon County; Elijah and Theodocia, twins, the latter the wife of Joseph Ivins, removed to Ohio; the former married Elizabeth Voorhies, and resided near the old homestead; and David W. Cubberley, subject of this sketch, the youngest child, born Sept. 19, 1792, was a man of good intellect, and acquired much knowledge.

He was a member of the Hamilton Square Baptist Church for thirty years, but upon the division of that body joined the Hopewell Baptist Church in 1864, where he remained a worthy and honored member until his death, April 11, 1881, having been deacon for twenty-five years, and having taken an active part in religious work as a speaker and singer. He was justice of the peace for ten years, a member of the township committee, and for thirty years a school trustee. He was a man of sterling qualities, and esteemed by his fellow-citizens. His wife Mary, daughter of Coert and Ann Voorhies, whom he married Jan. 20, 1813, died May 7, 1828, and bore him the following children: Ezekiel died young; Mary Ann, wife of Daniel B. Coleman, resides in Trenton; Voorhies married Sarah Ann Allen, resided in Washington township, and died April 1, 1843; Elizabeth, wife of Enos Bown, of Trenton; Lemuel died young. His second wife, Rebecca, daughter of Samuel Allen, whom he married Sept. 20, 1828, an "estimable Christian woman," survives in 1882, in her eighty-third year, and has borne him children,—John Randolph Cubberley, now living on the old homestead, married Mary, daughter of Henry E. Perrine, of South Brunswick, and has one child, Rebecca. He is a member of the Hopewell Baptist Church, and is serving his eighth consecutive year as collector of his township. The other children of David W. Cubberley and Rebecca Allen are Catharine P., wife of William T. Ivins, of Hamilton Square; Theodocia died young; and Sarah Ann, who became the wife of Foreman Hutchinson, of Washington township.

EDMUND BAKER YARD.

Edmund Baker Yard was born in Washington township, Mercer Co., N. J., Oct. 31, 1852. His father, James M. Yard, born in 1825, married, in 1851, Mary E., daughter of William T. Flock, of Allentown, who bore him children,—Susie A., died young; Annie M., wife of Charles B. Fields; Wil-

liam F., deceased; Susie E.; and Edmund Baker Yard, who is the eldest and subject of this sketch. James M. Yard was one of the founders of the Baptist Church at Allentown, of which he and his wife were members, and of which he was a deacon until his death, in December, 1878. He was a farmer and took an active part in local public matters. John Yard, grandfather of Edmund Baker Yard, resided in East Windsor township at the time of his death. He was the first postmaster of Yardville, which took its name from him. His wife, Susan Wall, bore him six children, who grew to maturity: Joseph W., George H., James M., Annie, wife of John L. White, John C., and Harrison.

Edmund Baker Yard received his education at the common school and at the Peddie Institute, Hightstown. On March 4, 1877, he married Clara B., daughter of David Howell, of Dolington, Pa., and has one child, Ella B. The same year he succeeded to the mercantile business of his uncle, Joseph W. Yard, at Newtown, N. J., which he has carried on since. He is postmaster at Newtown, a member of the First Baptist Church of Allentown, a member of its board of trustees, and is serving his third year as township clerk.

CHAPTER LXXII.

WEST WINDSOR TOWNSHIP.

Situation and Boundaries.—West Windsor is centrally located on the eastern border of the county, and is bounded on the north by Princeton township, on the east by South Brunswick and Cranbury townships (Middlesex County) and East Windsor, on the south by Washington, and on the west by Hamilton and Lawrence.

Descriptive.—This township is nine miles long, and has an average width of five miles. The soil is very fertile and well cultivated, yielding grain and grass in abundant crops.

Northerly and easterly the township is drained by Stony Brook and the Millstone River respectively, which flow together at its northeastern extremity. Bear Creek flows in a northerly course through a part of the eastern portion of the township, emptying into the Millstone River at the township line. The southwestern part is drained by Assunpink Creek. In the north part is Bear Swamp, formerly a large tract of marsh land, which is being gradually reclaimed by a system of under-drainage. Duck Pond Run and other brooks have their sources within the township limits, and flow into some of the various streams above mentioned. Bear Creek furnishes a water-power which has long turned the machinery of a grist-mill in the eastern part of the township.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal traverses the northern portion of the township in a course parallel

with Stony Brook. The railroad from Jersey City to Camden formerly crossed the township on nearly the same line, but the track was relaid a little less than twenty years ago farther south, and is now known as the Trenton Branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. At Princeton Junction, in the northern part, the Princeton Branch Railroad forms a junction with the line just mentioned, and trains to and from Princeton here connect with the principal passenger trains for New York and Philadelphia.

Settlement.—The earliest settlements in the township of West Windsor were made at Penn's Neck and at Dutch Neck. Which is entitled to rank as the earliest it is now impossible to determine.

The first settlers at Penn's Neck were the Schenck and Conover¹ families. They came from Monmouth County. The Christian name of the original Schenck there was Garret. The name of the head of the Conover family of settlers was John. The two families were related by the marriage of William Conover with a woman of the Schenck family.

The joint purchase of Garret Schenck and John Kovenhoven from Penn in 1737 was quite extensive, containing six thousand five hundred acres, and covering all the territory from the Millstone to the "Dutch Pond," in the northwestern part of the township, bounded north and south by Stony Brook and Bear Swamp.²

Along the old straight turnpike which traverses this tract east and west Schenck and Conover settled their sons alternately, so that from the eastern to the western limit of the purchase there formerly lived Schencks and Conovers on farms which alternated on each side of the road, like the red and white squares on a checker-board. This region was called Penn's Neck.

The most of this land remained in the possession of Schencks and Conovers up to about half a century ago. It is now all owned by new-comers, and the farms on the tract are among the best in that part of the township.

The sons of William Conover were William, Garret, and David. The genealogy of one branch of the family of William (2) will be found in the following paragraphs:

William Conover (2) married Deborah Voorhees, family from Long Island, and had children named William, Ralph, Deborah, Margaret, and Mary.

William Conover (3) married Mary Grover. His children were William (born July 9, 1799), Ralph, Pearson, Richard, Deborah, Elizabeth, Gertrude, Maria, Margaret, Voorhees, and Lavinia and George Follet (twins).

William Conover (4) married Elizabeth Bastido. His children were named Ira, Mary, William, Gar-

¹ Formerly spelled Kouwenhoven, Kovenhoven, and Covenhoven.

² This original Penn patent is still existing in the Schenck family at Princeton.

ret, Ralph, Ann, Abbie, Charles, Elizabeth, and Alice. Of these, Ira, Alice, and Ralph are dead. None of the others live in the vicinity.

Ralph Conover, son of William (3), and brother of William (4), married Rachel Dye, and lives at Trenton.

Pearson Conover married Annie Morris, and had children named Edward, Lawrence, John, Elizabeth, Mary, and Emma. Mary married James Dennis, of West Windsor. None of her brothers and sisters live in the township.

Richard Conover married Margaret Dye, and lives near Cranbury. He has four sons, named Dye, Disbrow, Baxter, and Voorhees.

Deborah, Elizabeth, and Gertrude Conover never married.

Maria Conover married Paul Morris, and located in Monmouth County.

Margaret Conover married Z. Stout, and removed to Jersey City.

Voorhees Conover died many years ago.

Lavina and George Follet Conover (twins) died young.

As appears from the records of the township, Garrett Schenck, Joseph Schenck, and John Schenck were prominent in local affairs before and after the beginning of the present century. John A. Schenck, David K. Schenck, John G. Schenck, John C. Schenck and others of the name have at a later date been conspicuous citizens, actively identified with the affairs of the township.

The pioneers at Dutch Neck were Holland Dutchmen from Long Island. Among the very few families of original settlers in that part of the township, the Voorhees and Bergen families were prominent. Like the two families on Penn's Neck, these two families intermarried, the second wife of Coert Voorhees, the settler of the name at Dutch Neck, having been a woman of the Bergen family.

Coert Voorhees had several children, among whom were Coert, Jr., and Elijah. None except these remained in the township. Elijah married a Van Nest, and lived and died at Dutch Neck. He had two sons named Eli and Ralph, neither of whom ever married. The former is dead. The latter lives at Dutch Neck. Coert Voorhees, Sr., and Coert Voorhees, Jr., both served in the American ranks during the Revolutionary struggle, the former fighting at the battle of Trenton.

The younger Coert Voorhees was born at Dutch Neck, Feb. 20, 1756. He married and had children named Catharine, William Cornelius, John, Major, Elijah, Joseph, Anna, Polly Betsey, and Ellen. Of these we have no information except the following relative to Catharine, William, and Major:

I. Catharine Voorhees married William Conover, and had children named Mary Ann, Eliza, Phebe, Catherine, John, and William. John is living in New Brunswick; William is dead.

II. William Voorhees married Ellen Stonaker, of Cranbury (Middlesex County), and had children named Eliza, David S., Martin, Abraham, James, Ezekiel, Cornelius, Joseph, Alexander, and Ellen, and two or three others. Eliza married Richard Hutchinson, of West Windsor, and had children named Abbie, Deborah, James, William, John, and Isaac. David S. married Amy Slingon, of Princeton, and is now living at Penn's Neck. His children were named Harrison, George, Smith, David, Edward (dead), Mary, Harriet, and Elizabeth (dead). Martin removed to Somerset County, and now lives there. Abraham married Sarah Henderson, of Princeton, and lived and died in West Windsor. James died unmarried. Ezekiel married Rachel Silvers, and lives in East Windsor. Cornelius married an Embley of East Windsor, and is living at Asbury Park. N. J. Joseph, at the age of twenty-one, entered the United States navy, and has only once revisited his native place. It is not known by his relatives whether he survives. Alexander died unmarried. Ellen married Ezekiel Lutes, of West Windsor, and is dead. None of her children live in the township.

III. Major Voorhees was born at Dutch Neck, May 12, 1798, and in 1820 married Atheleah Cubberly, who was born at Hamilton Square, Aug. 7, 1799. In 1823 they removed to Hamilton Square, where they celebrated their golden wedding in 1870.

George Bergen operated a grist-mill near Dutch Neck during the Revolution. His sons were John, Peter, and John G. He had several daughters. John removed to Kentucky. William G. Bergen, son of George G., married Susan Reed, and is a farmer near Dutch Neck. His children are named James, Spafford, Stephen, Sarah, Johnson, Eliza, Howard, Emma, and George T. No further information concerning this family can be obtained.

The Van Nest family were among the pioneers of West Windsor. Few descendants are now living there. John Tindall, William Tindall, John Cox, Thomas Clark, John Morgan, Abel Slayback, Joseph Stout, Amos Hutchinson, John Skillman, William Dey Jewell,¹ Isaac Cook, William Vaughn, Ezekiel Smith, Joseph Olden, and William Holmes, besides some of the persons previously mentioned, were holders of township offices in West Windsor previous to 1800.

William Fisher settled in the southeast part of the township, near Hickory Corners, in 1775, and owned a large tract of land in the vicinity. He married Eva Stout and reared a large family, of whom were William, Samuel, Eunice, Sarah, Elizabeth, Ann, and others. William Fisher, Jr., married and settled in Burlington County. Mary Wilson was his first wife. Samuel Fisher married Johanna S. Stockton, and located on a portion of the homestead. His sons were named James S. and William. The former mar-

¹ Thomas Jewell, William D. Jewell, and the heirs of Elisha Jewell own and occupy three of the finest farms in the township.

ried Margaret Clark and located at Penn's Neck, where he now lives. The latter married Mary Dutcher and lived at Penn's Neck twenty-five years, and then removed to Bound Brook, N. J. Eunice married Randall Chamberlain and removed to Ohio. Returning, she afterward married James Hultz and located at Plainsboro' (Middlesex County). Sarah married a Chamberlain and settled near Hightstown; Mary married Abel Harden and located in East Windsor; Elizabeth married Aaron Forman, and for a time lived at Hightstown, but later removed to Edinburg, where she and her husband died; Ann married a Howell, and lived on the old Fisher homestead.

Prior to 1800, Matthew Rue settled on what is now known as the Dutch Neck road, about a mile east of Dutch Neck, and was a purchaser of about five thousand acres of land in that vicinity. He married Rebecah Ely, and had children named Ann, Matthias, Enoch, Phebe, Mary, Joseph, Matthew, Achsah, Joshua E., Rebecah, John, and Gilbert W. Rue.

Ann married William Cotheal, and located in Middlesex County, and reared a family.

Matthias married Ellen Rue, and removed to Middlesex County, and engaged in farming. He had sons named John and Elwood Rue.

Enoch married Lydia Davison, and located in West Windsor, on the road from Dutch Neck into Lawrence township, a mile from Dutch Neck, and engaged in farming. He had one son named John D. Rue, and one daughter, the wife of Rev. Mr. Van Syckle.

Phebe married Elias Bergen, and removed to Trenton.

Mary became the wife of Matthias Mount, and located near Dutch Neck.

Joseph married Cornelia Mount, and removed to Englishtown, Monmouth Co.

Matthew married Mary Ann Allen, and lived on part of the old homestead of the family, and had seven children.

Achsah married S. Joseph Ely, and removed to Monmouth County.

Joshua E. became a preacher, and married Mary McAuley.

Rebecah married Enoch Mount, and located at Hightstown.

John married Mary Laird, and removed to Monmouth County.

Gilbert W. married Annie Hutchinson, and is living in Monmouth County.

Among names of members of families who have come into the township at a later date than the pioneers and who have at one time or another been prominently identified with its leading interests, may be mentioned those of Amos Hutchinson, Daniel Agnew, Benjamin Clark, Col. E—Beatty, Jacob Van Dyke, Redford Job, David T. Labaw, James D. Hutchinson, John T. Hutchinson, James McGalliard, John S. Robins, Liscomb T. Robbins, Enoch Robbins, Elijah V. Perrine, James H. Everett, Richard C.

Mount, Elisha Rogers, Isaiah Jamison, William Post, Thomas Hooper, William V. Scudder, John A. L. Crater, John S. Van Dyke, William Wiley, Henry M. Taylor, Abraham Van Hise, and William K. Holmes. Others may be found in the civil list of the township, which may be fairly regarded as being composed, for the most part, of the names of its leading and most influential citizens. Others still will be seen in the chapters devoted to the religious and industrial interests. As has been seen, the pioneers on the soil of West Windsor were few in number, and the record of their achievements is manifested in the progress and general prosperity of the township, though it cannot be recounted with the fullness that may seem desirable by any of its present residents.

Organization.—As it appears from an ancient document in the office of the Secretary of State, the original township of Windsor¹ was organized March 9, 1750.

The township remained as originally organized until 1797, when a division was effected by an act of the Legislature, and that portion east of the division line was named East Windsor, and all that portion west of the division line named West Windsor.

In the third section of this act it was provided that,—

"The inhabitants of the said township of East Windsor and West Windsor respectively shall meet at Hightstown (Hightstown), in the said township of East Windsor, and at the house where Jacob Bergen now lives, in the said township of West Windsor, on the day appointed by law for the first annual town-meetings after the passing of this act, and shall then and there proceed to the election of town officers for each of the said townships, as the law provides."

Feb. 11, 1813, a portion of West Windsor township was set off to form a part of the borough of Princeton, then erected from West Windsor, and the township of Montgomery, Somerset County.

Civil List.—None of the records of the old township of Windsor are to be found or known by the officers of the townships of East Windsor and West Windsor to be in existence. Below is given a complete list of the principal officers of West Windsor since the division of Windsor in 1797:

CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS.

Ezekiel Smith, 1797.	James A. Hutchinson, 1848.
Joseph Olden, 1797.	George M. Rue, 1850-54.
William Holmes, 1798-99.	George W. Applegate, 1855-59.
Joseph Schenck, 1798, 1803-4, 1811-14.	Elisha Jewell, 1860.
Thomas Clark, 1799-1802.	James D. Robins, 1860-61.
E. Beatty, 1800-10, 1815-22.	John D. Rue, 1861-62.
Joseph Clark, 1805-6.	Eli Rogers, 1862-63.
John G. Schenck, 1807.	Isaac Russell, 1863.
Benjamin Clark, Jr., 1808-10.	Amos H. Tindall, 1864-71.
John Hamilton, 1811-24.	Edward Jewell, 1864.
Henry Dye, 1823-24.	Joseph H. Grover, 1865-66.
William Bicknor, 1825, 1827-36.	Samuel Fisher, 1867.
Vincent Dye, 1825.	Joseph Coleman, 1868.
John C. Schenck, 1826-25.	Elijah V. Perrine, 1870.
William Beckman, 1826.	William G. Bergen, 1872-73.
John S. Van Dyke, 1836-46.	John Wyckoff, 1875.
Eli Dye, 1837-43, 1851-59.	Jasper Allen, 1877-78.
David K. Schenck, 1844-48, 1850.	William H. Jamison, 1881.

¹ Named in honor of Windsor, in England, as is supposed.

TOWNSHIP CLERKS.

George G. Bergen, 1797-99, 1812-14.
 Francis S. Labow, 1800-11.
 David Schenck, 1815-24.
 Thomas Hooper, 1825-26.
 John S. Van Dyke, 1827-30, 1832-48.
 John S. Robins, 1850-61.

Elwood Rogers, 1862, 1864-65.
 Scott Berrien, 1863.
 Liscomb T. Robins, 1866-70, 1873-81.
 Joseph Watson, 1871.
 George R. Cook, 1872.
 Samuel S. Wilson, 1875.

ASSESSORS.

William Tindall, 1797-1802, 1821-28.
 Elijah Voorhees, 1803-6.
 John A. Schenck, 1807-20.
 David K. Schenck, 1829-37.
 James McGilliard, 1838-39, 1843, 1845.
 David S. Dye, 1840-42, 1844.
 John S. Robins, 1846.

William G. Bergen, 1847, 1850-51, 1853.
 Charles G. Bergen, 1848.
 Enoch Robbins, 1852, 1854-62, 1866.
 Henry M. Taylor, 1863, 1872-74.
 Elijah V. Perrine, 1864-65.
 James D. Duncan, 1867-70.
 James H. Everett, 1871.
 Jasper Hunt, 1875-80.
 John Yard, 1881.

COLLECTORS.

Able Slayback, 1797.
 Elijah Voorhees, 1798-1802.
 Henry Dye, 1803-37.
 Richard C. Mount, 1838-40.
 Elisha Rogers, 1841.
 Eli Rogers, 1842-48, 1850.
 James D. Duncan, 1851-55.
 William G. Bergen, 1856-58, 1879-80.

John F. Labow, 1859-63, 1866.
 Nathaniel Schenck, 1864.
 Isaiah Jamison, 1865.
 George Denison, 1867, 1871-78.
 Jonathan Watson, 1868.
 Daniel M. Hulet, 1869-70.
 David D. Grover, 1881.

TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE.

Garret Schenck, 1797-1802.
 John Tindall, 1797.
 William Tindall, 1798-1816, 1820-27, 1834-35.
 John Cox, 1798.
 John Schenck, 1798-1800.
 Thomas Clark, 1798.
 Ezekiel Smith, 1799.
 John Morgan, 1799.
 Amos Hutchinson, 1800-2.
 Coert Voorhees, Sr., 1800-6.
 Daniel Agnew, 1801-4.
 Joseph Olden, 1802-7.
 William Vaughn, 1803.
 John A. Schenck, 1804-20.
 Benjamin Clark, 1805-6.
 John Hamilton, 1807-24.
 Alexander L. Cruser, 1807.
 Joseph Schenck, 1808-11.
 George G. Bergen, 1808-13.
 Jacob Van Dyke, 1812-15.
 William Post, 1814-24, 1826-41.
 Benjamin Olden, 1816-29.
 Redford Job, 1817, 1819.
 David F. Labow, 1821-31.
 Abraham Voorhees, 1825.
 J. D. Hutchinson, 1825-33.
 John T. Hutchinson, 1828-34.
 John C. Schenck, 1830-35.
 Ezekiel Rogers, Jr., 1832-38.
 Francis S. Labow, 1835-37.
 James Olden, 1836-39.
 James McGilliard, 1836-37, 1847-48.
 Elisha Jewell, 1838-46, 1857.
 James D. Robbins, 1838-39, 1842-47, 1850, 1856-62, 1864-65.
 James A. Hutchinson, 1839-46.
 Charles S. Olden, 1840, 1842-48.
 George M. Rue, 1840-45, 1850-52.
 Enoch Ayres, 1846.
 David K. Schenck, 1847-48, 1850.
 Isaac Russell, 1847-48, 1850, 1856-58.

John A. L. Crater, 1848.
 George W. Applegate, 1850-59, 1865, 1866, 1871-73.
 Thomas Lavender, 1851-52.
 John H. Clark, 1851-52.
 John Rogers, 1851-52.
 David S. Dye, 1852.
 William Tindall, 1853.
 William Van Dyke, 1853-56.
 Randall Hughes, 1853-55.
 William G. Bergen, 1854, 1859-61, 1863, 1868, 1870-74.
 Amos H. Tindall, 1854-55.
 Phillip Shangle, 1855-56.
 James H. Everett, 1857-62.
 Robert L. Fisher, 1858.
 Isaiah Jamison, 1859.
 William S. Wyckoff, 1860-62.
 Eli Dye, 1860-62.
 Charles B. Moore, 1862.
 J. H. Watson, 1863.
 Aaron Coleman, 1863.
 John C. Bergen, 1863.
 William Updike, 1863, 1867-68.
 Daniel M. Hulet, 1864-67.
 Stephen H. Helden, 1864.
 Enoch Robbins, 1864.
 Barzillia Grover, 1864.
 C. J. Wills, 1865-67, 1869-71.
 Samuel Fisher, 1865-66.
 John S. Robins, 1866, 1867, 1869-74.
 Joseph G. Grover, 1868-81.
 Elijah V. Perrine, 1868-69.
 Alexis Rynear, 1868, 1875.
 Peter Rue, 1870.
 Enoch W. Hart, 1869.
 William H. Jamison, 1872-74, 1877.
 Thomas S. Everett, 1875-76.
 William G. Schenck, 1875.
 John D. Rue, 1876-78.
 George R. Cook, 1876-81.
 Joseph Coleman, 1876, 1878-79.
 Stafford Bergen, 1877.

W. J. Tindall, 1878, 1881.
 Ralph Rogers, 1878-80.
 Symes Bergen, 1879-80.

Jasper Allen, 1881.
 John E. Gordon, 1881.

CONSTABLES.

John Skillman, 1797.
 William D. Jewell, 1798, 1804-20.
 Isaac Cook, 1798-1800.
 William Vaughn, 1799-1803.
 Daniel Mershon, 1801.
 William Downing, 1802.
 William Hight, 1807-8.
 Gilbert Giberson, 1818, 1822.
 Asher Temple, 1819-21.
 Israel Tindall, 1821-22.
 Charles M. Campbell, 1822-28.
 Nathaniel Labow, 1824-27, 1829.
 William K. Holmes, 1828-36.
 Joseph Mount, 1829-31.
 Vincent Perrine, 1829.
 David S. Dye, 1830.
 John Simpson, 1832-35.
 Ralph Gulick, 1836.
 Eli Rogers, 1837-39.
 Alexander M. Hudnut, 1837.
 James Everett, 1840-58.
 Samuel Pope, 1840-41.
 William G. Bergen, 1842-48, 1850-51.
 William B. Furnan, 1847.
 E. B. Hewit, 1850.
 Amos H. Tindall, 1851.
 Ezekiel Lutes, 1852.
 Oscar Rogers, 1852-53.
 J. W. Yard, 1853.
 Isaac Van Hise, 1854.
 John S. Robins, 1854.
 William Fisher, 1855.

Charles Carson, 1855.
 Major Hooper, 1856-59.
 Isaiah Taylor, 1856-59.
 William D. Conover, 1859.
 Jonathan Smith, 1860.
 Enoch Robbins, 1860.
 William Schenck, 1861.
 Daniel Hawks, 1862.
 James Voorhees, 1862-64.
 Austin M. Walton, 1863.
 Enoch W. Hart, 1863.
 Abraham Van Hise, 1864.
 James H. Everett, 1865.
 William H. Tindall, 1865-71.
 Joseph Taylor, 1866.
 William S. Wyckoff, 1866-67.
 Absalom Hart, 1867-74.
 William S. Davis, 1868-70.
 William West, Jr., 1869-70.
 William Bush, 1869.
 Israel H. Pearson, 1871.
 Henry D. Grover, 1871.
 Elias A. Smith, 1872-75.
 John L. Corliss, 1872.
 Samuel H. Ayers, 1874-75.
 Jacob L. Hendrickson, 1875-77.
 Symms Wyley, 1875.
 William —, 1877-78.
 Addison Hughes, 1878-81.
 J. H. Bergen, 1879-80.
 Charles S. Rogers, 1881.
 John W. Griggs, 1881.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Richard R. Rogers, 1850.
 John A. L. Crater, 1850.
 William V. Scudder, 1855.
 James McGilliard, 1855, 1858, 1868.
 David S. Voorhees, 1861, 1866, 1875, 1878.

William Perrine, 1866.
 John S. Robbins, 1871.
 Joseph L. Watson, 1873.
 Liscomb T. Robins, 1875, 1881.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

William Conover, 1832.
 John T. Hutchinson, 1832, 1834.
 David S. Dye, 1832-45.
 William Welling, 1833-34.
 James McGilliard, 1835-36.
 Christopher Bergen, 1835-49.
 Peter Hooper, 1837-39.

Nelson Silvers, 1840-42.
 George T. Olmstead, 1841.
 Charles S. Olden, 1842.
 James A. Hutchinson, 1843-46.
 James D. Robbins, 1843.
 William Walton, 1844-46.
 William Lutes, 1846.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS.

David D. Gray, 1847-48.
 James McGilliard, 1850.
 Charles S. Olden, 1851-52.
 Nelson Silvers, 1853-54.
 Alexander Schenck, 1855.
 David S. Dye, 1856.
 William Walton, 1857, 1863.

Charles B. Moore, 1858.
 John D. Rue, 1858-60.
 Elijah V. Perrine, 1861-62.
 Samuel Fisher, 1864.
 Amos Martin, Sr., 1865.
 William H. Jamison, 1866-67.

Villages and Hamlets.—PENN'S NECK, on the Trenton turnpike, in the northeastern part of the township, contains a church, a few dwellings, and one or two small mechanics' shops, and receives its name from the tract of land so called, purchased in the pioneer period of the history of the township of William Penn by Conover and Schenck.

The first public-house there was the Red Lion Inn, built by William Conover about 1807 or 1808. Its first keeper was John Joline. It was afterwards kept

by George Follet, Kenneth Day, Elijah Davison, Maj. Giberson, Asher Temple, a man named Donaldson, Widow Jackson, James Davison, and others, and its last occupant was Noah Reed. It often changed owners as well as landlords, and a few years ago was sold to the Baptist Church of Penn's Neck and was converted into a parsonage.

After the beginning of the days of staging along the turnpike, Richard Warren, William Stockton, and Phineas Withington bought a dwelling opposite the Red Lion Inn, and remodeled it and leased it to successive keepers, among whom were Garrett Embly, Asher Temple, Gilbert Giberson, and others, who kept it open as a public-house until about 1850, when it was purchased by David S. Voorhees and reconverted into a dwelling, and as such has been occupied by him to the present time.

During the staging period Penn's Neck was the scene of much activity, and its two rival taverns both flourished. Blacksmithing and wagon-repairing were also in demand. Nathaniel La Bow is said to have been the pioneer blacksmith. Thomas Benham had a shop for some years, and was succeeded in 1833 by David S. Voorhees, who continued the business till about 1850. Since then the old smithy has had several tenants, among them John Benham and James Wainwright, and is now again in the possession of its venerable proprietor, who has done a little work in it from time to time since his retirement from active business.

The first wheelwright was Moses Burroughs, who opened a shop at an early day. Elias and Arthur Howell have carried on this branch of industry at different times. About 1820 a coach-making and repairing business was established by John A. Schenck, and was afterwards conducted by Rowland & Schenck for many years. Elias Howell had a harness-shop in connection with his wheelwright-shop, and the two trades were combined later by Charles Campbell.

There has not been a store at Penn's Neck for many years. The first merchant there is thought to have been Jacob Stryker. A man named Donaldson was also a merchant there.

About thirty years ago a post-office was established in one of the public-houses, with William Wyckoff as postmaster. On account of some local difficulties it was discontinued in about three weeks, and has never been re-established.

DUTCH NECK.—This locality received its name from the fact that it was first settled by Dutch emigrants. It is a thriving little village, pleasantly situated in the centre of the best agricultural section of the township, containing one general store, a wheelwright-shop, a shoe-shop, a blacksmith-shop, the office of the West Windsor Mutual Fire Insurance Association, and a Presbyterian Church and a fine chapel belonging to the same denomination, now nearly completed. The population is about eighty.

At various times different small mechanical trades

have been plied here transiently by men whose names are forgotten.

For fully one hundred years, up to a few years ago, when it was finally closed as such, a public-house was kept at Dutch Neck by many successive landlords, the last of whom was John Griggs. The building is now owned by Mrs. Mary Ann Updike, and will probably never again be opened for the entertainment of the traveling public.

Dutch Neck enjoys the advantages to be derived from the presence of a post-office. The postmaster is William G. Allen, who during the past eight years has kept the only store in the place. The present wheelwright is V. R. Hutchinson, the present shoemaker is Charles V. Smith, and the present blacksmith is T. F. Williamson.

CLARKSVILLE.—By this name, derived from Dr. I. Clark, a former property-owner there, is known a hamlet on the Trenton turnpike, partially in the northwest part of West Windsor, partially in Lawrence, containing a hotel, a blacksmith-shop, a wheelwright-shop, and seven dwellings.

The nucleus of this settlement was the hotel, which was built about 1800 by Dr. Clark, and changed owners several times until it came into the hands of William West, Jr., in 1853. The staging traffic and travel over the turnpike rendered this a good location for blacksmiths and wheelwrights. William Hulfish was a blacksmith there in 1825. He had had predecessors, and has had several successors. The present blacksmith is Charles I. Carr. John Anderson was an early wheelwright. The present one is Peter Bender, who has been located there long enough to be regarded as a permanent citizen.

About 1853, John Yard erected a building designed for use as a store, which, however, was never occupied as such until 1861, and was only kept open as such one year, when it was sold to Peter Bender, who removed to it from his former shop and has since occupied it.

Previous to the erection of the Clarksville Hotel, there stood another old inn, on the opposite side of the road, which has long since disappeared.

EDINBURG.—This hamlet was formerly known as Assanpink, or "Sandpink," from its location on the bank of Assanpink, by many called "Sandpink," Creek, and received its present name by a resolution of its citizens a few years ago. It contains a hotel, a store, two basket-factories, a blacksmith-shop, and about seventy inhabitants.

One of the oldest landmarks there is the hotel, which during the Revolution, says tradition, was kept at a place about three hundred yards distant from its present location, to which it was removed early in the present century. It is thought by the oldest residents that John H. Hutchinson was the first who kept it after its removal. It has often changed hands, and is now kept by John W. Griggs.

The pioneer merchant at Edinburg is thought to

have been John T. Hutchinson, probably as early as 1820. Among his successors have been Marco Krakie, Job Silvers, Lucien Britton, Richard Waddy, Israel Baldwin, Richard R. Rogers, Isaac R. Rogers, Charles R. Hutchinson, Samuel Tindall, and Joseph L. Watson, the present merchant, all of whom have traded in one building. Futile attempts have been made to establish stores in two other buildings now standing unoccupied.

The post-office was established in 1852, with Richard R. Rogers as postmaster. It has most of the time been kept in the store, and a majority of those who have occupied that building as merchants since that date have been postmasters. The present incumbent of the office is Joseph L. Watson. Mails arrive and depart daily by stage from and to Trenton.

At an early day Daniel Howell had a blacksmith-shop near Edinburg. David B. Hill came to the place in 1828, and carried on blacksmithing till 1870, when he was succeeded by his son, James M. Hill.

Wheelwrights have from time to time had shops in the settlement. The last was D. Frank Hill, who began business in 1878, and closed in 1882.

PORT MERCER is a hamlet which has grown up at the northwestern corner of the township, partially in Lawrence, on the Delaware and Raritan Canal. It contains a store, a coal-yard, and seven dwellings. Formerly there was a steam saw-mill at this point, and previous to 1844, Charles Gillingham was engaged for some years in the manufacture of lime there.

The first merchant there was Alfred Applegate, who began business about 1840, and continued until 1848, after which the store was unoccupied for some years. Among its later proprietors was Evan Cook. The present occupant is Judson Allen, who is also proprietor of the coal-yard.

A public-house was formerly kept there twelve years by William West, in a building which is now the residence of Richard Cook, which was built for a dwelling, about 1850, by John A. D. Crater, and sold by him about 1861 to Samuel Smith, who remodeled it and leased it to West.

PRINCETON BASIN.—This is a canal settlement and former railway station on the Delaware and Raritan Canal, at the northern boundary of the township, which before the removal of the old railroad was a place of some importance locally.

The old hotel there was kept by John G. Skillman, thirty years ago. It has since been kept by John S. Hutchinson, Aaron Clayton, John L. Corlies, and others. Since 1879 it has been in charge of Marshal Voorhees.

Several merchants and coal, lumber, and produce dealers have from time to time done business at "the Basin," among them John L. Corlies and S. Berrien. John Wyckoff, now at Princeton Junction, was formerly a prominent business man there.

PRINCETON JUNCTION.—Princeton Junction is the name given to the little hamlet at the junction of the

Princeton Branch Railroad with the Trenton Branch of the Pennsylvania Railway. Its existence dates from the completion of the latter line in 1865. It contains a depot, a store, and a hay, wood, and produce warehouse, and a few scattered dwellings.

The store was built in 1870 by Owen Sheridan. It was occupied by D. B. Applegate in 1870-72, and by Baker Hutchinson in 1872-74. Owen Sheridan, its owner, has occupied it since 1874. The Princeton Junction post-office was established in 1870, and D. B. Applegate was commissioned postmaster. He was succeeded by Owen Sheridan in 1874.

John Wyckoff, dealer in hay, wood, and produce, has a large warehouse at Princeton Junction, whither he removed from Princeton Basin in 1865.

Manufacturing Industries.—Grover's flouring-mill, on Bear Creek, about two miles from Dutch Neck, was built by some of the members of the pioneer family of Bergens, and during the Revolution it was operated by George Bergen. Its changes of ownership have not been frequent, yet it has had several proprietors. Joseph Grover, its present owner and operator, has been in possession since 1860.

John Crater erected a steam saw-mill at Port Mercer, which was in operation about twelve years, and was then destroyed by fire.

Near Edinburg on the Trenton road, Amos Tindall established a distillery and cider manufactory, which at his death, a few years ago, passed into the possession of his sons, Samuel and Theodore Tindall, who continue the business, but manufacture cider only.

About 1810, Thomas Leonard put a foundry in operation at Edinburg. Later Sering Shangle, now of Hightstown, was his partner, and the firm was known as Leonard & Shangle. The business was abandoned about ten years after its establishment.

Thirty years ago or more Aaron Furman had a cooper's shop at Edinburg, and at a somewhat later date Absalom Hart was engaged somewhat extensively in the manufacture of boots and shoes there, at times employing several hands.

In 1873, Absalom Hart built a shop at Edinburg, in which he began the manufacture of baskets of different sizes and kinds, which he sells in New York. His business has gradually increased till it furnishes employment to five basket-makers.

Melvin Sallie established a similar manufactory in 1874, has done a growing business, and employs five or six hands in his shop.

The above, with such interests as are mentioned in connection with the histories of the several villages and hamlets, constitute the principal industries of the township in the past and present.

Educational.—The earliest schools in West Windsor were kept at Penn's Neck and Dutch Neck. The third is believed to have been established in the vicinity of Edinburg. The other schools in the township were instituted later, one by one. Diligent inquiry has failed to elicit the dates of these educa-

tional beginnings and the names of the early pedagogues who taught in the township.

The first schools were kept in log houses, which were built by the concerted labor of such of the able-bodied adult male inhabitants of the township as chose to aid in their erection. For many years the schools were of the class usually spoken of as "pay-schools," the head of each family whose children attended them paying to the teacher a stated sum per pupil, and such township money as was devoted to the support of schools was either apportioned to the several patrons of the schools or paid to the teacher, and by him placed to the credit of each patron *pro rata*.

When the public school law of New Jersey came into operation, the township was divided into several districts. Their number has been changed from time to time as convenience has required. There are now four, known as Penn's Neck District, No. 40; Parsonage District, No. 41; Dutch Neck District, No. 42; and Assanpink District, No. 43.

The following statistics for the school year ending Aug. 31, 1880, show the status of the several districts at that time:

Amount of apportionment from the State appropriation, including two-mill tax and \$100,000: District No. 40, \$262.45; District No. 41, \$324.49; District No. 42, \$278.60; District No. 43, \$270.15. Amount of appropriation from surplus revenue: District No. 40, \$37.55; District No. 41, \$47.67; District No. 42, \$40.93; District No. 43, \$29.85. Total amount received from all sources for public-school purposes: District No. 40, \$300; District No. 41, \$622.16; District No. 42, \$1319.53; District No. 43, \$300. Present value of school property: District No. 40, \$1000; District No. 41, \$400; District No. 42, \$200; District No. 43, \$200. Whole number of children between the ages of five and eighteen years residing in the several districts: District No. 40, 72; District No. 41, 97; District No. 42, 73; District No. 43, 65. Number of children of the school age enrolled in the school registers during the year: District No. 40, 48; District No. 41, 74; District No. 42, 60; District No. 43, 44. Estimated number of children in the districts attending private schools: District No. 40, 18; District No. 41, 2. Estimated number in the districts who attended no school during the year: District No. 40, 14; District No. 41, 15; District No. 42, 13; District No. 43, 21. Number of teachers employed in the several districts and the monthly salary paid: District No. 40, 1 female, at \$26.11; District No. 41, 1 female, at \$29.25; District No. 42, 1 male, at \$29.49; District No. 43, 1 female, at \$31.11.

The Dutch Neck Presbyterian Church.¹—The village of Dutch Neck occupies nearly the centre of West Windsor township. How long a house for

public religious worship has existed at Dutch Neck no one living can tell. The records of the Presbytery of New Brunswick mention the application of Kingston and Assinpynk for the joint pastorate of a Mr. Van Voorhees, and he supplied them during the years 1793 and 1794, but before that time the graveyard testifies of interments reaching farther back, to nearly the middle of the last century. Some of the original members of the church, as organized in 1816, were living but recently, and used to speak of an old house of worship occupying the site of the present one, in existence at that time.

By the inhabitants of Dutch Neck and vicinity application was made to the Presbytery of New Brunswick, which met in Cranbury, Middlesex Co., Oct. 1, 1816, to be organized as a church, and for the services of Rev. David Comfort, of Kingston, as a stated supply for one-third of the time.

Presbytery granted the prayer of the petitioners, and directed Rev. Mr. Comfort to perfect the organization as soon as possible. At a meeting held October 20th, elders were selected, and the church organized. The following were ordained elders on the 10th of November: William Post, John R. Covenhoven, Peter Hooper, Levi Updike. The following additional members, twenty-five in all, were then received by certificate from the church at Cranbury: Coert Voorhees, Sr., Helena Voorhees, Coert Voorhees, Jr., Ann Voorhees, John Slayback, Maria Post, Ann Covenhoven, Elizabeth Hooper, Mary Updike, Coert A. Voorhees, Margaret Ann Voorhees, Elizabeth Fisher, Mattie Covenhoven, Mary Davis, Mary Cain, Sarah Voorhees, Mary Grover, Hannah Atchley, and Elenor Hybier; and Sarah Ann Tindall and Elizabeth Tindall from the church at Kingston.

Rev. David Comfort continued as stated supply until the spring of 1824, preaching one-third of this time at this place.

From that time until January, 1827, there was no regular pastor or stated supply, the pulpit being occupied by members of the Presbytery and professors and students of the Theological Seminary at Princeton.

At a meeting of the church and congregation Jan. 30, 1827, Mr. Daniel Deruelle, a licentiate, was unanimously chosen to minister to them as stated supply, and their choice was ratified by the Presbytery on the 7th of February. Mr. Deruelle was called to the pastorate at a meeting of the church and congregation held on the 21st of July following, and he was ordained to the ministry, and installed pastor by the Presbytery of New Brunswick, Sept. 11, 1827, being the first regularly-installed pastor. This pastoral relation was dissolved Jan. 5, 1830.

There was no formally settled pastor from that time until 1840. The pulpit, however, was regularly supplied by Princeton professors and students, and by ministers of the Presbytery; among them Rev. John Jay Rice for nearly two years was the stated supply.

¹ Contributed by Rev. Anzi L. Armstrong, pastor.

On April 30, 1840, Rev. George Ely was duly installed, having the joint pastorates of Hamilton Square and Dutch Neck, and preaching at these places on alternate Sabbaths. This arrangement continued until 1856, when, his health having failed, the relation was dissolved July 22d of that year.

Rev. Robert S. Manning, the pastor at that time of the Hamilton Square Church, was appointed by Presbytery to supply the pulpit at Dutch Neck every other Sabbath. At a meeting of the church and congregation held on the 28th of March, 1857, Mr. Amzi L. Armstrong, a licentiate of the Presbytery of New Brunswick, was unanimously chosen pastor. The call was duly presented to Presbytery on the 27th of April following, and at an adjourned meeting of the Presbytery held at Dutch Neck, May 20th, he was duly ordained and installed pastor of said church, which relation still continues (1882).

The membership reported to Presbytery in April, 1881, was two hundred and thirteen.

The elders are Isaac I. Snedeker, John S. Bergen, Enoch Rue, Andrew J. Duncan, James Wyckoff, John D. Rue, Levi Mather, Joseph H. Grover, and Thomas D. Brokau.

The trustees are John D. Rue, Joseph H. Grover, Elijah V. Perrine, George E. Snedeker, and Symmes Bergen.

Four Sabbath-schools are connected with the church, which have a membership as last reported of one hundred and seventy-five. No public records give the date of the first organization of either of them. The libraries contain about five hundred volumes.

The church edifices have been of wood from the beginning of the occupancy of the place as a preaching station, and the congregation are now building a neat Gothic chapel, twenty-eight by forty, besides vestibule, for which subscriptions in full have been made for its completion. When completed the value of the church property, including church, chapel, parsonage, cemetery, and other grounds, will be not less than ten thousand dollars, and the property will be free from debt.

The Princeton Baptist Church.¹—The Princeton Baptist Church, located at Penn's Neck, was organized Dec. 5, 1812. Religious meetings had been held during twenty-five years previous to this date, in private houses, by Pet Wilson, then pastor at Hightstown. A goodly number of persons, well connected, had embraced Baptist sentiments as a result of these early labors, and in this way the material was made ready for the organization of the church.

The constituent members of the church were thirty-six in number (fourteen males and twenty-two females):

John Applegate, Joseph Grover, John Jones, Joseph Freeman, Benjamin Maple, Samuel Moffat,

William Kovenhoven, Joseph Smith, Thomas Sunderland, Richard Thomas, Ezekiel R. Wilson, William Vaughan, Jacob Vaughan, Catharine Applegate, Ruth Grover, Elizabeth Gray, Hannah Babcock, Elizabeth Freeman, Abigail Hart, Elizabeth Gulick, Elizabeth Stout, Amy Kovenhoven, Sarah Thomas, Mary Lewis, Sarah Scull, Ann Stout, Jane Hulse, Elizabeth Runyan, Rachel Smith, Eleanor Jones, Sophia Goldsmith, Elizabeth Riggs, Rebecca Page, Mary Moffat, Elizabeth Vaughan, and Elizabeth Stacy.

The first officers of the church were as follows: Deacons, John Applegate, Joseph Geonce, John Jones, and William Vaughan; Clerk, Ezekiel R. Wilson; Treasurer, "Brother" Vaughan; Sexton, Thomas Sunderland.

The first pastor was Rev. John Coopee, who preached only one-fourth of the time. He was succeeded in 1815 by Rev. Alexander Hastings, on a salary of "\$100 at a certainty, and a school of 25 scholars at \$2 a scholar."

The succeeding pastors have been, with date of settlement, as follows: Revs. John Seger, 1821; Peter Simonson, 1823; George Allen, 1830; Jackson Smith, 1844; D. D. Gray, 1846; William C. Wyatt, 1850; Samuel Sproul, 1852; William E. Cornwell, 1857 (who died a few months after settlement); George Young, 1857; John B. Hutchinson, 1862; H. V. Jones, 1869; William C. Wyatt, 1871; L. O. Grenelle, 1873.

The present membership of the church is one hundred and twenty-seven. The officers are L. O. Grenelle, pastor; W. H. Jemison and E. Snook, deacons; C. B. Robison, Nathaniel Schenck, Emily Snook, Alfred Snook, and Gilbert D. Rue, trustees; W. H. Jemison, treasurer.

The first house of worship was dedicated Dec. 5, 1812.

The house in Princeton, in which the church worshipped about twenty-one years, was dedicated Dec. 1, 1852. Sermons were preached by Rev. William Hague, D.D., and Rev. John Dowling, D.D. The present house at Penn's Neck (the old one remodeled, enlarged, and rebuilt) was dedicated Jan. 16, 1878, on which occasion sermons were preached by Rev. Elijah Lucas and Rev. J. B. Hutchinson. It is a wood structure, with spire and bell, thirty-six by fifty-eight feet, and cost four thousand one hundred dollars, including cushions and bell.

The first thirty years of the history of the church witnessed no advancement in numbers or spiritual interests. The body remained feeble, and progress was prevented by internal dissensions; but in 1844 the tide turned, and since that date the church has been enlarged by the accession of converts.

The ministry of Rev. Jackson Smith was remarkably rich in fruit. Rev. D. D. Gray also gathered in a goodly number. From that day the church has been prosperous at times, and at times disturbed by

¹ Contributed by the pastor, Rev. L. O. Grenelle.

dissension and lack of union. The labor of Revs. George Young and John B. Hutchinson were abundantly rewarded by the accession of converts. Under the ministrations of the present pastor the church has been prosperous.

The Sunday-school was organized in 1842, and was kept up summers ever since till eight years ago, when it became an school, officered as follows: Gilbert D. Rue, superintendent; W. H. Jemison, assistant superintendent; Harold Anderson, secretary.

Burial-Places.—THE OLD CONOVER GRAVEYARD.—Undoubtedly the oldest burial-place in West Windsor is the old Conover burying-ground, on the Theodore Stewart farm. It is surrounded by a stone wall, and contains forty or fifty graves. The following inscriptions are from head-stones bearing date 1800 and earlier:

"M S
1749."

"Catharine Hight, the wife of Nicholas Hight, died November the 21st day, 1751."

"In memory of William Konwenhoven, who departed this life October the 7th, 1777, aged 35 years, 4 months, 19 days."

"Here lies Ben N. Hight, who departed this life in the third year of his age in the year of our Lord 1781."

"In memory of Albert Schenck, who departed this life May 21st, 1786, aged 65 years, 1 month and 2 days."

"Here lyeth the body of Christina Covenhoven, wife of William Covenhoven, who departed this life June the 24th, 1787, aged 78."

"In memory of Mary Ann Howell, who departed this life September 26th, 1799, in the 4th year of her age."

"David Hight, Deceased January 1st, 1800."

"In memory of Nicholas Hight, who departed this life September 15th, 1800, in the 78th year of his age."

"Elias C. Schenck, died November 1st, 1800, aged 41 years, 7 months and 17 days."

THE PRESBYTERIAN BURYING-GROUND AT DUTCH NECK.—There were doubtless burials in this ground early in the latter half of the last century. Many old graves are without head-stones. Among some of the earlier inscriptions to be found on head-stones there are the following, some of which extend into the first quarter of this century:

"In memory of Luke Covenhoven, who died December 6th, 1777, aged 61 years, 6 months and 23 days."

"In memory of Garret Covenhoven, who departed this life August 27th, 1785, in the 30th year of his age. Funeral text, Phil. 1st xxi."

"In memory of Elizabeth, widow of Luke Covenhoven. She died June 21st, 1789, aged 72 years, 9 months and 26 days."

"In memory of John Voorhies, who departed this life September 25th, 1796, aged 39 years and 24 days."

"In memory of John Fisher, who died October 31st, A. D. 1799, in the 70th year of his age."

"In memory of Samuel Fisher, who died November 15th, 1803, aged 38 years, 1 month and 15 days."

"Sacred to the memory of William Rossell, who departed this life May 4, 1817, aged 89 years, 5 months and 5 days."

"James Charters died June 20th, 1819."

"B. Silvers, 1819."

THE BAPTIST BURYING-GROUND AT PENN'S NECK.—The following inscriptions are from head-stones in the Baptist graveyard at Penn's Neck, a few having been selected from those bearing date prior to 1820:

"In memory of Lavinia F. Kovenhoven, who died August 24th, 1815, aged 12 years."

"In memory of George T. Kovenhoven, who died November 2nd, 1815."

"In memory of Mary Covenhoven, who departed this life January 4th, 1817, aged 38 years, 9 months and 8 days."

There were no early interments here.

OTHER BURIAL-PLACES.—There are no other regular burying-grounds in the township. Early graves were made on the farms of residents long since dead, of which there is at present only a traditional knowledge, all traces of them having disappeared in many instances before the farms came into the possession of their present owners.

The West Windsor Mutual Fire Insurance Association.—The West Windsor Mutual Fire Insurance Association was organized March 17, 1857, by authority of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, with the following board of directors:

George W. Applegate, William Walton, Isaac Rossell, Eli Dey, James H. Everett, James D. Robins, Charles B. Moore, Amos H. Tindall, Enoch South, William Perrine, and Daniel Hawk.

The association was formed for the purpose of insuring buildings in West Windsor township only, upon the following plan:

When a resident of the township makes application to the association for insurance, the surveyor of the association makes a personal examination of the property upon which the insurance is desired, and is authorized to place a valuation on the same and report to the secretary, who thereupon issues a policy of insurance for ten years for three-fourths of the value of the building, the person insured giving his note with approved security to the association for an amount equal to four per cent. of the amount insured, and paying in cash five per cent. of the amount of the note. During the past twenty years the association has made only two small assessments. Its policies now (1882) cover property valued at three hundred and twenty-four thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars. Its officers are as follows:

Joseph H. Grover, president; James H. Everett, surveyor; Liscomb T. Robins, secretary.

The office of the association is at Dutch Neck.

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